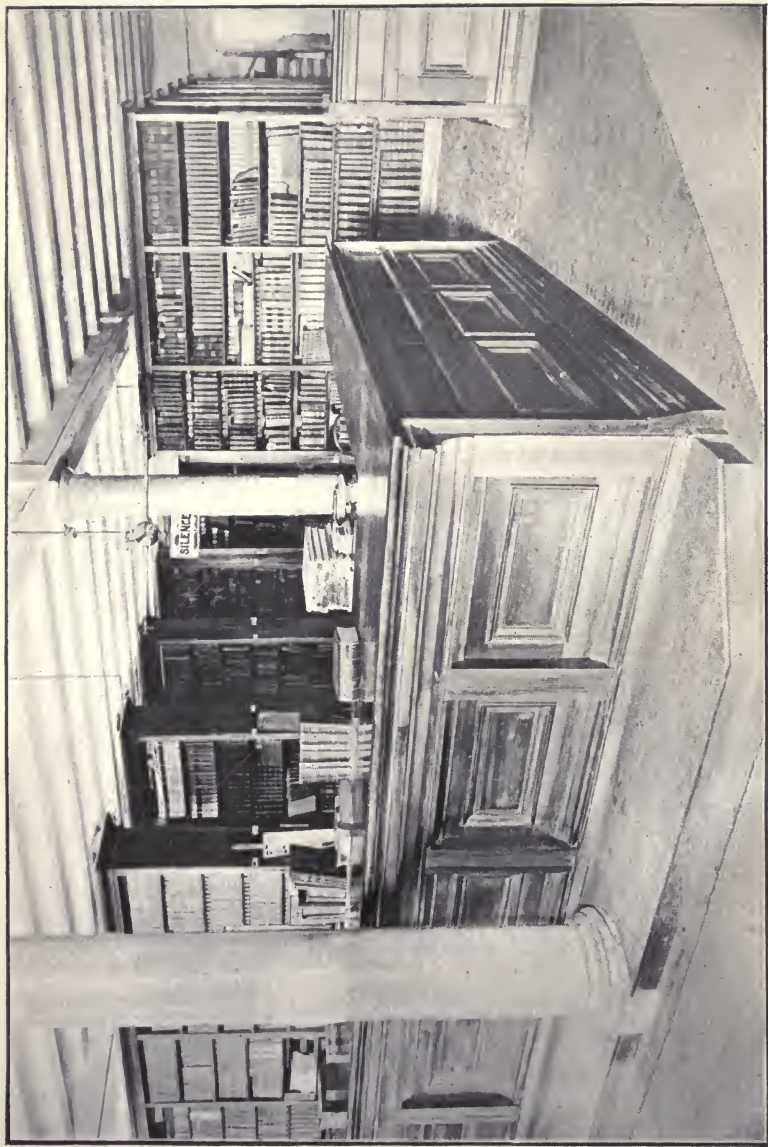


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Frontispiece.

A CORNER IN THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

Photo. by F. W. Curtiss, Dec., 1893.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

AT ITS

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

HELD DECEMBER 14, 1893

WITH FISCAL REPORTS; THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; AND THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES

PREHISTORIC POTTERY—MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRONTIER IN AMERICAN HISTORY,

BY FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN WISCONSIN,

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY,

BY MATTHEW BROWN HAMMOND

COPPER CURRENCY IN LOUISIANA IN COLONIAL TIMES (1721-1726),

BY G. DEVRON

Published According to Law

45901
99

MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1894

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1893-
1897

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY — 1893-94.

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

REUBEN G. THWAITES* MADISON

*To whom communications may be addressed.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ELISHA BURDICK MADISON

TREASURER.

FRANK F. PROUDFIT MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC S. BRADLEY * MADISON

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HON. THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. JOHN HUNNER STATE TREASURER.

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Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1894.

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HON. ROMANZO BUNN. HON. PHILO DUNNING.

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Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1896.

HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON. HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON.

HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE. JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.

GEN. CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN. RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.

HON. HIRAM H. GILES. HON. BURR W. JONES.

PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON. CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.

HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS. FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.

*To whom communications may be addressed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Turner, and Gregory; *ex-officio*—Peck, Cunningham, and Hunner.

Finance—Van Slyke, Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

Auditing Accounts—Morris, Carpenter, Ramsay, Steensland, and Conover.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Anderson, and Turner; *ex-officio*—Cunningham and Hunner.

Draper Homestead—Van Slyke, Steensland, and Thwaites.

Art Gallery and Museum—Hobbins, Thwaites, Bradley, Delaplaine, and Sanborn.

Historical Monuments—Turner, Thwaites, Butler, Wright, and Gregory.

Contributions and Endowments—Bradley, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley, and Wright.

Literary Exchanges—Thwaites, Bradley, Parkinson, Freeman, and Rosenstengel.

Natural History—Fairchild, Bunn, Burdick, Dunning, and Siebecker.

Historical Narratives—Orton, Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory, and Anderson.

Nomination of Members—Keyes, Giles, Main, Cassoday, and Proudfit.

Prehistoric Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Fairchild, Dunning, Johnson, and Raymer.

Obituaries—Pinney, Parkinson, Hastings, Johnson, and Burrows.

 SPECIAL COMMITTEES, 1893-94.

Biennial Address for 1895—Thwaites, Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

To Confer with Executors of Draper Estate—Van Slyke, Jones, and Gregory.

LIBRARY SERVICE—1893-94.

SECRETARY.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES MADISON

LIBRARIAN.

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY MADISON

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY MADISON

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY MADISON

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS MADISON

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER MADISON

JANITORS.

JOSEPH MALEC (library) WATERTOWN

SALMON HOPKINS TUTTLE (gallery and museum) WHITEWATER

LIBRARY OPEN—From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-first annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 14, 1893.

President Johnston took the chair at 7:35 o'clock, and briefly spoke concerning the satisfactory progress of the Society.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Morris, from the auditing committee (Messrs. Morris, Carpenter, Ramsay and Steensland), reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the year ending November 30, 1893, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon that officer's expenditures from the income of the binding fund during 1893. [See Appendix, A].

Mr. Morris, from the committee on finance (Messrs. Morris, Ramsay and Burrows), presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix, B. and C.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, D.]

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Messrs. Oakley, Raymer, Burrows, Hutchinson, and Thwaites were appointed a committee on the nomination

of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

Honorary Vice President — Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to succeed Dr. Francis Parkman, of Massachusetts, deceased

Vice President — Hon. R. L. McCormick, of Hayward, Sawyer county, to succeed Hon. Joshua J. Guppey, of Portage, deceased.

Curator, for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1894, in the place of Hon. Charles E. Estabrook, removed from city — Arthur L. Sanborn.

Curator, for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1895, in the place of Maj. Charles G. Mayers, deceased — Hon. Robert G. Siebecker.

Curators for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1896 — Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Gen Chandler P. Chapman, Hon. Hiram H. Giles, Prof. J. B. Parkinson, Hon. George B. Burrows, Hon. John A. Johnson, Prof. J. C. Freeman, Hon Rasmus B. Anderson, Hon. Burr W. Jones, Dr. Charles K. Adams, Mr. Frederic K. Conover.

NEW MEMBERS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Fairchild, Proudfit, Brown, Conover, and Steensland a committee on the nomination of new members, and on the recommendation of this committee the following were elected:

Life — Hon. Nils P. Haugen, River Falls; Prof. James R. Stuart, Madison.

Active — Hon. Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse; Montgomery E. MacIntosh and Charles E. McLenegan, Milwaukee; Hon. J. B. Winslow, Hon. A. W. Newman, Hon. John C. Spooner, Hon. Horace A. Taylor, and Prof. Victor E. Coffin, Madison.

Corresponding — George R. Peck, Esq., Chicago; Dr. G. Devron, New Orleans; Dr. William Copley Winslow, Boston; Capt. Alexander McDougall, Esq., Duluth.

ADDRESSES.

Addresses were then presented as follows, for the full text of which see Appendix:

Prehistoric Pottery — Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler.

The Significance of the Frontier in American History, by Frederick Jackson Turner.

A Brief History of the Elective Franchise in Wisconsin, by Florence Elizabeth Baker.

The Financial History of Wisconsin Territory, by Matthew Brown Hammond.

Copper Currency in Louisiana in Colonial Times (1721-1726), by G. Devron.

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the proceedings of the Society, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A short meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, President Johnston in the chair.

It was ordered that the salary of the registrar be placed upon a basis of \$600 per annum, and the salary of the library attendant was fixed at \$525 per annum.

W. A. P. Morris, Esq., as one of the executors of the late Lyman C. Draper, made a statement of the condition of the estate, and asked that a sub committee might be appointed to confer with him in regard to the Society's interests therein. Upon motion, to that effect, the chair appointed Messrs. Van Slyke, Jones and Gregory as such sub-committee.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

A.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

General Fund.

Statement of expenditures therefrom, during the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, submitted to the auditing committee of the Society, Dec. 5, 1893, by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary.

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
1	Nov. 23, '93	Adams Express Co., freight.....	\$24 60
2	Mch. 23, '93	Alden, Levi, Madison, book.....	2 50
3	Aug. 19, '93	Amer. Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass., books.....	15 00
4	Mch. 10, '93	Amer. Dialect Soc., Cambridge, Mass., pubs.	1 00
5	June 2, '93	Amer. Economic Assn., New York, pubs....	3 00
6	Sept. 25, '93	Amer. Economic Assn., New York, pubs....	3 00
7	Nov. 23, '93	Amer. Express Co., freight.....	67 49
8	Sept. 23, '93	Amer. Historical Assn., N. Y., pubs.....	3 00
9	Feb. 14, '93	Amer. Library Assn., book.....	6 50
10	Sept. 18, '93	Amer. Library Assn., pubs.....	2 00
11	May 12, '93	Amer. Magazine Exchange, books.....	3 50
12	July 29, '93	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, pubs.....	2 00
13	Oct. 18, '93	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	14 00
14	June 16, '93	Appleton & Co., D., St. Paul, books.....	6 00
15	May 2, '93	Archæological Inst. of Amer., pubs.....	10 00
16	Mch. 11, '93	Arthur, F. W., Madison, proof-reading....	45 00
17	Aug. 14, '93	Arthur, F. W., Madison, proof-reading....	10 00
18	July 8, '93	Aull & Houseal, Newberry, S. C., books....	3 00
19	July 28, '93	Bailey, Mrs. S. J., Princeton, books.....	15 00
20	Nov. 21, '93	Baker, Florence E., salary.....	250 12
21	Sept. 28, '93	Ballard, H. H., Pittsfield, Mass., book.....	2 20
22	Sept. 26, '93	Beers & Co., J. H., Chicago, books.....	6 25
23	Dec. 12, '92	Beers, F. L., N. Y., book.....	10 00
24	May 11, '93	Beyer, J. V., Milwaukee, packing books....	25 00
25	Dec. 12, '92	Binner Eng. Co., Milwaukee, engraving....	9 00
26	Jan. 5, '93	Binner Eng. Co., Milwaukee, engraving....	1 60
27	Mch. 25, '93	Biogr. Pub. Co., Madison, books.....	7 50
28	Nov. 25, '93	Blair, Emma H., extra clerk.....	149 15
29	July 28, '93	Blanchard, Charles, Madison, books.....	12 00
30	Nov. 27, '93	Boston Book Co., books.....	603 09
31	Feb. 13, '93	Bowers & Loy, N. Y., books.....	54 50
32	May 13, '93	Bowers & Loy, N. Y., books.....	51 50
33	July 24, '93	Bradley, I. S., librarian, trav. exp.....	36 35

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
34	Sept. 12, '93	Bradley, I. S., librarian, trav. exp.	\$ 24 47
35	Nov. 27, '93	Bradstreet Co., N. Y., books.	1 51
36	Dec. 31, '92	Brant & Fuller, Madison, books.	67 25
37	Feb. 13, '93	Briesen, E. von, Columbus, books.	4 75
38	May 22, '93	British Record Society, London, pubs.	5 25
39	May 12, '93	Britnell, John, Toronto, books.	34 00
40	May 11, '93	Buck, Mrs. J. S., Milwaukee, books.	16 75
41	Jan. 2, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	6 50
42	Feb. 14, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	13 00
43	April 1, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	18 91
44	June 17, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	11 40
45	July 8, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	11 92
46	Aug. 7, '93	Bulger, Alfred E., Outremont, Can., Mss. ...	9 50
47	July 11, '93	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, books.	2 50
48	May 26, '93	Bushell, W., Camden, N. J., books.	12 00
49	July 14, '93	Cadby, J. H. W., New Haven, Ct., books. ...	2 50
50	July 7, '93	Cadby, John W., Troy, N. Y., books.	1 75
51	Dec. 22, '92	Caspar, C. N., Milwaukee, books.	4 50
52	Jan. 9, '93	Caspar, C. N., Milwaukee, books.	4 00
53	July 6, '93	Caspar, C. N., Milwaukee, books.	4 00
54	Nov. 23, '93	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.	47 44
55	Nov. 23, '93	C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., freight.	41 98
56	Jan. 5, '93	Chicago Univ. Press, books.	2 20
57	Mch. 16, '93	Chicago Univ. Press, books.	3 00
58	July 29, '93	Christian Lit. Co., N. Y., books.	45 50
59	Aug. 7, '93	Christian Lit. Co., N. Y., books.	3 50
60	Sept. 16, '93	Clarke & Co., Robert, Cinn., books.	2 70
61	Dec. 22, '92	Clarke, S. J., Chicago, books.	10 00
62	Mch. 4, '93	Cole, T. L., Washington, books.	12 20
63	April 22, '93	Colles, Julia K., Morristown, N. J., books. .	3 00
64	May 12, '93	Columb. Pub. Co., Boston, books.	5 00
65	Mch. 28, '93	Co-op. Newsp. Soc., Manchester, Eng., per..	2 25
66	June 20, '93	Crook, J. W., clerical services.	51 00
67	Mch. 11, '93	Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, books.	9 50
68	Nov. 22, '93	Culbertson, L. R., Zanesville, O., books.	5 00
69	Mch. 11, '93	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, separates.	44 25
70	July 27, '93	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, separates.	35 00
71	Dec. 12, '92	Dia Co., Chicago, periodical.	1 60
72	Mch. 2, '93	Dietrich & Adams, Milw., rubber stamps. ...	2 60
73	Feb. 15, '93	Egypt Explor. Fund, Boston, books.	5 00
74	July 8, '93	Egypt Explor. Fund, Boston, books.	5 00
75	July 8, '93	Estes & Lauriat, Boston, books.	2 00
76	Dec. 23, '92	Fagg, Peter, Madison, books.	2 00
77	Oct. 7, '93	Fagg, Peter, Madison, books.	2 50
78	Oct. 18, '93	Fagg, Peter, Madison, books.	4 50
79	Mch. 4, '93	First Me. Cavalry Assn., books.	1 00
80	June 19, '93	Ginn & Co., Boston, books.	2 51
81	Dec. 13, '92	Gorges Soc., Portland, Me., books.	4 00
82	Oct. 28, '93	Gorges Soc., Portland, Me., books.	3 51
83	Aug. 17, '93	Gray, Henry, London, books.	17 25
84	Dec. 12, '92	Haie, George W., Lawrence, Mass., book. ...	2 50
85	May 25, '93	Hamersly & Co., L. R., Phila., books.	7 50
86	Feb. 24, '93	Harding, Geo., Liverpool, books.	39 87
87	Apl. 22, '93	Harper, F. P., N. Y., books.	20 90
88	Oct. 27, '93	Harper, F. P., N. Y., books.	11 25
89	Nov. 30, '93	Hawley, E. A., salary.	100 00
90	May 4, '93	Heitman, F. B., Washington, books.	5 00
91	Jan. 19, '93	Henkels, S. V., Phila., books.	5 00
92	Nov. 6, '93	Henkels, S. V., Phila., books.	2 50

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
93	Nov. 11, '93	Henkels, S. V., Phila., books.....	\$ 5 00
94	Nov. 3, '93	Holbrook, W. E., Madison, book.....	4 00
95	May 4, '93	Howell, Edw., Liverpool, books.....	45 00
96	Mch. 31, '93	Humphrey, G. P., Lancaster, Pa., books....	2 00
97	Feb. 11, '93	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight.....	80
98	May 9, '93	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight.....	28
99	May 16, '93	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight.....	40
100	Oct. 20, '93	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight.....	80
101	July 10, '93	Jewish Pub. Soc. Amer., Phila., freight.....	2 10
102	Oct. 20, '93	Johns Hopkins Press, Balto., books.....	1 20
103	Feb. 13, '93	Johnson, W. W., N. Greenfield, book.....	2 50
104	Feb. 13, '93	L. Scott Pub. Co., Phila., periodical.....	3 00
105	Oct. 20, '93	Libbie & Co., C. F., Boston, books.....	6 00
106	Mch. 4, '93	Library Bureau, Boston, supplies.....	49 00
107	Oct. 26, '93	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	11 40
108	Nov. 27, '93	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	78 53
109	Jan. 28, '93	Lougee & Watrous, Madison, enter. orator.	8 75
110	Dec. 13, '92	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Wash., books....	4 95
111	Feb. 13, '93	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Wash., books....	25 00
112	Sept. 14, '93	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Wash., books....	5 00
113	Nov. 24, '93	McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago, books.....	848 19
114	July 27, '93	Mason, E. C., Madison. electric bells.....	17 25
115	Aug. 5, '93	Meth. Histor. Soc., N. Y., books.....	1 68
116	Apl. 21, '93	Michigan State Libr., books.....	4 50
117	Aug. 17, '93	Mitchell & Hughes, London, books.....	18 25
118	Jan. 19, '93	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals.	343 45
119	Jan. 17, '93	Morris, F. M., Chicago, books.....	28 67
120	Apl. 6, '93	Morris, F. M., Chicago, books.....	3 03
121	Jan. 20, '93	Moseley, J. E., Madison, pict. frames.....	5 45
122	Mch. 15, '93	Moseley, J. E., Madison, pict. frames.....	5 10
123	July 3, '93	Moseley, J. E., Madison, pict. frames.....	2 00
124	Mch. 17, '93	Moulton, C. W., Buffalo, books.....	10 00
125	June 3, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	19 25
126	June 17, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	4 70
127	Oct. 21, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	3 25
128	Nov. 1, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	4 50
129	Nov. 13, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	4 70
130	Nov. 24, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, books.....	7 55
131	Nov. 20, '93	Nunns, Annie A., salary.....	50 00
132	July 28, '93	Our Day Pub. Co., Ticonderoga, N. Y., books	4 00
133	Jan. 17, '93	Pawsey & Hayes, Ipswich, Eng., per.....	1 35
134	July 17, '93	Pawsey & Hayes, Ipswich, Eng., per.....	1 35
135	Sept. 26, '93	Pawsey & Hayes, Ipswich, Eng., per.....	1 16
136	Feb. 12, '93	Peet, Stephen D., Avon, Ill., book.....	3 50
137	Dec. 7, '92	Perry, B. F., Madison, books.....	20 00
138	Nov. 13, '93	Phelan, Mary E., Washington, books.....	30 00
139	Dec. 24, '92	Pingback, C., Indianapolis, books.....	6 05
140	May 24, '93	Pi & Roll Soc., London, pubs.....	10 50
141	July 8, '93	Plumb, H. B., Peeley, Pa., books.....	3 00
142	Feb. 13, '93	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., books.....	2 00
143	June 2, '93	Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., books.....	3 66
144	Mch. 3, '93	Review of Reviews, N. Y., books.....	2 75
145	Jan. 24, '93	Roosevelt, Theo., expenses as orator.....	100 00
146	Sept. 27, '93	Royal Danish Comsn, Chicago, books.....	4 50
147	Dec. 12, '93	Saffell, C. C., Balto., books.....	50 00
148	Oct. 20, '93	Saffell, C. C., Balto., books.....	15 00
149	May 13, '93	Salisbury, E. E., New Haven, Ct., books....	18 00
150	Aug. 17, '93	Simpkin, Marshall, H. K. & Co., London, book.....	2 25

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
151	Nov. 25, '93	Smith & Co., E. W., Phila., books.....	\$ 15 50
152	Feb. 14, '93	Sold. & Sailors' Hist. Soc. of R. I., book....	40
153	July 28, '93	Sold. & Sailors' Hist. Soc. of R. I., book....	40
154	June 2, '93	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books.....	54 50
155	Oct. 6, '93	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books.....	20 75
156	Mch. 12, '93	Southern Hist. Soc., Richmond, books....	3 00
157	Feb. 17, '93	State Jn'l. Ptg. Co., Madison, extra papers	3 00
158	Jan. 17, '93	Stechert, G. E., N. Y., book.....	1 60
159	Apl. 22, '93	Stechert, G. E., N. Y., books.....	25 80
160	Aug. 7, '93	Stechert, G. E., N. Y., books.....	4 00
161	Dec. 12, '92	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
162	Dec. 24, '92	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
163	Apl. 28, '93	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
164	Aug. 7, '93	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
165	Oct. 27, '93	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
166	Aug. 16, '93	Stevens & Co., H., London, books.....	27 62
167	Dec. 15, '92	Stewart, Robert, Ottawa, books.....	6 00
168	May 13, '93	Swazey, C. A. G., N. Y., books.....	25 00
169	Oct. 5, '93	Tanner, E. F. Detroit, book.....	1 00
170	Jan. 7, '93	Taylor, T. J., Taunton, Mass., book.....	1 50
171	Apl. 24, '93	Traver, C. L., Trenton, N. J., books.....	4 57
172	Dec. 13, '92	Williams, A. K., Washington., books.....	20 00
173	Jan. 7, '93	White & Co., J. T., N. Y., books.....	16 00
174	July 8, '93	White & Co., J. T., N. Y., books.....	8 00
175	Nov. 24, '93	Wis. Hist. Pub. Co., Milwaukee, per.....	5 00
176	Mch. 31, '93	Zahn & Co., S. H., Lancaster, Pa., books..	6 20
177	World's Fair	expenses (refunded by* state managers)....	252 42
178	Secretary's	miscellaneous disbursements, (including \$323.75, overdraft of previous year).....	365 75
			<u>\$5,170 90</u>

Ensemble.

Dr.—Received from Treasurer (Annual state appr. for 1893)	\$5,000 00
Received from State Board of World's Fair Managers, (reimbursement on account of expenses of Society's exhibit thereat).....	252 42
	<u>\$5,252 42</u>
Cr.—Expenditures as above,.....	5,170 90
Balance in First Nat'l Bank of Madison, Dec. 1, 1893....	<u>\$ 81 52</u>

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 5, 1893.

The undersigned, auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have examined the foregoing statement of expenditures from the general fund (annual state appropriation) for the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary, and, having compared said statement with the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman.

J. H. CARPENTER.

HALLE STEENSLAND.

WAYNE RAMSAY.

Binding Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, submitted to the auditing committee, December 5, 1893, by Reuben G. Thwaites, chairman of the library committee:

DR.—RECEIVED FROM TREASURER.

Dec. 1, '92.	Unexpended balance of appropriation for 1891-92.	\$ 426 06
Dec. 20, '92.	On account appropriation for 1892-93....	\$300 00
Sept. 12, '93.	Balance of appropriation for 1892-93.....	625 00
		<hr/> 925 00
		<hr/> \$1,351 06

CR.—DISBURSEMENTS.

VOUCHER.

No. Date.

1	Dec. 12, '92.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding.....	\$ 177 80
2.	Dec. 22, '92.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding.....	5 00
3.	Aug. 17, '93.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding.....	151 65
4.	Sept. 26, '93.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding.....	45 90
5.	Oct. 5, '93.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding.....	2 10
6.	Mch. 13, '93.	G. Grimm, Madison, binding.....	15 25
7.	Oct. 5, '93.	G. Grimm, Madison, binding.....	79 65
8.	Oct. 4, '93.	W. J. Park & Sons, Madison, binding.....	63 45
9.	June 9, '93.	Eva L. Crook, preparing Mss. for binder...	48 75
10.	Nov. 30, '93.	Emma A. Hawley, binding clerk, salary....	500 00
			<hr/> \$1 089 55

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.	Received from treasurer.....	\$ 1,351 06
Cr.	Disbursements.....	1,089 55

Balance in First Nat'l Bank of Madison, Dec. 1, 1893.. \$261 51

MADISON, WIS., December 5, 1893.

The undersigned, auditing committee, have examined the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements from the income of the Binding fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, submitted by the chairman of the library committee, Reuben G. Thwaites, and, having compared them with the accompanying treasurer's statement (exhibit "A") and the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman.

J. H. CARPENTER.

HALLE STEENSLAND.

WAYNE RAMSAY.

B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: The finance committee, charged with the duty of examining the accounts of the treasurer, met December 12 for that purpose, and examined the report of the treasurer and the vouchers submitted by him, and found them correct.

From the treasurer's report, the following appears:

The balance of cash and securities on hand December 1, 1893, is the sum of.....	\$ 21,521 95
Amount expended in improvement of Draper homestead	2,378 14
Cost to the society of the tract of land known as the Thompson farm, being the amount of loan thereon and cost of foreclosure.....	1,207 39
Total	\$ 25,107 48
The amount on hand December 1, 1893, was.....	24,145 41
Showing a gain during the past year of.....	962 07
Of the total amount of property on hand as above stated, there belongs to the Binding fund	23,392 20
Antiquarian fund.....	1,715 28
Total.....	\$ 25,107 48

The inventory shows as follows:

Notes and bonds secured by mortgage.....	\$ 19,366 67
Charged to account of Draper homestead.....	2,378 14
Charged to account of W. J. Thompson farm.....	1,207 39
Cash on hand and in bank.....	2,155 28
Total.....	\$ 25,107 48

Of the notes and bonds secured by mortgages, one thereof, namely, that of Alexander Livingston for \$500, has been in arrears for interest for a considerable period, and has been placed in the hands of attorneys for collection.

Respectfully submitted,

December 14, 1893.

W. A. P. MORRIS.

WAYNE RAMSAY.

GEORGE B. BURROWS.

C. — TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

The treasurer makes the following report for the year ending November 30, 1893:

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1893. To annual appropriation from the state..... \$ 5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1893. By sundry payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary... 5,000 00
=====

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1892.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$ 22,997 54

1893.

Mch. 20. To one-half of life membership fee from
Hon. Nils P. Haugen..... \$ 10 00
Nov. 30. To interest received (see schedule A).... 939 72
To rents received (Draper homestead)... 300 00
To one-half annual membership dues.... 64 00
To one-half of sales of duplicates..... 37 83

Total receipts..... 1,351 55

The Treasurer, Cr.

\$ 24,349 09

1892.

Dec. 17. By paid Morris & Morris, services on ac-
count of release of Mrs. Draper's inter-
est in Draper homestead..... \$ 10 00

1893.

Nov. 4. By paid repairs to Draper homestead.... 4 50
By paid repairs to Draper homestead.... 17 39
Nov. 30. By payments to R. G. Thwaites, secy.,
chairman of library committee..... 925 00

Total payments..... \$ 956 89

By balance..... 23,392 20

24,349 09

1893.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$ 23,392 20
=====

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1892.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$ 1,541 96
1893.		
Mch. 20.	To one-half life membership fee from Hon. Nils P. Haugen.....	\$ 10 00
Nov. 30.	To interest received (see schedule A)....	61 50
	To one-half annual membership dues....	64 00
	To one-half of sales of duplicates.....	37 82
	Total receipts.....	173 32
		<u>\$ 1,715 28</u>

The Treasurer, Cr.

	By balance.....	\$ 1,715 28
		<u>1,715 28</u>
1893.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	<u><u>\$ 1,715 28</u></u>

Inventory, December 1, 1893.

Mortgage loans (see schedule B).....	\$ 19,366 67
Draper homestead... ..	2,378 14
W. J. Thompson, land (Jackson county).....	1,267 39
Cash in bank.....	1,656 98
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	498 30
Total.....	<u>\$ 25,107 48</u>

Apportioned as follows —

Binding fund.....	\$ 23,392 20
Antiquarian fund.....	1,715 28
	<u><u>\$ 25,107 48</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

D.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-First annual meeting, December 14, 1893.]

The fiscal year closing the 30th ultimo was one of marked prosperity for the Society, in most of its departments of activity. Our exhibit, and other professional interests at the World's Columbian Exposition, occupied much of the time of the corresponding secretary that would otherwise have been available for field work, so that we have little to chronicle in that direction; but unusual efforts have been made in the matter of accessions, particularly to the library, and these have been uniformly fruitful.

The Society steadily grows more useful to the public, as the years go by; and there are numerous evidences that it is growing in popular appreciation as well. It is interesting to note that during the year we have had many accessions to our ranks from among the young men of the state. This is important, as an assurance that the institution will not fail through lack of interest on the part of the generation which is gradually taking the place of the pioneers who founded the Society and have ever taken the most active part in its management. It is an assurance, if any such assurance were needed, that the State Historical Society has thoroughly implanted itself in the popular heart, and became the recognized heritage of all our citizens, young as well as old.

DEATH OF JOSHUA J. GUPPEY.

Joshua J. Guppy, who died at his home in Portage the ninth of December, was one of our active vice-presidents. Although not often in correspondence with the Society, he nevertheless took much interest in its affairs, and in the formative period of its career was a friend in need. Born at Dover, N. H., August 27, 1820, he was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1843, and three years later was admitted to the Dover bar, but at once came west, opening

his first office in Columbus. In 1849 he became probate judge of Columbia county, and in 1850-58 and 1866-81 was county judge; in 1858-61 and 1866-73 he was city superintendent of schools in Portage. In 1861, Judge Guppy was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 10th Wisconsin volunteer infantry; in 1862, he was made colonel of the 23rd regiment, and was in active service to the close of the contest, when he was breveted brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." In 1882 he retired to private life, and from that time until his death, almost wholly devoted himself to the care of his private affairs.

DEATH OF FRANCIS PARKMAN.

In the death, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., the eighth of November last, of Dr. Francis Parkman, the Society lost one of its honorary vice-presidents, who was at the same time an earnest friend and a frequent correspondent. Born in Boston, September 16, 1823, Dr. Parkman had but recently attained his seventieth birthday. From 1842 until the happy completion of his work in 1892, he had labored with great zeal upon his historical series, *France and England in North America*, and achieved a literary reputation second to none in America. Parkman ranked, and will continue to rank, with the best historical writers in the English language. His theme, the struggle for the mastery of this continent, between the national giants of the eighteenth century, is not at first thought a popular one, but no one who has once read a volume of Parkman can readily stop short of the entire eleven; for to rare honesty, persistence, and clear-headedness as an investigator, he added a charming literary style which, without the faintest touch of false color or undue proportion, lends to his story all the fascination of romance. To us of the west, whose history has its roots in the French *régime*, Parkman must ever remain an inspiration; others may delve deeper, here and there, new sources of information may yet come to light, nevertheless Parkman laid the

broad foundation so well that it is safe to predict he will always be the chief authority for the picturesque period of French domination in the basins of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi.

DEATH OF MAJOR MAYERS.

From the governing body of the Society we have lost an active and faithful curator, in the death of Major Charles George Mayers, of Madison, who passed from this life on the thirty-first of October. Major Mayers was born in Manchester, England, the thirty-first of August, 1826, and came to Dane county in 1849, when the state of Wisconsin was in its second year. He held, in succession, the offices of state librarian, assistant superintendent of public instruction, assistant secretary of state, and city clerk and city assessor of Madison, and served in the War of Secession as a captain in the Eleventh Wisconsin volunteer infantry, being breveted major in the spring of 1865. From the earliest years of this Society he was one of its curators, and no member of the executive committee was more assiduous in attendance at meetings, or more eager to further the interests of the organization so far as lay in his power. With a genial temperament, and courtly manners, he united uncommon executive, business, and literary talents, and in the many civic bodies of which he was an active promoter, nowhere is his presence more keenly missed than in this Society.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived:¹

Levi Alden, born in Claremont, N. H., July 24, 1815; died in Madison, Wis., November 23, 1893. Educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Settled in Janesville, Wis., July, 1845, and in August of the same year began the publication of the *Janesville Gazette*, of which he continued

¹ The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library assistant.—R. G. T.

as editor and proprietor for ten years; in 1856 was member of assembly; from 1858-66, clerk of Rock county circuit court; from 1867-73, printing clerk in the secretary of state's office; and from 1873-90, on the editorial staff of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison. "Mr. Alden was a highly cultured man, a lover of good literature, and familiar with the best books," says the *Madison Democrat*, "and he will be much missed by his many friends here and elsewhere." The notices of deceased pioneers appearing in the annual report of this committee, two years ago, were from Mr. Alden's pen.

Henry Buestrin, born in Kanim, Prussia, August 9, 1829; died in Milwaukee, February 21, 1893. Came to Milwaukee in 1839. Was a successful contractor and builder, and erected many of the largest and finest buildings in that city.

Mrs. Louisa Gagnier Cherrier, born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1826; died in Prairie du Chien, February 9, 1893. Was a daughter of Rigeste Gagnier, who was murdered by Winnebago Indians, June 26, 1827. Louisa, then a child about eleven months old, was cut on the back of the head, scalped and left for dead by the Indians, but she was found and nursed back to life. Her first husband was Amable Morreaux, and her second Combe Cherrier. (See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii., pp. 160-62; v., pp. 145, 146; viii., p. 255.)

William Everett Chipman, born near Brockville, Canada, September 27, 1822; died near Burlington, Green Lake county, Wis., September 30, 1893. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Was a state senator 1879-80. The *Burlington Standard Democrat* says of him: "He was prominent in matters of public interest, a true friend on whom one could always rely."

William Colladay, born in Germantown, Philadelphia, May 12, 1809; died in the town of Dunn, Dane county, Wis., September 26, 1893. Came to Wisconsin in 1844, and nine years later settled on the farm on which he died. Held various town and county offices, was member of assembly in 1856 and 1865, and of the state senate in 1871-72. Was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

B. F. Cooper, born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 4, 1812; died in Elba, Dodge county, Wis., May 26, 1893. Came to Wisconsin when nineteen years of age, and in 1849 settled upon the farm which was his home until his death. The *Columbus Democrat* speaks thus of him: "By his commendable characteristics he won for himself the honor, respect, and esteem of his fellow men."

James O. Eaton, born in Sutton, Mass., 1818; died in Lodi, Wis., February 28, 1893. Came to Lodi in 1848 and engaged in business, and "from that day to this," says the *Lodi Valley News*, in commenting on his death, "his has been the most prominent figure known to the inhabitants of this town or any of the neighboring towns."

Edward Elwell, born in Athens, Bradford county, Pa., August 7, 1816; died in Beaver Dam, Wis., April 27, 1893. Received his early education in his native town, and later entered the law office of his brother at Towanda, Pa. From 1847-55 practiced law at Sheboygan, Wis., and then removed to Beaver Dam. In 1857 was postmaster of Beaver Dam; in 1853 and 1867, district attorney; in 1873, county judge; for several years he served as mayor, and at the time of his death was city attorney of Beaver Dam.

August Greulich, born in Baden, Germany, August 13, 1813; died in Milwaukee, Wis., January 3, 1893. Came to Milwaukee in 1841, and spent the remainder of his life there with the exception of a few years residence in Racine. Was part owner of *Der Seebote* from 1851-60; from 1860-93 was partner in a wholesale wine and liquor firm; was a member of the assembly in 1848 and 1856, and in 1857-58 was state senator; he also held minor town and city offices.

Frederick W. Horn, born in Lienum, Brandenburg, Prussia, August 21, 1815; died in Cedarburg, Wis., January 15, 1893. Educated at the college of Graue Kloster, in Berlin, and was a lawyer by profession. Came to America in 1836; four years later to Milwaukee, and in 1847 settled in Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, Wis. In 1842, was appointed by Governor Doty justice of the peace of Washington county; was a member of the assembly in 1851, '54, '57, '59, '60, '67, '68, '71, '72 '75, '82, '87, '89, and of the state senate in 1848-50, 1890-92; state commissioner of immigration, 1854-55; county superintendent of schools, 1862-65, and for many years mayor of Cedarburg. Was editor and proprietor of the *Cedarburg News*, was a conspicuous democrat, and several times represented the state in the national conventions of his party. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* said of him: "When in his prime, Mr. Horn was one of the most distinguished in appearance of our public men, and united with good looks, ability of superior order, a cordiality of manner, and a frank and generous spirit that won the friendship of his associates without distinction of party."

Philo Romaine Hoy, born in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, November 3, 1816; died in Racine, Wis., December 8, 1892. At the age of twenty began the study of medicine, and in 1840 was graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati. Six years later he came to Racine. For four years he was fish commissioner of Wisconsin, was the naturalist of the state geological survey, and for three years the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. Was a member of the following societies: American Medical Association, the Entomological Association of France, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He contributed valuable articles to the literature of his profession, and had wide reputation as a naturalist. The *Racine Daily*

Journal said of him: "His professional labors, his scientific researches, and his social relations to his fellow men, together with a devout life, have all combined to make him one of the most honored and revered of men."

Hiram Johnson, born in Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y., in 1823; died in St. Louis, December 11, 1893. Came to Kenosha, Wis., in 1844, and for several years was successively a farmer, school teacher, and merchant. In April, 1864, he removed to Madison, and was secretary of the Madison Manufacturing Company during its existence. The *Madison State Journal* says of him: "Mr. Johnson was an earnest temperance man and active in his efforts for the suppression of the saloon. * * * *. A good Christian citizen, a lover of humanity, his loss will be greatly mourned."

Warren Johnson, born in Butternut county, N. Y., July 12, 1804; died in Mineral Point, Wis., September 30, 1893. In 1806, moved with his parents to Ohio; came to North New Diggings, in what is now La Fayette county, Wisconsin, in 1827, and until within seven years of his death made his home on Fever River. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk War. In many ways he contributed to the building up of his town and county.

Milo Jones, born in Richmond, Chittenden county, Vt., February 16 1809; died in Fort Atkinson, Wis., November 17, 1893. In 1832 he came to Chicago, and two years later to Milwaukee; followed the business of government surveyor until 1838, when he settled on the farm on which he died; was an aide-de-camp to Governor Dodge, and throughout his long life held many offices of trust and responsibility.

David Keene, born in Banwell, near Weston-Super-Mare, Somersetshire, England, March 7, 1820; died in Milwaukee, February 23, 1893. Came to Milwaukee in 1842. Was graduated from Nashotah Theological Seminary in 1847, and the same year entered upon the duties of his first and only parish, St. John's, on the south side of Milwaukee. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* said of him: "St. John's church is his monument. On the hearts of those to whom he ministered and whose sorrow he shared for so many years, there are surely graven thoughts of love and respect that mean more than inscriptions on marble or enduring brass."

Abner Kirby, born in Starks, Somerset county, Me., April 11, 1818; died in Milwaukee, Wis., September 21, 1893. Came to Milwaukee in 1844. "He has been engaged in a variety of enterprises" (we quote the *Milwaukee Sentinel*), "which went to build up this city and state. Jewelry and watch-making, lumber and saw-mills, vessels and lake marine, the manufacture of starch and matches, hotel keeping—Abner Kirby was engaged in all these different lines of business at different times." *Flower's History of Milwaukee* says of him: "Mr. Kirby's charities throughout his prosperous business career have been free, even to prod-

igality, which, in addition to his never-failing and ever-constant overflow of wit and humor, has won for him the warmest corner in the heart of the city."

Christopher Knoell, born in Riechen, Gros Umstadt, Germany, April 3, 1800; died in Milwaukee, October 12, 1893. Came to Milwaukee in 1836, and took up land eight miles south of the then little village, in the region of Painesville. Saw much of the early growth of the city, and was a friend of Solomon Juneau and other pioneer notables.

Joseph McNeill, born in Andover, Vt., in 18 6; died in Mauston, Wis., September 29, 1893. Came to Wisconsin in 1837, and has since resided in various places in the state.

Godfrey Miller, born in Warren county, N. J., October 8, 1813; died in DePere, Wis., November 2, 1893. In 1837 came to Green Bay, and in the same year built the first saw mill in Fond du Lac. He built most of the early flour mills and many saw mills in that section of the country. Was largely identified with early DePere history, and an influential man in the community.

John D. Miller, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 9, 1813; died in Madison, Wis., April 3, 1893. Emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood there. Was a minister of the German Evangelical Association, and was sent to Wisconsin in 1844 as the first German missionary in the state.

Daniel A. Olin, born in Canton, N. Y., June 3, 1826; died in Racine, Wis., November 6, 1893. In 1850 came to Wisconsin and entered the employ of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company as foreman of a force of men working on construction. Was promoted until he became general superintendent of the Western Union road. In 1886-87 was mayor of Racine.

David Owen, born in North Wales, 1828; died in Portage, Wis., February, 1893. Came to Wisconsin and settled in Caledonia, Columbia county, in 1846. Was a prominent farmer and politician of his county.

R. Delos Pulford, born in New York state, December 13, 1822; died in Mineral Point, Wis., October 19, 1893. In 1843 settled in Mineral Point, and established a drug business which he continued until his death. Was an energetic member of the state board of pharmacy, and much interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city which for fifty years was his home.

Alvin Raymond, born in Lenox, N. Y., July 5, 1809; died in Racine, Wis., September 28, 1893. Came to Racine in 1835, and lived in what is now the town of Raymond until 1844; from 1854-62 was engaged in the lumber and grain business; was mayor of Racine in 1862. The *Racine Evening Times* of September 28, says of him: "He has passed away leaving behind him a spotless reputation, that he has maintained through all the trials and vicissitudes of a long and eventful life."

Cyrus Root, born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1811; died in Otsego, Wis., January 19, 1893. Was one of the first settlers in his town, arriving in Wisconsin in 1844.

Jeremiah Melan Rusk born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 27, 1830; died in Viroqua, Wis., November 21, 1893. His father died while this youngest son was a boy, and upon him devolved the support of his mother and sisters. He began his career as a stage driver in 1845, when but fifteen years of age. In 1853 he came to Wisconsin and settled in what is now Vernon county. He held several county offices, and in 1861 was elected to the legislature. At the outbreak of the War of Secession he enlisted in the 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and received a major's commission; brevetted brigadier-general for his bravery, and mustered out in 1865. From 1865-67 was bank comptroller; from 1870-1876, member of congress; elected governor in 1881, which office he held for three terms, seven years. He gained a national reputation by his promptness in quelling the labor riots in Milwaukee, in 1886. The *Magazine of Western History* for March, 1887, said of him: "He is one of the best governors this state or any other state ever had. He neglects no duty. He is prompt and efficient on every occasion, and deals out exact justice to all, with an evenly balanced hand. He is capable, faithful, and honest. Wisconsin is proud of him." He was made the first secretary of agriculture by President Harrison. "Before half his term had expired," says the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, "he had accomplished enough to attract the attention of the entire country to his department." When his term of service was ended he retired to his farm in Viroqua. The *St. Paul Dispatch* well summarized his career when it said (Nov. 23, 1893): "As soldier and citizen he presented to view a splendid type of the citizenship to which this country owes its greatness."

John R. Sharpstein, born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1823; died in San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1892. Came to Wisconsin in 1847, and opened a law office in Sheboygan. In 1849 removed to Kenosha. He was elected district attorney in 1850, and state senator in 1851; appointed United States district attorney in 1853; postmaster of Milwaukee in 1857; superintendent of city schools in 1862; in 1860 was a delegate to the national democratic convention, and in 1862 a member of the state legislature; was editor of the *Milwaukee News* from 1856-62; in 1864 moved to California; in 1874 was appointed district judge, and in 1880 elected to the supreme bench of that state.

Elisha Starr, born in Cazenovia, N. Y., July 14, 1806; died in Milwaukee, March 14, 1893. Educated at the academy in Onondagua Hollow, and was a prominent newspaper man in that section of New York before he came to Milwaukee in 1836. He published several of the early newspapers in Milwaukee and later conducted a large printing office. He held several county and minor state offices.

Return D. Torrey, born in Madison, Ohio, in 1835; died in Chicago, November 2, 1893. Came to Fall River, Columbia county, Wis., in 1850; removed to Neenah in 1860, and to Oshkosh in 1871. Was treasurer of Winnebago county, 1871-77, and state senator 1877-78, and later secretary of the Milwaukee Exposition. He was also, for several years, secretary and prime mover of the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Oshkosh. For the last ten years of his life he resided in Chicago, where he was prominent in local politics.

Harvey G. Turner, born in New York state in 1822; died in Milwaukee, November 22, 1893. In 1842 came to Milwaukee and entered the law office of Finches & Lynde, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was a member of the second constitutional convention (1847-48), and of the state senate in 1851-52; and was county judge of Ozaukee county in 1853.

Andrus Viall, born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 3, 1820; died in the town of Madison, Dane county, November 15, 1893. Came to Wisconsin in 1840; in 1859 settled on a farm west of Madison. In 1845 was county treasurer; in 1854 had charge of the construction of the state prison at Waupun, and also worked either as journeyman or contractor on many of the principal buildings in Madison.

Noah Hyatt Virgin, born in Fayette county, Pa., December 6, 1812; died in Racine, Wis., December 7, 1892. Came to Platteville, Wis., in 1835, and built the first flouring mill in the town. He held many town and county offices; was a member of the lower house of the last territorial and the first state legislature; was member of assembly again in 1855, and of the state senate for two consecutive terms, ending in 1861; in 1866 was a candidate for congress, being defeated.

A. J. Ward, born in New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., March 1, 1824; died in Hornellsville, N. Y., July 10, 1893. Completed his medical course in 1846, and entered upon the practice of his profession in New York state. At the commencement of the war with Mexico, enlisted and served through the war, most of the time as a surgeon. In 1850, came to Madison, Wis., and lived there nine years. Traveled for three years, then returned to Madison and joined the 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as surgeon; when this regiment was mustered out he joined the 43d, and served therein to the close of the war; from that time till his death, practiced medicine in Madison. The *Madison Democrat*, in noticing his death, says: "A residence of nearly forty years in Madison, a genial hospitality, and the possession of a strong public spirit identified him closely with the interests of the city."

Henry H. West, born in Connecticut, 1826; died in Milwaukee, Wis., January 30, 1893. Came to Wisconsin in 1849, and in 1857 engaged in the book and stationery business, in which he continued until the time of his death. Was prominent in local politics, and an influential man in church and business life.

Samuel Chamberlain West, born in Colebrook, Conn., June 6, 1892; died in Milwaukee, December 10, 1892. Came to Milwaukee in 1846, and for ten years carried on a grocery business; served a term as city clerk, was member of city council, member of the legislature in 1869, and from 1870-76 was postmaster. Was one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian church in 1869; from 1876 to the time of his death was a member of the firm of West & Meyers, fire insurance agents.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual state appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Disbursements.

Expenditures, year ending November 30, 1893.

Overdraft, advanced by Secretary Thwaites in 1892.....	8 323 75
Books.....	3,348 45
Salaries of library assistants.....	600 17
Expenses of World's Fair exhibit (refunded by state board)..	252 42
Freight and express.....	186 79
Expenses of biennial orator.....	108 75
Extra printing ("separates").	79 25
Official traveling expenses of secretary and librarian.....	75 42
Library supplies.....	55 33
Expert proof reading (Collections and catalogues).....	55 00
Packing gifts of books, and picture frames.....	37 55
Electric bells, for library.....	17 25
Drayage.....	11 57
Engraving.....	10 60
Extra newspapers.....	3 00
Money order fees (American Express Co.).....	3 00
Rubber stamps.....	2 60
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,170 90

Ensemble.

Received, annual state appropriation.....	\$ 5,000 00
Refund from State Board of World's Fair Managers.....	252 42
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,252 42
Disbursed, as above.....	5,170 90
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1893.....	\$ 81 52
	<hr/>

The report of the auditing committee gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law—sec. 376, R. S. of 1878.

The Binding Fund.

It was reported by the treasurer a year ago that the cash and securities in the binding fund amounted to \$22,997.54. The net increase during the year ending November 30, 1893, after deducting annual appropriations for binding, and binding clerk's salary, and fees for recording mortgages, was \$394.66. The details are given in the comprehensive report of Treasurer Proudfit who, without compensation, is doing valuable work for the Society in the management of its private funds.

The present condition of the fund is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer	\$23,392 20
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	400 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$24,796 20

At the last session of the legislature, permission was given the Society (chapter 54, laws of 1893) to dispose of the Draper homestead on West Washington ave., Madison, for the benefit of the binding fund. The property has not been placed upon the market, however, chiefly owing to the financial panic. The premises are rented, with privilege of sale at any time, and are kept in good repair by the sub-committee in charge thereof. It will be remembered that two years ago the Society entered into a financial arrangement with the widow of Dr. Draper, by which, after the expiration of three years, an annuity was to be paid to her for a release of her dower right in the homestead. By the death of Mrs. Draper, during the present year, the possibility of that annuity becoming a charge on the Society has ceased.

Little progress has been made since our last report, a year ago, in the settlement of the Draper estate, in which this

¹ The notes are as follows: One-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper (deceased), \$300; Hon. John A. Rice, \$100—total, \$400. They are, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, which was temporarily withdrawn by him, deposited in the office of the corresponding secretary.

fund has interests. The mining stocks, which constitute the chief part of the personal property, appear at present to have no market value, and the estate is encumbered with debts and bequests, to the payment of which the executors do not see their way clear. They report, however, that they have a proposition to make to the Society, in regard to the debts, which, if accepted, will tend to hasten the settlement of the estate.

The Antiquarian Fund.

The balance in the antiquarian fund last year was \$1,541.96. As will be seen from the treasurer's report, the increase during the year ending November 30, 1893, was \$173.32 (from interest on loans, one-half the receipts from membership dues, and the sale of duplicates), leaving the present condition:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer	\$ 1,715 28
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	30 00
Total.....	\$ 1,745 28

But for the financial crisis and the World's Fair, an effort would have been made during the year to materially increase this important fund, the income of which, when large enough, "shall be used in prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the state of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings, or other objects of historic interest." But under the circumstances it was not deemed best to ask our friends for contributions, and only the natural increase in the fund can be reported. It is sincerely hoped that a better showing may be made a twelve-month later. Frequent opportunities arise for profitable use of such a fund, and no efforts should be spared until it reaches at least \$20,000.

¹The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary are as follows: one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$10; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$20—total, \$30.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1893:

Books purchased (including exchanges).....	1,285	
Books, by gift.....	2,311	
Total books.....		3,596
Pamphlets, by gift.....	3,849	
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation.....	125	
Total pamphlets.....		3,974
Total accessions.....		7,570

Present estimated strength of the library—

Books.....	79,402
Pamphlets.....	80,620
Total.....	160,022

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Bibliography.....	83	Natural Science.....	208
Biography.....	214	Newspapers (bound files)....	408
Cyclopædias.....	19	Patents, American and British.....	149
Education.....	243	Periodicals.....	240
Fine Arts.....	47	Philology.....	46
Geography and travels.....	272	Philosophy and Ethics.....	20
History, American.....	350	Political Science.....	50
British.....	73	Religion.....	122
Foreign (except British).....	71	Sociology, general.....	772
General.....	40	Useful arts.....	75
Literature.....	94	Total.....	3,596

It will be noticed that the accessions for the year amount to the really surprising number of 7,570 titles—books 3,596. and pamphlets 3,974. This is by far the largest annual increase the library ever experienced. Of this increase, the gifts amounted to 6,160 books and pamphlets, about 84 per cent. of the whole. But the actual gifts to the library have been far greater than this, for there were received from that source no less than 5,426 books and 6,011 pamphlets, a total of 11,437; of this large number, 1,830 books and 2,037 pamphlets—a total of 3,867 titles, or

about 27 per cent—were duplicates of what were already on our shelves, and therefore do not appear in the above report on accessions. Due credit for all these are, however, given in the list of "Givers of books and pamphlets," which it will be seen embraces men and women from far-distant parts of the civilized world, showing that the Society has friends and correspondents in many lands.

That so many of the gifts to the library are duplicates, should in no way discourage intending donors, for the Society carries on an active exchange of duplicates with other important libraries in the country, and needs material for that purpose; occasional sales of duplicates bring needed money to the binding and antiquarian funds; with the constantly increasing clientage of readers, it is often found desirable to have upon our shelves more than one set of a given work; and not infrequently the Society gives freely of its duplicates to public libraries newly organized in leading Wisconsin cities.

One secret of the phenomenal library increase which we are able to report this year, lies in the fact that three distinct efforts were made in that direction, on special lines: (1.) The library is quite rich in the department of geology, especially in American state reports and monographs. Early in the present calendar year, the corresponding secretary placed himself in communication with the various state surveys now in operation, and with the leading geological writers of the country, with a view to filling gaps in our collections. The result of this correspondence was the receipt of 36 books and 148 pamphlets, of high value in that department. (2.) In April, a letter was sent by the corresponding secretary to each member of the American Historical and American Economic associations, informing the latter of the works from his pen already in our library, and asking that he send us such pamphlets as he could spare, that were not already in our possession. This appeal, which in every case met with a cordial reception, netted us 99 books and 643 pamphlets, all of

them being monographs of great practical value in our library, in the important departments of history, economics, and social science. This appeal, like the one to the geologists, also resulted in securing scores of new and valuable friends for the library, who may be relied upon hereafter to favor us with their monographs as issued. (3.) In September, the corresponding secretary and the librarian made an expedition to the World's Fair for the specific purpose of making a complete collection of the literature prepared for distribution at the exposition by the several states and foreign countries. In this manner 192 books and 497 pamphlets were gathered—a total of 689 titles—most of it being material of considerable importance in a reference library, being statistical and descriptive handbooks, often elaborately illustrated, with the latest obtainable data regarding the several states and countries by which they were issued. Many of the books, especially from Europe, were of unusual importance and costly in form, being brought to the exposition solely for the purpose of being placed in leading American libraries and in the hands of important government officials. We regard this special effort as one well worth the making, and are not aware that any other library has made so complete a collection of the serious literature of the Columbian Exposition.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

The Card Catalogue.

Satisfactory progress has been made on our new card catalogue, a work which has been under way for five years past. Several years must yet intervene, however, before it can be declared complete, but when at last we shall have brought it up to date, the library will have a practically faultless card catalogue, based upon the most approved modern systems, with special features adapted to our peculiar needs. All of the accessions since the publication of the last printed volume of the catalogue (VII.), May 1,

1887, have been catalogued under the new rules. The work on accessions previous to that date has systematically proceeded backwards through the published volumes, with the result, thus far, that all author cards have been written for vols. VII., VI., V., IV., and III.; some of the subjects in VII. and VI., and most of the subjects and titles in V., IV., and III. As this leaves but one alphabet to consult, in the printed form, for vols. I. (A to L) and II. (M to Z) are continuous, work on the authors has been suspended until the subjects and titles of all the printed volumes are fully written up.

Additional Shelving.

Through the courtesy of Governor Peck, additional wall shelving for the accommodation of about 6,000 volumes has been built upon the main floor of the library. This was a long-needed improvement, and enables a better classification of the books most in demand. But the time is not far off, at our present rate of growth, when all available space upon both floors will be crowded to its utmost. The old-fashioned method of shelving, now in use in the library, is uneconomical of space, but the compact iron-stack system cannot be adapted to rooms like these. From whichever point of view we contemplate the future of the library, a new building, constructed on modern principles of library architecture, appears the only solution of the problem.

Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors.

In May last, the Society published the Bibliography of Wisconsin Authors alluded to in last year's report as being in press. This work is not only a list of such of the works of Wisconsin writers as are upon the shelves of our library—although we have a large collection of such—but includes all of their published works so far as known: those we do not possess being indicated by an asterisk. The titles embrace books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and reports and papers in society transactions, etc., while

much additional information is given in the numerous footnotes. This compilation has been a labor of considerable magnitude, involving wide correspondence and laborious research. The volume contains 263 pages, the names of some 900 authors, and in the neighborhood of 4,700 titles. No doubt some names and titles were overlooked in the search, and there is reason to believe that inaccuracies may be detected, but these are faults incident to a pioneer undertaking of this character and do not seriously mar the work. Supplements to this Bibliography will be published from time to time.

Newspaper Catalogue.

A catalogue of our bound volumes of newspapers has been in preparation at intervals, since February last. We are unaware of the existence of any adequate catalogue of this description, and have therefore been obliged to plow in virgin soil. Many vexatious problems have arisen in the progress of the work, requiring much thought in their solution, but at last all difficulties of detail have apparently been surmounted, and the copy will be ready for the printer early next spring. The Society now owns 6,854 bound volumes of newspapers, one of the best collections in America, and is continually making valuable additions. Some of the files received during the year just closed, were:

- Aloany (N. Y.) Atlas Argus, 1864-1865, 4 vols.
- Boston (Mass.) Daily Journal, 1863-65, 6 vols.
- Boston (Mass.) Evening Journal, 1873, 2 vols.
- Burlington (Vt.) Daily Sentinel, 1848-51, 8 vols.
- Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 1864-65, 4 vols.
- Columbus (Ohio) Daily Statesman, 1864-65, 3 vols.
- Davenport (Iowa) Daily Gazette, 1834-65, 4 vols.
- Evansville (Ind.) Daily Journal, 1865, 2 vols.
- Harrisburg (Pa.) Daily Telegraph, 1864-65, 4 vols.
- Kenosha (Wis.) Democrat, 1851-54, 3 vols.
- London Times (daily), 1862-64, 6 vols.
- Milwaukee Daily News, 1864, 2 vols.
- New York Herald (daily), 1860-62, 1871, 8 vols.
- New York Times, 1870-78, 35 vols.
- New York Weekly Tribune, 1842-48, 6 vols.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, 1865, 2 vols.

Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin, 1863-65, 9 vols.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Daily Gazette, 1834-65, 3 vols.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Evening Chronicle, 1863-64, 6 vols.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Daily Dispatch, 1864-65, 4 vols.

San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Bulletin, 1864-65, 4 vols.

South Carolina Gazette, 1752-67, 1783-85, 1791-98, 1802-34, 25 vols.

St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican, 1865, 2 vols.

Toronto (Can.) Daily Leader, 1864-65, 3 vols.

Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times, 1863-65, 5 vols.

Draper Manuscripts.

During the year the greater part of the Draper manuscripts chiefly covering events in the west during Lord Dunmore's War and the War of the Revolution, have been neatly bound, making 261 folio volumes. The papers included in these volumes came to us in a greatly confused condition, without semblance of order, most of them having long been kept in what were practically rubbish-heaps. Matter clearly worthless was removed, the residue being classified at a considerable expenditure of time and thought, and carefully prepared for the binder. The result is a highly important addition to the manuscript resources of the library, and during the past summer and autumn the collection has been sought in person by special investigators from as far away as North Carolina and New York, while letters of inquiry from all parts of the country regarding this material are so numerous as to add largely to the duties of the corresponding secretary. The following table gives the strength of the Draper MSS.

BOUND BY DR. DRAPER.		BOUND BY THE SOCIETY.	
	<i>Vols.</i>		<i>Vols.</i>
Boone notes.....	2	Bedinger papers.....	1
Brady letters.....	3	Boone papers	34
Brodhead papers.....	2	Border Forays.....	6
Carleton papers.....	1	Brady and Wetzel papers.....	9
Jonathan Clark papers.....	3	Brant papers	21
Darby, Hardin, etc , papers.....	1	George R. Clark papers.....	56
Dunlevy, Brady, etc., papers....	1	Wm. Clark papers.....	1
Filson's journal.....	1	Croghan papers	1
Hand papers	1	Daniel Drake papers.	2
Harmar papers.....	2	Forsyth papers.....	3

BOUND BY DR. DRAPER continued.		BOUND BY THE SOCIETY—continued.	
	Vols.		Vols.
Harrod, Brady, etc., papers.....	1	Frontier wars	12
Hildreth, Crawford, Doddridge,		Ga., Ala., and S. C. papers.....	1
etc., papers.....	1	Harrison papers.....	5
Irvine papers.....	1	Historical miscellanies.....	2
Kenton, McCord, etc., papers...	1	Illinois.....	1
London Docs. (Albany).....	1	Irvine correspondence.....	1
Paris Docs. (Albany).....	1	Kenton papers.....	13
Potter papers.....	1	Kentucky	8
Preston papers.....	7	King's Mountain.....	16
Riggs papers.....	1	Mecklenburg declaration.....	6
Shane Historical Collections...	16	North Carolina.....	1
Sharp, Bonnett, Murphy, etc.,		Patterson papers.....	3
papers	1	Rudolph-Ney.....	8
Redd and Reid papers	1	Sumter papers.....	19
Trabue Narrative.....	1	Symmes papers.....	2
Whitley papers.....	1	Tecumseh papers.....	12
Notes of Dr. Draper's historical		Tennessee.....	6
trips (interviews).....	about 50	Virginia.....	8
	102	Withers's "Border Warfare"	
		(with MS. notes).....	3
			261

A Complicated Human Machine.

There exists a popular delusion that the chief business of a library is handing out books to readers. But for the one attendant at the counter, the services of half a dozen trained workers are engaged behind the scenes. That the attendant may obtain at a glance, or at most after a few minutes of investigation, just the material which the reader seeks, thus increasing his usefulness by economizing his time, a complicated human machine is in silent operation within inner offices, classifying, cataloguing, registering, working out new or improving old methods by which the treasures of the great library, which are hidden from common sight, may instantly be brought to the service of those who seek them, as appeared the genie to the inquisitive Aladdin. The Society is fortunate in commanding the services of a librarian who is competent to the task, and we take pleasure in commending the excellent but by many unheeded work which he and his well-ordered band of assistants are doing for this institution and the state.

USE OF THE LIBRARY.

During the year, statistics of library use have, for the first time in our history, been kept by the attendants. From these statistics we find that it is not unusual to have a hundred and fifty or more readers in a single day, and for months together the daily attendance averages at least a hundred. Some days upwards of 350 books are charged, being either given out over the counter or in use on the alcove tables, while often fully 200 more are examined in place at the shelves by special investigators privileged to do so. This shows a very good use, for a library devoted wholly to reference books; few libraries of the kind in this country have a larger patronage. During the twelve months some 24,000 books passed over the counter into the reading rooms, and 18,000 more were used at the alcove tables, in addition to what were handled in place. Of those who used these books, 91 per cent. were connected with the State University, either as professors or students, and 9 per cent. were the outside public—chiefly visiting specialists, who are more numerous in the summer than at other seasons.

A prominent writer recently said: "It is possible that the college library is of more ultimate value to the community than the library of any other sort." If this be so, and we thoroughly believe that it is, then the Society's library is doing a noble work in this commonwealth. From 1854 to the present time, the University of Wisconsin has sent out into the world 2,338 graduates, a large proportion of whom are now men and women of marked influence in society, business, politics, and the professions. To these positions in life they have brought trained intellects and cultured tastes which have had much to do in the upbuilding of our state. To all of this great throng the library of the Society was, during their college days, when intellects were keen and eager, their chief literary laboratory; and the warm appreciation with which so many of the alumni appear to regard this institution, is an evidence that the work of the past has

not been in vain. The library has, at least, kept even pace with the marvellous growth of the University, and the more than 1,200 students, with their eighty-five instructors, who now throng the campus, still seek these shelves as did their predecessors, but in far greater proportion: while the University management, apparently convinced with Carlyle that "the true university of our days is a collection of books," still hold out the existence of this library as one of the chief attractions of student life at the Wisconsin capital.

AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The following autographs and manuscripts have been received during the year, in addition to the Draper collection mentioned above (pp. 35, 36):

Alfred E. Bulger, Canada. MSS narrative, and notes, on the War of 1812, with final operations of the British at Prairie du Chien. Partly given to, but for the most part purchased by, the Society.

Miss Blanch Harper, Madison. Copy of letter descriptive of Milwaukee in 1840, written December 13, 1840, by Charles J. Lynde to Dr. John K Bartlett, of New Haven, Connecticut.

John Johnston, Milwaukee. D. S. of Dean Richmond, being certificate of profits in the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, dated February 4, 1850; L. S. of Russell Sage to Alexander Mitchell, dated October 21, 1859; MS. invitation to Alexander Mitchell to a dinner, in 1868, signed by numerous leading citizens of Milwaukee.

Paul Lachmund, Sauk City. Commission of Charles Hallas as captain of state militia, signed by Governor Dodge, November 20, 1846.

Mrs. R. O. Loomis, Portage. Certificate (framed), granted to Ogemawnee, a Menomonee chief, by Sir William Johnson, British superintendent of Indian affairs, dated at Niagara, August 1, 1764, on account of Ogemawnee's service in protecting the British garrison at Green Bay, during the Pontiac uprising.

Adolph F. Menges, Madison. A. L. S. of Capt. John A. Sutter, discoverer of gold in California, to A. Menges, dated Washington, D. C., May 24, 1876.

Mrs. Martha T. Osborn, Oshkosh. Record book and other papers of the Oshkosh & Waupun Plank Road Co., 1852-56.

Edward J. Paul, Milwaukee. Duplicate quarterly returns of Milwaukee post office from June, 1885, to September, 1889; four bound folio MS. volumes, of Paul genealogy.

Secretary Thwaites. Several A. L. S. of prominent contemporaneous American authors, educators, and diplomats.

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

List of periodicals now regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

- Academy. London. (w.)
- Ægis. Madison, Wis. (bi w.)
- American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. Phila. (q.)
- American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)
- American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- American Architect. Boston. (w.)
- American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia. (q.)
- American Economic Association, Publications. Baltimore. (bi m.)
- American Geologist. Minneapolis. (m.)
- American Historical Association, Papers. New York. (q.)
- American Journal of Archaeology. Boston. (q.)
- American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)
- American Journal of Psychology. Worcester. (q.)
- American Journal of Science. New Haven. (m.)
- American Monthly Magazine. Washington. (m.)
- American Naturalist. Philadelphia. (m.)
- American Statistical Association, Publications. Boston. (q.)
- Andover Review. Boston. (m.)
- Annals of Iowa. Des Moines. (q.)
- Antiquary. London. (m.)
- Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
- Arena. Boston. (m.)
- Athenæum. London. (w.)
- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
- Biblia. Meriden, Conn. (m.)
- Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin. (q.)
- Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
- Bohemian Voice. Omaha. (m.)
- Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
- British Record Society. Index Library. London. (q.)
- Canadian Patent Office Record. Ottawa. (m.)
- Canadian Record of Science. Montreal. (q.)
- Catholic World. New York. (m.)
- Century. New York. (m.)
- Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
- Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
- Cook's Excursionist. New York. (m.)
- Cosmopolitan. New York. (m.)
- Critic. New York. (w.)

- Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, Mass. (q.)
 Dial. Chicago. (semi-m.)
 Dublin Review. Dublin. (q.)
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 Education. Boston. (m.)
 Educational Review. New York. (m.)
 Employer and Employed. Boston. (q.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 English Illustrated Magazine. London. (m.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly. New York.
 Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Graphic. London. (w.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. Hartford. (bi-m.)
 Home Visitor. Chicago. (m.)
 Hyde Park Historical Record. Mass. (q.)
 Illustrated London News. London. (w.)
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). London. (w.)
 Iowa Churchman. Davenport. (m.)
 Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk Lore. Boston. (q.)
 Journal of Geology. Chicago. (bi m.)
 Journal of Political Economy. Chicago. (q.)
 Journal of Zoöphily. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. Cincinnati. (q.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
 Library. London. (q.)
 Library Journal. New York. (m.)
 Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Literary News. New York. (m.)
 Literary Northwest. St. Paul. (m.)
 Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
 Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
 Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
 Magazine of American History. New York. (m.)

Magazine of New England History. Newport. (q.)
 Manitoba Gazette. Winnipeg. (w.)
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. Portland. (q.)
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto, Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
 Methodist Review. New York. (bi-m.)
 Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. Manchester, N. H. (m.)
 Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Narragansett Historical Register. Providence, R. I. (q.)
 Nation. New York. (w.)
 National Magazine. New York. (m.)
 National Review. London. (m.)
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)
 New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
 New Nation. Boston. (w.)
 New World. Boston. (q.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (w.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (m.)
 Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office. Washington. (w.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Our Day. Boston. (m.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Philadelphia. (q.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Popular Science Monthly. New York.
 Princeton College Bulletin. Princeton, N. J. (q.)
 Public Opinion. Washington. (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
 Quarterly Review. London.
 Reviews of Reviews. London and New York. (m.)
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. Providence. (q.)
 Science. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American. New York. (w.)
 Scientific American Supplement. New York. (w.)
 Scottish Review. Paisley. (q.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Shakespeariana. New York. (q.)
 Social Economist. New York. (m.)
 Tradesman. Chattanooga, Tenn. (semi-m.)

- Travelers Record. Hartford, Conn. (m.)
 United States Government Publications, Monthly Catalogue. Wash.
 University Extension. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Richmond. (q.)
 Westminster Review. London. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)
 Yale Review. Boston. (q.)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin newspapers now regularly received at the library through gift of the publishers, and bound — all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

ASHLAND.—Ashland Press.

BARRON.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press.

BROWN.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay, State Gazette.

BUFFALO.—Alma, Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Buffalo Co. Republikaner; Mondovi, Buffalo Co. Herald.

BURNETT.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel.

CALUMET.—Chilton Times.

CHIPPewa.—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times; Chippewa Falls, Catholic Sentinel.

CLARK.—Colby Phonograph; Neillsville Republican and Press; Thorp Courier.

COLUMBIA.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Portage Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

CRAWFORD.—Prairie du Chien Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

DANE.—Pelleville, Sugar River Recorder; Madison, Wisconsin Botschafter; Madison Daily Democrat; Madison, Daily Cardinal; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison, Wisconsin Staats Zeitung; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Western Farmer; Madison, W. C. T. U. Motor, m.; Oregon Observer; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Stoughton Normannen; Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone.

DOOR.—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay Republican.

DOUGLAS.—Superior, Evening Telegram, d.; Superior Leader, d.; Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN.—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News.

EAU CLAIRE.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire Weekly Leader.

FLORENCE.—Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC. Brandon Times; Fond du Lac Commonwealth; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

FOREST. Crandon, Forest Republican.

GRANT.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster Teller; Platteville, Grant Co. News; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

GREEN.—Albany Vindicator; Brodhead, Busy Citizen; Brodhead Independent; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE —Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

IOWA.—Dodgeville Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

IRON.—Hurley, Gogebic Iron Tribune; Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

JACKSON.—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrilan, Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union; Fort Atkinson, Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.—Elroy Tribune; Mauston, Juneau Co. Chronicle; Mauston Star; Necedah Republican.

KENOSHA.—Kenosha Union; Kenosha, Volksfreund.

KEWAUNEE.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

LA CROSSE.—La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Weekly Chronicle; La Crosse Nord Stern; La Crosse Republican and Leader.

LA FAYETTE.—Darlington Democrat and Register; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE. Antigo Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.—Merrill, Lincoln Co. Advocate; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger.

MANITOWOC. Manitowoc Nord-Western; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

MARATHON.—Wausau Central Wisconsin; Wausau Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Torch of Liberty.

MARINETTE.—Marinette Eagle.

MARQUETTE.—Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.—Abend Post, d.; Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung, s. m.; American School Board Journal, m.; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin, d.; Evangelisch-Lutherisches; Gemeinde-Blatt, s. m.; Germania; Masonic Tidings, m.; Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Herald; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Telegraph; Pneumatic, m.; Saturday Star; Seebote; United States Miller, m.; Wisconsin Banner

und Volksfreund; Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal, m; Yenowine's Illustrated News; Cudahy Times.

MONROE.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Sparta Independent; Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

ONEIDA.—Rhineland, Oneida Co. Herald; Rhineland Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

OZAUKEE.—Cedarburg Weekly News.

PEPIN.—Durand, Entering Wedge; Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

PIERCE.—Maiden Rock, Weekly Press; River Falls Journal.

POLK.—Osceola, Polk Co. Press.

PORTAGE.—Stevens Point Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

PRICE.—Phillips Times.

RACINE.—Burlington Standard Democrat; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Daily Times; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.—Richland Center, Republican and Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.

ROCK.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Clinton, Weekly Witness; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville Enterprise; Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville Tribune; Janesville Daily Gazette; Janesville Weekly Recorder; Milton Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.

SAUK.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City, Pionier am Wisconsin.

SAWYER.—Hayward, Journal News.

SHAWANO.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.

TAYLOR.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News.

TREMPEALEAU.—Arcadia Leader; Independence Wave.

VERNON.—Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor.

VILAS.—Eagle River Democrat.

WALWORTH.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn Blade; Elkhorn, Walworth Co. Independent; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater Register.

WASHBURN.—Shell Lake Watchman.

WASHINGTON.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat; West Bend, Washington Co. Pilot.

WAUKESHA.—Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA.—New London Press; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca, Waupaca Co. Republican.

WAUSHARA.—Plainfield Sun; Wautoma, Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO.—Menasha Press; Omro Journal; Oshkosh Weekly Northwestern; Oshkosh Weekly Times; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD.—Centralia, Enterprise and Tribune; Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

Boston—Boston Herald (d.)

Chicago—Chicago Norden (w.), Chicago Times (d.), Chicago Tribune (d.), Northwestern Lumberman (w.), Skandinaven (w.), Standard (w.)

Cleveland—Cleveland Citizen (w.)

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d.)

New York—New York Tribune (d.), The World (d.)

St. Paul—Pioneer Press (d.)

San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d.)

Washington, D. C.—Washington Post (d.), Woman's Tribune (w.)

Winona, Minn.—Westlicher Herold (w.)

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

[This list includes all gifts of printed matter, including duplicates.]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Abbe, Cleveland, Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Abbelen, P. M., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Adams, Charles Francis, Boston.....	1	2
Adams, Mary Newbury, Dubuque, Iowa.....	.....	5
Adler, Felix, New York.....	.....	5
Alabama geological survey, Montgomery.....	4	3
Aldrich, Charles, Des Moines, Iowa.....	1	.....
Aldrich, P. Emory, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	2
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
anti-vivisection society, Aurora, Ill.....	.....	1
colonization society, Washington, D. C. . .	.....	1
congregational association, Boston.....	.....	1
dialect society, Boston.....	.....	1
economic association, Baltimore.....	1	.....
geographical society, New York . .	.....	1
historical association, Washington, D. C. . .	1	.....
museum of natural history, New York.....	1	1
numismatic and archæological society, New York.....	1	.....
Ames, Herman V., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Ames, John G., Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....	1	.....
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, New York*.....	.....	10
Andrews, Charles McLean, Bryn Mawr, Pa.....	1	4
Andrews, E. B., Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....	.....	3
Andrews, W. G., Guilford, Conn.....	.....	2
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	4
Archæological institute of America, Cambridge, Mass..	.....	2
Arkansas geological survey, Little Rock.....	4	.....
Arnold, Henry C., Helena, Montana.....	.....	1
Astor library, New York.....	.....	1
Atherton, George W., Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....
Atwood, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Madison*.....	4	60
Avery, Elroy M., Cleveland, O.....	.....	9
Ayer, James B., Boston.....	1	.....
Bachelor, John, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Bagg, M. M., Utica, N. Y.....	1	20
Bailey, F. W., Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
Baird, Henry M., New York.....	1	4
Baker, Florence E., Madison.....	2	1
Baker, William S., Philadelphia.....	2	4
Baldwin, Charles C., Cleveland, O.....	.....	6
Ball, T. H., Crown Point, Ind.....	1	3
Balliet, Thomas M., Springfield, Mass.....	.....	1
Banta, Theodore M., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.....	3
Barnes, Earl, Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	3

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Barron county board of supervisors.....		1
Barton, Edmund M., Worcester, Mass.....		4
Bascom, John, Williamstown, Mass.....	10	38
Battle, Kemp P., Chapel Hill, N. C.....	1	2
Beach, Horace, Prairie du Chien.....	5	
Belgium minister of railroads, Bruxelles.....	2	
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee.....	1	
Bestor, O. P., Beloit.....		1
Bishop, George R., New York.....	1	1
Black, William, Oberlin, O.....		1
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison.....		2
Blaisdell, J. J., Beloit.....		1
Bolen, George L., Staunton, Va.....	1	
Boston associated charities.....		1
book co.....	1	
city auditor.....	6	
old colony club.....		1
public library.....	4	7
record commissioners.....	1	
Bostonian society.....		1
Bourinot, John G., Ottawa, Can.....	3	1
Boutell, Lewis H., Chicago.....	1	
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....		2
Bowen, Clarence W., New York.....		1
Brackett, Jeffrey R., Baltimore.....	2	
Bradford academy, Haverhill, Mass.....		1
Bradlee, Caleb D., Boston.....	1	13
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison*.....	104	282
Brande. S. Y., and Lothrop, J., Kenosha, Wis. †.....		
Brett, W. H., Cleveland, O.....		3
Briesen, E. von, Madison.....	95	102
British patent office, London, Eng.....	121	
Bronson, Henry, New Haven, Conn.....	2	2
Brooklyn (N. Y.) library.....		2
union for christian work.....		1
Brown, J. C., Haddington, Eng.....	2	
Brown, John N., Providence, R. I.....		1
Brown county board of supervisors.....		1
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison.....		2
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Can.....	1	
Buffalo Historical society.....		2
Bulger, Alfred E., Quebec, Can.....		3
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.....	6	1
Burnett county board of supervisors.....		1
Burr, George L., Ithaca, N. Y.....		2
Burton, John E., Milwaukee ‡.....	85	587
Bush, George G., Quincy, Mass.....	1	3
Bushnell, Allen R., Madison.....	38	4

* Includes one-half of literature collected at World's Fair.

† Wall map.

‡ Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Butler, James D., Madison.....	2	6
California bureau of labor, Sacramento.....	1	5
university of, Berkeley.....	2	33
Call, R. Ellsworth, Louisville, Ky.....	1	.....
Caller, Miss Mary Alice, Tuskegee, Ala.....	2	.....
Canada geological survey, Ottawa.....	1	.....
library of parliament, Ottawa.....	1	2
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	1	.....
Canfield, John G., Denver, Colo.....	6	10
Carnegie, Andrew, New York.....	.....	1
Carroll institute, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Carter, W. E., Platteville.....	1	.....
Cary, John W., Milwaukee.....	106	84
Caspar, C. N., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Cayuga county (N. Y.) historical society, Auburn, N. Y.....	.....	11
Chamberlain, Mellen, Boston.....	.....	1
Chamberlayne, C. F., Boston.....	9	1
Chandler, W. H., Sun Prairie.....	.....	1
Channing, Edward, Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Chapin, Robert C., Beloit.....	1	.....
Chetlain, Augustus L., Chicago.....	.....	4
Cheyney, Edward P., Philadelphia.....	2	.....
Chicago Board of Education.....	2	.....
department of public works.....	.....	2
historical society.....	.....	1
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.....	.....	1
public library.....	1	.....
sunset club.....	.....	1
theological seminary of Evangelical Lutheran church.....	.....	6
Childs, T. S., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Cincinnati public library.....	1	.....
Clark, Edgar W., Pana, Ill.....	.....	3
Clark, J. B., Northampton, Mass.....	.....	1
Clark, Walter, Greensboro, N. C.....	1	.....
Clarke, Robert & Co., Cincinnati, O.....	.....	1
Clarke, Samuel C., Marietta, Ga.....	.....	2
Claypole, E. W., Akron, O.....	.....	10
Cole, Theodore L., Washington, D. C.....	1	3
Colorado, university of, Boulder.....	.....	2
Columbia college geological department, New York.....	11	4
library.....	2	.....
Connecticut bureau of labor, Hartford.....	1	2
historical society, Hartford.....	1	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	.....	1
library.....	1	.....
Costa Rica museo nacional, San Jose.....	.....	1
Cotgreave, A., West Ham, England.....	.....	1
Coues, Elliott, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Cram, B. F., Madison*.....	80	28

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Crawford, William, Sparta, Wis.....	.....	1
Crooker, Joseph H., Helena, Mont.....	5	.....
Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, Ind.....	.....	1
Cruikshank, Ernest, Fort Erie, Ont.....	1	3
Crunden, F. M., St. Louis.....	.....	1
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn.....	1	.....
Cunningham, J. J., Madison.....	.....	2
Curry, J. L. M., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Cust, Robert Needham, London, Eng.....	3	1
Dabney, R. H., Charlottesville, Va.....	.....	2
Dane county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Darling, C. W., Utica, N. Y.....	.....	8
Darwin, Ephraim D., Madison *	46	38
Daves, Edward G., Baltimore.....	.....	3
Davidson, John N., Two Rivers.....	1	.....
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	8
Davis, Horace, San Francisco.....	.....	6
Davis, J. C. B., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Davis, William Morris, Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	4
Dawson, George M., Ottawa, Can.....	.....	21
Dean, John Ward, Boston.....	.....	2
Denslow, Van Buren, New York.....	.....	1
Denver (Colo.) public library.....	.....	10
De Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.....	6	32
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	1	1
Dike, Samuel W., Auburndale, Mass.....	.....	9
Dionne, N. E., Quebec.....	.....	9
Dodd, S. C. T., Boston.....	.....	2
Dodge, Arthur J., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Dodge, Joseph T., Madison.....	4	.....
Doolittle, J. R., Racine.....	.....	11
Douglas county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Downer college, Fox Lake.....	.....	2
Draper, C. N., Upper Alton, Ill.....	1	.....
Draper estate, Madison.....	177	450
Dreer, Fred J., Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Drowne, Henry T., New York.....	1	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Duren, E. F., Bangor, Me.....	43	70
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.....	3	.....
Durrie, Archibald, Bryan, O.....	6	4
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam.....	.....	40
Egleston, Melville, New York.....	1	.....
Ely, Geo. H., Cleveland, O.....	.....	10
Ely, Richard T., Madison.....	46	63
Emmons, S. F., Washington, D. C.....	1	7
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....	1	1
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.....	38	.....

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Estabrook, C. E., Milwaukee.....	3	.....
Everest, Miss Kate A., Pittsburg, Pa.....	1	9
Eyerman, John, Easton Pa.....	.....	3
Fairchild, Lucius, Madison.....	20	41
Farnam, Henry W., New Haven, Conn.....	1	1
Fernow, B. E., Washington, D. C.....	4	4
Field, Stephen J., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Fillmore, John C., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Fish, Miss Belle, Madison.....	.....	2
Flint, Weston, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Florence county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Folsom, J. H., Prairie du Chien.....	.....	9
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Foster, John W., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Foster, William H., Geneseo, Ill.....	.....	1
Fradenburgh, Adelbert G., Madison.....	.....	1
Franklin institute, Philadelphia.....	.....	13
Frick, W. K., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Gaynor, A. J., Grand Rapids.....	1	.....
Georgia historical society, Savannah.....	.....	1
Gilbert, G. K., Washington, D. C.....	.....	5
Gilman, Daniel C., Baltim're.....	.....	8
Gilman, Nicholas P., Boston.....	.....	4
Gilmore, James R., New York.....	3	.....
Gitterman, John M., New York.....	1	.....
Gladden, Washington, Columbus, O.....	.....	2
Gordon, Geo. A., Somerville, Mass.....	.....	1
Goss, Elbridge H., Melrose, Mass.....	.....	1
Gosselin, A. H., Quebec, Can.....	1	.....
Gould, E. R. L., Washington, D. C.....	.....	4
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	.....	1
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library.....	.....	1
Grandgent, C. H., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Graves, C. W., Viroqua.....	8	8
Great Britain royal commission for World's Columbian Exposition.....	1	.....
Green, Samuel A., Boston *.....	8	91
Gregory, Charles N., Madison.....	.....	1
Grimes, J. Stanley, Chicago.....	1	.....
Gross, Charles, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	3
Growall, A., New York.....	.....	1
Gunton, George, New York.....	4	4
Hague, Arnold, Washington, D. C.....	1	8
Hamilton (Ont.) public library.....	.....	1
Hammond, Matthew B., Madison.....	.....	1
Hardingham, George G. M., London, Eng.....	1	.....
Harley, Lewis R., North Wales, Pa.....	.....	1
Hart, Albert B., Cambridge, Mass.....	2	.....
Hart, Charles Henry, Philadelphia.....	1	8

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary.....	.....	1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	11	6
library.....	.....	3
Hassam, John T., Boston.....	.....	8
Hastings, Samuel D., Madison.....	29	.....
Haugen, Nils P., River Falls.....	18	98
Hayden, Horace E., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	.....	7
Hayes, Charles W., Westfield, N. Y.....	1	.....
Henkels, Stan V., Philadelphia.....	2	.....
Henry, William Wirt, Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Hewitt, Abram S., New York.....	.....	4
Higginson, Thomas W., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	12
Hill, Hamilton A., Boston.....	2	10
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	3
Hobbs, William H., Madison.....	7	9
Hoepf, Ulrico, Milan, Italy.....	2	.....
Holmes, L. O., Baraboo.....	.....	1
Holmes, William H., Washington, D. C.....	.....	12
Hoppin, James M., New Haven, Conn.....	2	5
Horsford, Miss Cornelia, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....
Horsford, Mrs. E. N., Cambridge, Mass.....	9	.....
Hoyne, T. S., Chicago.....	9	.....
Hurd, John C., estate, Boston.....	4	.....
Iles, George, New York.....	.....	1
Illinois bureau of labor, Springfield.....	1	.....
central railroad co., Chicago.....	1	.....
university of, Urbana.....	8	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia.....	.....	24
Indiana department geology and natural resources, Indianapolis.....	3	.....
Indiana department of statistics, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
Indianapolis Propylæum.....	.....	4
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.....	3	.....
Iowa agricultural station, Ames.....	.....	1
geological survey, Des Moines.....	1	.....
historical society, Iowa City.....	2	.....
masonic library, Cedar Rapids.....	1	.....
state library, Des Moines.....	2	.....
state university, Iowa City.....	2	.....
Jackson county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
James, E. J., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Jersey City (N. J.) free library.....	1	8
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore.....	20	23
Johnson, James B., Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Johnston, Miss Elizabeth B., Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Jonas, Charles, Racine.....	1	.....
Jones, Charles C., Augusta, Ga.....	.....	8
Judd, Mrs. Sarah B., Milwaukee.....	.....	6
Juneau county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Kansas state university, Lawrence.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Kansas world's fair commission.....	9	.....
Kantonalen statischen bureau, Zurich, Switzerland....	5	.....
Kean, R. G. H., Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	2
Kelling, Henry, Walla Walla, Wash.....	.....	3
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Kelton, Dwight H., Quincy, Mich.....	2	.....
Kemp, J. F., New York.....	.....	21
Kerr, Alexander, Madison*.....	.....	.....
Kerr, Alexander, and Tolman, H. C., Madison.....	1	.....
Kimball, Arthur R., Concord, N. H.....	1	.....
King, Horatio, New York.....	.....	1
Kingsbury, Frederick J., Waterbury, Conn.....	.....	6
Kinley, David, Champaign, Ill.....	1	1
Knight, George W., Columbus, O.....	.....	1
Knowlton, A. A., Madison.....	1	.....
Kriehn, George, Baltimore.....	1	.....
Lacy, R. B., Bridgeport, Conn.....	.....	3
Langdon, W. C., Providence, R. I.....	.....	14
Lane, J. J., Austin, Tex.....	1	.....
Langdon, W. C., Providence, R. I.....	.....	14
Langson, William J., Milwaukee.....	15	.....
Lapham, Charles, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Laval university, Quebec.....	.....	1
Lawson, Andrew C., Ottawa, Can.....	.....	5
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Lea, Henry Charles, Philadelphia.....	.....	6
Le Conte, Joseph, Berkely, Cal.....	.....	3
Lee, Joseph, Brookline, Mass.....	.....	3
Leeds, Josiah W., Philadelphia.....	.....	10
Leland Stanford, Jr. university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	1	2
Lewis, T. H., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	3
Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.....	1	.....
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Boston.....	3	.....
Logan, Walter S., New York.....	.....	1
Lord, Eleanor L., Northampton, Mass.....	.....	1
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....	.....	9
Lowell, C. R., New York.....	1	.....
McCahan, George L., Chicago.....	1	.....
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago.....	.....	1
McCurdy, Hugh, Corunna, Mich.....	1	.....
McDonald, Arthur, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Mace, William H., Albany, N. Y.....	.....	2
Madison city waterworks.....	.....	1
Dominican sisters.....	.....	1
improvement association.....	.....	1
Maine cavalry association, Rockland.....	1	.....
genealogical society, Portland.....	.....	1
Manchester, Alfred, Salem, Mass.....	.....	1
Manchester (Eng.) literary and philosophical society..	3	2

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Marmette, Joseph, Ottawa, Can.....	7	.....
Maryland bureau of industrial statistics, Baltimore...	1	.....
historical society, Baltimore.....	1	.....
Mason, Otis T., Washington, D. C.....	.....	4
Massachusetts board of health, Boston.....	11	.....
board of railroad commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
civil service commission, Boston.....	1	.....
commissioner of public records, Boston.....	.....	1
general hospital, Boston.....	1	.....
historical society, Boston.....	1	.....
institute of technology, Boston.....	1	.....
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of lunacy and charity, Boston.....	1	.....
state library, Boston.....	73	225
state lunatic hospital, Northampton.....	.....	1
trustees of public reservations, Boston..	.....	1
Meriden (Conn.) scientific association.....	.....	1
Michigan bureau of labor, Lansing.....	1	.....
pioneer and historical society, Lansing.....	.....	1
state library, Lansing.....	20	5
university of, Ann Arbor.....	3	11
university library, Ann Arbor.....	3	2
Mills, Simeon, Madison.....	1	.....
Milwaukee board of health.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	4
public museum.....	1	2
school board.....	1	.....
Miner, B. D., Indianapolis, Ind.....	.....	1
Minneapolis (Minn.) board of education.....	1	.....
public library.....	.....	1
Minnesota bureau of labor, Minneapolis.....	1	.....
geological and natural history survey, Min- neapolis.....	3	1
historical society, St. Paul.....	3	3
secretary of state, St. Paul.....	38	.....
state board of corrections and charities, Minneapolis.....	2	.....
university of, Minneapolis.....	2	.....
Miscellanea genealogica et heraldica publishers, Lon- don, England.....	1	.....
Missouri botanical gardens, St. Louis.....	1	.....
geological survey, Jefferson City.....	.....	1
medical association, St. Louis.....	1	.....
state university, Columbia.....	.....	1
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee.....	44	68
Mitchell library, Glasgow, Scotland.....	.....	1
Moncrief, John W., Franklin, Ind.....	.....	1
Monroe, Will S., Palo Alto, Cal.....	.....	2

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Montana historical society, Helena.....	1	1
Moody, Joel, Mound City, Kan.....	.....	1
Moore, Mrs. A. W., Madison *.....	.....	11
Moore, R. A., Kewaunee.....	1	3
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison *.....	2	.....
Morse, John T. Jr., Boston.....	1	.....
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.....	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee.....	3	7
Mowry, William A., Salem, Mass.....	.....	6
National educational association, Columbus, O.....	1	.....
prison association of U. S., Allegheny, Pa.....	1	.....
Nebraska, university of, Lincoln.....	.....	3
Neill, Edward D., St. Paul.....	.....	1
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.....	1	.....
New England historic genealogical society, Boston.....	.....	2
society of Brooklyn.....	10	.....
New Hampshire department of agriculture, E. Andover	1	.....
secretary of state, Concord.....	5	.....
state library, Concord.....	3	.....
New Jersey bureau of statistics, Trenton.....	1	.....
New York city board of education.....	4	.....
free circulating library.....	.....	1
mercantile library association.....	.....	3
New York civil service commission.....	2	.....
commissioners of state reservation at Niag- ara, Albany.....	.....	1
factory inspectors, Albany.....	1	.....
railroad commissioners, Albany.....	2	.....
state board of mediation and arbitration, Albany.....	1	.....
state library, Albany.....	1	4
state university, Albany.....	.....	7
state world's fair commissioners.....	.....	1
Nicholson, John, Philadelphia.....	.....	3
North Carolina department of agriculture, Raleigh.....	3	.....
Northwest magazine, St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Northwestern Lumberman, Chicago.....	2	.....
university, Evanston, Ill.....	1	1
university library, Evanston, Ill.....	11	.....
Notz, Eugene A., Milwaukee.....	1	3
Nunns, Miss Anna A., Madison.....	1	2
Oakley, Frank W., Madison.....	.....	4
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison.....	.....	3
Oberlin college library, Oberlin, O.....	.....	3
Ohio archæological and historical society, Columbus	2	1
bureau of labor, Columbus.....	2	1
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati..	35	1
Olson, Julius E., Madison *.....	.....	19
Omaha (Nebr.) public library.....	.....	2

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.	49	85
Open Court publishing company, Chicago	1	.....
Osborn, Mrs. J. H., Oshkosh	2	.....
Osgood, Herbert L., New York	1	.....
Page, Richard C. M., New York	1	.....
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.	4	24
Paine, Robert Treat, Jr., Boston .....	.....	8
Pammel, Louis H., Ames, Iowa .....	.....	1
Parkman, Francis, Boston	3	.....
Parvin, T. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa .....	.....	4
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette*	8	59
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee	4	.....
Paul, Mrs. Pamela S., Milwaukee*	326	25
Peabody, Philip G., Boston	6	12
Peabody institute, Baltimore .....	.....	1
library, Baltimore	5	.....
Peace association of Friends in America, Richmond, Ind.	1	4
Peet, Stephen D., Mt. Hope, Ill. ....	.....	4
Perry, William S., Davenport, Iowa .....	.....	4
Peters, Edward T., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	4
Pfister, Charles, Milwaukee	1	.....
Philadelphia library company .....	.....	1
mercantile library .....	.....	6
trades league	1	.....
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia	5	1
Pierce county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Pitman, Mrs. W. G., Madison .....	.....	14
Platt, O. H., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	1
Plumb, H. B., Peeley, Pa. ....	.....	1
Polk, R. L., Chicago	1	.....
Polk county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Pope, Albert A., Boston .....	.....	11
Portage county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Porter, Edward G., Dorchester, Mass. ....	.....	17
Powell, E. P., Clinton, N. Y.	2	11
Powell, Lyman P., Philadelphia .....	.....	2
Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	1
Price, Mrs. J. A., Scranton, Pa. ....	.....	3
Prince, L. Bradford, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1	9
Princeton college, Princeton, N. J.	4	.....
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum library .....	.....	3
city messenger .....	.....	1
public library .....	.....	1
record commissioners	1	.....
Pullman (Wash.) agricultural college .....	.....	7
Putnam, F. W., Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	3
Quarles, J. A., Lexington, Va.	1	1
Queensland railroad commissioners, Brisbane	3	.....
Ramsay, Mrs. Wayne, Madison	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Read, John M., Paris, France.....	1	.....
Reagan, John M., Austin, Texas.....	1	1
Reed, Hosea W., Washburn.....	1	.....
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison.....	1	2
Reuter, Christopher, Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Rhode Island bureau of labor statistics, Providence....	1	.....
historical society, Providence.....	1	2
Rhodes, James F., New York.....	2	.....
Richardson, Genesee, Oconomowoc.....	.....	1
Ripon college, Ripon.....	.....	2
Roberts, Ellis H., Utica, N. Y.....	.....	1
Robinson, R. V., Schoolcraft, Mich.....	.....	1
Robinson, James H., Philadelphia.....	.....	2
Rosengarten, John G., Philadelphia.....	1	1
Royal society of Canada, Montreal.....	1	.....
Russell, Israel C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2	7
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
St. Louis academy of sciences.....	.....	4
mercantile library.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	1
Salem (Mass.) public library.....	7	1
Salisbury, Albert, Whitewater.....	2	.....
Salmon, Miss Lucy M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	.....	7
San Francisco (Cal.) public library.....	.....	1
Scaife, Walter B., Allegheny, Pa.....	.....	1
Schenck, A. V. C., Madison.....	.....	11
Schurmann, Jacob G. Ithaca, N. Y.....	1	.....
Scott, William A., Madison.....	1	.....
Scranton (Pa.) public library.....	1	1
Seligman, E. R. A., New York.....	3	2
Sener, J. M., Lancaster, Pa.....	.....	12
Sewall, Mrs. May Wright, Indianapolis.....	.....	6
Sheldon, Mrs. Anna R., Madison.....	1	1
Sheldon, Charles S., Madison.....	1	.....
Sheldon, E. S., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Shepardson, Francis W., Chicago.....	.....	1
Sheperd, T. J., Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	2
Siller, Frank, Milwaukee.....	3	.....
Smart, William, Glasgow, Scotland.....	.....	2
Smith, Eugene A., Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	.....
Smith, Goldwin, Toronto, Can.....	1	.....
Smith, Richmond Mayo, New York.....	.....	4
Smithsonian institute, Washington, D. C.....	7	9
Society of Army of Cumberland, Cincinnati.....	4	.....
Solberg, Thorvald, Boston.....	85	53
Southern California bureau of information, Los Angeles.....	1	.....
Southern historical society, Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Starkey, D. B., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Sterne, Simon, New York.....	.....	9

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Stevens, C. A., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Stewart, I. N., Appleton *.....	17	64
Stewart, Miss Mary E., Milwaukee *.....	40	241
Stone, George F., Chicago.....	1	.....
Straus, Oscar, New York.....	.....	1
Stryker, William S., Trenton, N. J.....	3	.....
Superior (Wis.) public library.....	2	.....
Sutherland, James, Janesville.....	1	.....
Swayne, Wager, New York.....	1	.....
Swedish world's fair commissioners.....	3	.....
Swett, Charles E., Boston.....	1	1
Talcott, Mary K., Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Tanner, E. F., Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....
Tanner, H. B., South Kaukauna.....	.....	1
Tasmania government railways manager, Hobart.....	3	.....
Taussig, F. W., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	2
Teetzel, Mrs. Frances G., Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Ten Broeck, William P., La Crosse.....	1	.....
Tenney, Daniel K., Chicago.....	.....	1
Texas geological survey, Austin.....	7	.....
Thomas, John E., Sheboygan Falls.....	.....	16
Thorpe, Francis Newton, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison †.....	105	285
Titus, Anson, Boston.....	.....	6
Tolman, A. H., Ripon.....	1	5
Toner, J. M., Washington, D. C.....	2	16
Toronto (Can.) public library.....	.....	2
Trelease, William, St. Louis.....	1	.....
Tremain, Mary A., Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	.....
Trempealeau county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Trimble, John, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Tucker, W. H., Indianapolis.....	.....	1
Tuckerman, Bayard, New York.....	1	.....
Turner, A. J., Portage.....	2	.....
Turner, H. W., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Tuttle, Joseph F., Crawfordsville, Ind.....	.....	2
Tyler, Moses Coit, Ithaca, N. Y.....	.....	3
Tyner, Alpheus, Madison.....	1	.....
Tyrrell, J. B., Ottawa, Can.....	.....	5
United States board of Indian commissioners.....	1	.....
board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels.....	.....	1
bureau of education.....	9	7
bureau of ethnology.....	3	1
bureau of statistics.....	2	1
census office.....	4	.....
civil service commission.....	1	.....
commissioner of internal revenue.....	1	1
commissioner of labor.....	5	.....
commissioner of patents.....	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

† Includes one half of literature collected at World's Fair.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States comptroller of currency.....	1	.....
department of agriculture.....	6	89
department of interior.....	26	1
department of labor.....	2	.....
department of state.....	12	18
department of statistics.....	.....	1
department of treasury.....	12	18
department of war.....	.....	14
director of mint.....	2	.....
geological survey.....	19	.....
inter-state commerce commission.....	1	.....
naval observatory.....	.....	1
national museum.....	10	.....
patent office.....	24	.....
steamboat inspector general.....	1	.....
surgeon general.....	1	.....
weather bureau.....	2	3
Upham, Henry P., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	2
Volta bureau, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Vincent, John M., Baltimore.....	.....	1
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison.....	1	1
Van Nostrand, D., New York.....	1	.....
Van Velzer, C. A., and Slichter, C. S., Madison.....	3	.....
Vermont state library, Montpelier.....	21	5
university of, Burlington.....	1	.....
Victoria (Aus.) secretary of railways, Melbourne.....	9	.....
Vilas, William F., Madison.....	24	98
Virginia historical society, Richmond.....	4	.....
Waldron, E. A. Boston, Mass.	1	.....
Walker, Francis A., Worcester, Mass.....	1	16
Walker, Joseph B., Concord, N. H.....	1	.....
Walker, Williston, Hartford, Conn.....	1	4
Walla Walla (Wash.) pioneer association.....	.....	1
Warner, A. G., Washington, D. C.....	1	8
Washburn, John D., Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Washburn observatory, Madison.....	.....	1
Washington county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Waterhouse, Sylvester, St. Louis.....	.....	8
Watkins, J. Elfreth, Washington, D. C.....	.....	6
Waukesha county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Webb, Sidney, London, Eng.....	.....	9
Webb, W. Seward, New York.....	2	.....
Weeden, William B., Providence, R. I.....	.....	1
Weeks, Stephen B., Baltimore.....	2	24
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.....	.....	5
Welling James C., Washington, D. C.....	.....	4
Westchester county historical society, White Plains, N. Y.....	.....	1
Western reserve protective tariff league, Cleveland, O.....	.....	1
Wheeler, George M., Washington, D. C.....	2	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
White, Andrew Dickson, Ithaca, N. Y.....		9
White, Horace, New York.....		2
Whitman historical society, Walla Walla, Wash.....		1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee.....	2	1
Williams, F. Wells, New Haven, Conn.....		2
Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.....	1	1
Williams, Talcott, Philadelphia, Pa.....		6
Wilson, James Grant, New York.....		1
Winnebago county board of supervisors.....		1
Winslow, Arthur, Jefferson City, Mo.....	6	
Winslow, H. G., Racine.....		1
Winslow, William C., Boston.....		3
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.....		9
Winthrop, Robert C., Boston.....	1	7
Wisconsin board of regents of normal schools.....		2
executive office.....	214	667
I. O. O. F., grand secretary.....	1	
Journal of Education.....	7	
newspaper publishers.....	176	
secretary of state.....	1	
state of.....	560	9
state agricultural society.....	1	
state board of control.....	1	
state library *.....	106	100
state superintendent of public instruction..	91	5
state treasurer.....	117	50
state university.....	2	19
agricultural experiment sta- tion.....		11
supreme court.....	1	
world's fair commissioners.....	17	82
Wood, Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa.....		4
Woodward, Gilbert M., La Crosse *.....	1	
Worcester (Mass.) society of antiquity *.....	32	283
public library.....		1
World's congress auxiliary.....		17
Württembergische kommission für landesgeschichte..		2
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr.....	1	1
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	2	4
Young Churchman company, Milwaukee.....		6

* Also unbound serials.

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The receipts of portraits, views, etc., during the past twelve months have been as follows:

OIL PORTRAITS.

Ebenezer Brigham.—The first white settler in Dane county. This portrait differs from the one already in the gallery; see *Second Triennial Cat. Port. Gallery*, p. 3.—Presented by Mrs. Julia Brigham, Philadelphia.

Ole Borneman Bull. Born in Bergen, Norway, February 5, 1810. From his eighth year he received musical instruction, and from his ninth played for the public; in 1835 he achieved his first great success as a violinist, in Bologna; from 1835-43 visited the principal cities of Europe; in 1843-1845 made professional tours through the United States, and returned to this country in 1852, and again in 1867; in 1870 he married Miss Thorpe of Madison, Wis., and from that time forward spent most of his summers in Norway, and his winters in America. Died in Bergen, Norway, August 18, 1880. Small, full-length portrait, from life.—James R. Stuart, Madison, artist.

Franklin L. Gilson, Milwaukee.—Born in Middlefield, Ohio, October 22, 1846. Educated at Hiram and Oberlin colleges. Came to Wisconsin in 1870, studied law at West Bend, and admitted to practice in 1872; opened an office the same year at Ellsworth, Pierce county, but later moved to River Falls; was elected district attorney of Pierce county in 1874 and again in 1876; in 1881 was a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago; was member of the assembly in 1881, and speaker of that body the following year; located in Milwaukee in 1883, and March 1, 1890, was appointed judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county; died while holding that office, June 7, 1892.—Robert Schade, artist, 1883.

Frederick Layton, Milwaukee.—Born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1827. In 1843 he came to America, and two years later became associated with his father as junior proprietor of Layton's meat market, on the site of the present great Layton packing establishment; six years later he became a member of the firm of Layton & Plankinton; since 1860 his business has been conducted under the firm name of Layton & Co. In 1835 he gave to Milwaukee the Layton art gallery, a noble building housing a superb collection of paintings and statuary.—George H. Yewall, New York, artist, 1888. (This picture formerly hung in the Layton art gallery, but was replaced in 1893 by a full-length standing portrait, presented to that gallery by Messrs. Marshall & Ilsley, of Milwaukee, whereupon Mr. Layton presented the Society with the Yewall portrait.)

Peter Parkinson, Jr., Fayette, La Fayette Co.—Came to Wisconsin in 1828; served in the Black Hawk War, 1832; member of assembly in 1854.—Isaac Lees, Darlington, artist.

PORTRAITS IN CRAYON, INDIA INK, ETC.

James R. Doolittle, Racine.—"Born on the western slope of the Green Mountains, in Washington county, New York, January 3, 1815. At four years of age he emigrated with his father's family to western New York, where he was educated. He graduated from Geneva college in 1834, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, being married the same year. He was district attorney of Wyoming county from 1845 to 1849. In 1851 he removed with his family to Racine, Wis. He was elected circuit judge in 1852, and resigned in March, 1856. In 1857 he was elected to the United States senate, and re-elected in 1863. He served during twelve years, the most important twelve years in our national history, after the Revolutionary war, viz: from 1857 to 1869. His history during that period is well known, as it is a part of the history of the country."—*Quadri-Centennial Memorial Volume*. Judge Doolittle has, since 1869, been at the head of a Chicago law firm.—Mrs. Sara D. Pease, artist.

Mrs. James R. Doolittle.—Wife of foregoing. Mary Lovina Doolittle was born August 28, 1816, the daughter of Jonas and Lovina Cutting; married Mr. Doolittle July 27, 1837, at the time he entered upon his career at the bar; died September 12, 1879. Judge Doolittle writes us concerning his wife: "Her mother was Lovina Fargo, whose mother was a Chapman. All of her ancestors were of strong and vigorous New England stock. She was my best companion, adviser, and helpmeet, during my public career both in war and peace."—Mrs. Sara D. Pease, artist.

David Giddings, Fond du Lac.—Born in Ipswich, Mass., July 24, 1808. Came to Wisconsin, May, 1835; was engaged in the survey of public lands until 1842; elected to the legislature in 1842; was probate judge of Sheboygan and Manitowish counties, two years; member of the first constitutional convention, 1846. He has witnessed the whole growth of the state and is now, at the age of 85 years, a hale and hearty man.

Samuel Harriman, Hot Springs, Ark. Born in Orland, Hancock Co., Maine, October 19, 1826. Went to California in 1849, via Cape Horn. Settled in St. Croix county, Wis., in 1856. Enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirtieth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, June 10, 1862; elected captain on the organization of the company; commissioned colonel of the Thirty-seventh regiment in March, 1864, serving with great bravery at Petersburg and on other battle fields; brevetted brigadier-general April 2, 1865, and mustered out at the close of the war. Moved to Hot Springs, Ark., December, 1891.

Leonard Martin, Chamberlin, Waukesha Co.—A Waukesha pioneer. Born in North Ferrisburgh, Vt., April 16, 1814; died at Chamberlin, Wis., March 20, 1891.—Presented by his son, S. Munson Martin.

George Howard Paul, Milwaukee.—Born at Danville, Vt., March 14, 1826; died at Kansas City, May 18, 1890. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont (1847) and of Harvard college law school (1848), and appointed postmaster of Burlington, Vt., in 1849. In 1851 he arrived at Kenosha, Wis., being postmaster there from 1853 to 1861, and mayor in 1856-57. In 1861 he removed to Milwaukee, of which city he at once became a prominent citizen, being superintendent of schools (1870-71) and holding many other local offices at various times. His state positions were: member of the board of railway commissioners during the Potter law excitement (1874-76); member, and for the most part president, of the board of state university regents (1874-89), and state senator (1878-81). He was for many years editor of the *Milwaukee News*, under President Cleveland served as postmaster of Milwaukee, and for a long period was manager of the Milwaukee Cement Company. He removed to Kansas City, where he had business interests, in 1889. Mr. Paul's reputation in Wisconsin chiefly rested on his active interest in educational affairs. — Presented by his widow, Mrs. Pamela S. Paul.

MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES.

Cabinet (and larger) photographs of—Rev. James Britton, Madison; Henry Cowles, early Wisconsin printer; Capt. Moullon de Forest; Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston (1892); John F. Madison; Father Samuel Mazuchelli, early Dominican missionary to Wisconsin, 1830; family of George H. Paul, Milwaukee; William T. Sterling, Mt. Sterling; O. H. Waldo, Milwaukee; Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Winslow, Boston (1892); State University law class, and engineers' class, 1881; Wisconsin senate, 1879; officers of Forty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, 1861-65.

Small card photographs of—Songish squaw; Ceda Kanim, chief of Cloyquot Indians, and his son Benjamin; Sioux chief, Shaubena; Chalcain, a Victoria Island Indian; two unnamed Indians.

Unclassified—Pencil sketch (framed) of Main street, Southport (Kenosha), in November, 1842, by S. T. Brande (from memory, in 1880); two lithographs of Col. William Polk, signer of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; tintype of Daniel G. Stinson, a King's Mountain hero; eleven large photographs of McDougall whaleback industry, Superior, two large photographs of ancestral residence of Draper family, Roxbury, Mass.; photograph of a deed dating the Independence of North Carolina from the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775; photographs of Washburn observatory (Madison), Paul residence (Milwaukee), Milwaukee cement works and cement quarry, Wisconsin state building (World's Columbian Exposition, 1893), skull of a mound builder, specimens from mound at Lake Koshkonong, and mounted Cheyennes; photograph of a bullet-pierced tobacco box of Derrick Van Veghten, major of Fourteenth New York state militia, who was killed at battle of Oriskany, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1777.

Givers of the above miscellaneous pictures.—S. T. Brande, Kenosha; Ephraim D. Darwin, Madison; Draper estate; Charles E. Estabrook, Milwaukee; George W. Graham, Charlotte, N. C.; Samuel A. Green, Boston; Alexander McDougall, Superior; Sister Mary Edmund, Madison; Frank W. Oakley, Madison; Edward J. Paul, Milwaukee; William T. Sterling, Mt. Sterling; Herbert B. Tanner, South Kaukauna; William C. Winslow, Boston.

THE MUSEUM.

The funds of the Society are too meagre even for the needs of the library, which must needs continue to command the greater part of its energies, and upon which, coupled with its historical investigations, the fame of the institution chiefly rests. Nevertheless, it is important that the museum be not lost sight of, that the opportunities which it offers for the education of the people be not neglected. A distinct Museum Fund yielding an income of at least \$500 per annum would enable the Society slowly to build up a highly creditable collection in the fields of ethnology, archæology, and history. We have now a Binding Fund which is of great practical value in our work; the Antiquarian Fund should speedily be increased to an income-producing basis, and then every energy be bent toward securing a competent Museum Fund, the lack of which is a constant source of regret.

The committee has recently intrenched upon the General Fund to the extent of \$800, for the purchase from William J. Seever, of St. Louis, of a remarkable collection of 254 pieces of Missouri and Arkansas prehistoric pottery. The opportunity to purchase this collection was one not often offered, and the committee thought proper to take advantage of it, as the exhibit, when properly cased, cannot fail to attract marked attention in the museum, and prove an important addition to our collections in the field of western archæology. A special Museum Fund would have been drawn upon for this important purchase had there been such. Vice-President Butler, as chairman of the standing committee on prehistoric antiquities, will offer a report descriptive of this pottery collection, at the present meeting.

The accessions to the museum during the fiscal year have been as follows:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.—Cast of foot-print found in a rock near Colorado Springs, Colo.

John Bille, Hillside.—Three flint implements from the island of Moen, Denmark.

William J. Seever, St. Louis.—Collection of 254 specimens of prehistoric pottery from southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas, in the valley of the St. Francis river. Purchased for \$800.

F. D. Winkley, Madison.—Indian stone implement, found in Barrington, N. H., about 1865.

HISTORY.

Mrs. Anna M. Doe, Janesville.—Milwaukee "Daily Wisconsin" carrier's address for 1851, printed on satin.

Stephen Jex, Skokomish, Washington.—Set of chessmen; also, comb made of buffalo horn, all made by donor, formerly of Co. A, 23d Wisconsin volunteer infantry, while confined in a confederate prison, at Tyler, Texas, April, 1864, to May, 1865.

Ernest Messerschmidt, Madison.—Pair of swamp horse-shoes brought to Wisconsin about 1860, from Massachusetts, by Hayward P. Hall, late owner of Orchard Farm in Burke, Dane county, Wisconsin. They were first used in 1873 on a swamp in said township, by the donor.

Peter M. Myers, Milwaukee.—Package of 93 pictured envelopes, issued during the war of Secession, 1861-65.

Eugene A. Notz, Milwaukee.—Two minie balls picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Mr. Paine.—Reed used in weaving cloth by Mrs. J. A. Paine, an early Wisconsin settler.

Martin Thoe.—Norwegian carpenter's plane, supposed to be about 200 years old.

CURIOS.

Mrs. Emma Austin, Brodhead.—Part of German Lutheran church organ destroyed by the tornado at Pomeroy, Iowa, July 6, 1893; also, part of the M. E. church organ destroyed at the same time.

Arthur L. Jones, Dodgeville.—Specimen of lead ore from mine near Ridgeway, Wisconsin.

John Mooney, Westport.—Specimen of copper found on his farm in the town of Westport, Dane county.

George Purvis, Wyocena.—Natural sandstone formation, resembling human foot-print, found on bluff eight miles northwest of La Crosse.

F. F. Wood, Madison.—Birch-bark canoe made by Chippewa Indians at Grand Marais, head of Lake Superior. (Left on deposit.)

Coins—From John Johnston, Milwaukee; C. G. Lindholm, Prairie du Chien; and George W. Stoner, Colorado.

Medals—From Henry E. Biel, Milwaukee; William H. Hobbs, Madison; and Edward G. Porter, Lexington, Mass.

EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

At the request of the Wisconsin State Board of Managers, the Society made a modest exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, the cost of which (\$252.42) was defrayed by said board. Following was the description thereof, in the official state catalogue:

IN THE WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING.

A collection of about 500 books by Wisconsin authors. The full list is published in an accompanying pamphlet, for free distribution.

Accompanying these books, and as a part of the exhibit, is a comprehensive "Bibliography of Wisconsin authors; being a list of books and other publications, written by Wisconsin authors, in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin." This book, the first state bibliography ever issued, comprises vii + 263 pp., and was prepared under the direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Isaac Samuel Bradley, by Emma Alethea Hawley.

In the State building, the Society also exhibits an oil portrait of Columbus, copied by the famous Spanish artist, M. Hernandez, from the Yanez original in the National Library at Madrid.

It also exhibits a crayon portrait of the Duke of Veragua, enlarged from a recent photograph of this direct descendant of Columbus.

IN THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

An old French-Canadian bateau; exhibiting the style of naval architecture used by early fur-traders on the rivers and lakes of Wisconsin from about 1780 to 1850. Occasional specimens of this style of boat may still be seen in use by log-drivers on northern Wisconsin lumbering streams.

IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING.

Only selections from the Society's museum were sent to the Exposition, and those were such as are unique to Wisconsin.

The display of prehistoric Wisconsin copper implements, freshly mounted on tablets of whitewood, painted robin's-egg blue, presents a fine appearance. This collection won for the Society world-wide fame at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was awarded a bronze medal as being, at that time, the largest and best exhibit of the kind.

Since then, however, as the result of a profuse expenditure of money and labor, other large collections of Wisconsin coppers have been gathered—chiefly by Fred. S. Perkins, of Burlington, Wis., who has sold one considerable collection to the Milwaukee museum, and another to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Of the three collections, probably that of the Society is the largest, and it is thoroughly representative of the copper age in Wisconsin.

The display at the fair of stone axes, mauls, gouges, spear heads, arrow heads, etc., is merely representative. Though containing over a thousand specimens, it represents not over a third of the Society's possessions in this department. Scientifically classified, and mounted tastefully on tablets of robin's-egg blue, the exhibit attracts general attention.

Two large tablets are exhibited, representative of the effigy mounds for which Wisconsin is noted. Upon one tablet are displayed correct outlines in iron of the most famous mounds in the state—bird, serpent, animal, and human. Another tablet is a model in *papier maché*, of a group near Prairie du Chien. Both of these tablets were prepared by the late I. A. Lapham for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

In the line of Indian dress, implements and ornaments, there are a few well-selected specimens, representative of Wisconsin tribes. The space allotted the Society is limited, hence only a few especially distinctive articles are exhibited. The old tribe of Sacs, now wholly departed from Wisconsin, are represented by a war spear, knife scabbard, and a war club used in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Of Menomonee articles there are a cradle, a fine medicine bag made of an entire otter skin, and a packing sack for carrying camp supplies. The Winnebagoes are represented by a chief's full-dress suit of buckskin (including bonnet), a separate war bonnet, a pair of moccasins, a medicine bag (the entire skin of an animal), a packing sack, a cradle richly ornamented with porcupine work, a chief's dress club, and, what is now very rare, a long wooden pestle for pounding corn. Of Chippewa articles there are a war club, a council pipe with eight holes, two kinds of ordinary pipes, a quiver of deer skin, bow, two birch bark cases with porcupine quills, bag and belt of bead work, birch bark sap bucket, two deer calls, three knife scabbards, one knife, and a slab of wood showing native carving on bark of trees. The Sockbridges are represented by two bags, specimens of native weaving. A set of musical instruments is interesting, comprising a drum, three flutes, a bunch of deer hoofs, and two fish-bone rattles. An ancient stone mortar and pestle are also in this department, besides sample strings of artificial wampum.

In the out-door exhibition of native huts, north of the Anthropological Building, the Society exhibits an ancient Winnebago wigwam of matted reeds. This is the historic wigwam of the Winnebagoes, the style in use when white men first met the tribe. In the present degeneration

erate days, Winnebagoes cover their tepees with old carpets and any thing else they can pick up; matted wigwams are now exceedingly rare. The Society has owned this one for several years, but has had no room in its museum to exhibit it. It is doubtful if the mats could now be duplicated.

REPRESENTATION AT WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

A World's Congress of Historians was held in Chicago, July 10-19, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. The Society was officially represented at this interesting gathering by the corresponding secretary.

A similar Congress of Librarians, held also in connection with the annual conference of the American Library Association, July 13-22, was officially attended by both the corresponding secretary and the librarian. It was one of the best attended and most enthusiastic conventions of library workers ever held in this country.

NEW BUILDING PROJECT.

The Society's need of a new building has been so frequently explained in the reports of this Committee, and is so patent to all, that it would seem needless at the present time to repeat the arguments in its favor.

On the 10th of January last, the Committee held a fully-attended meeting, and after listening to arguments *pro* and *con* unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society unite with the State University and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters in asking the legislature at its coming session to erect a building upon or near the University grounds, for the proper accommodation of the libraries of the three institutions, as well as of the gallery and museum of the Society; provided that the title of the site shall rest in the name of the Society as the trustee of the state.

Frequent conferences were subsequently held by representative committees of the Society, the Regents, and the Academy, together with leading members of both branches of the legislature, the result being that on February 7 the

following bill (No. 69, S.) was introduced by Senator Bashford:

A BILL to authorize the construction of a building for the accommodation of the collections of the State Historical Society, the Library of the State University, and such other libraries as may be placed in the custody of such institutions, or either of them.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The regents of the University of Wisconsin are hereby authorized to erect upon that part of the grounds of the State University known as lots one, two, three, twenty two, twenty-three and twenty-four, of block six, of the city of Madison, a substantial fire-proof library building, to be paid for out of the resources hereby provided, adequate in all respects for the present and future accommodation of the library of the university and of the library and collections of the State Historical Society and of such other libraries as may be placed in the custody of such institutions or either of them. The transfer to such building, when completed, of the library and collections of the State Historical Society, and the deposit of the same therein for safe keeping and free public use, is hereby authorized; and no article thereof or part of the same, when so deposited in said building, shall be permanently removed therefrom without authority of law or the consent of the legislature; provided, this restriction shall not prevent the sale or exchange of any duplicates that the society may have or obtain. Before the appropriations herein provided shall be available the site above named shall be conveyed to the state of Wisconsin to be held for the purposes specified in this act, the plans adopted for the accommodation of the library and collections of the State Historical Society shall receive the approval of the library committee of the said society, and the executive committee of said society shall approve of said removal. It shall be competent for the regents of the university and the executive committee of the State Historical Society to enter into any arrangement, subject to the approval of the governor, for the joint occupancy of such building for their respective libraries and for the separate or joint management thereof.

SECTION 2. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to the university fund income, which shall be used by the board of regents of the university for the partial construction of such building, and there shall be levied and collected annually, for four years, a state tax of one-tenth of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state, which amount so levied and collected is appropriated to the university fund income, and, so far as

needed, shall be used by the said board of regents for the completion and equipment of such building.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

This bill had many warm friends in the legislature, and several elaborate arguments in its favor were made before the senate committee on education, and the joint committee on retrenchment and reform. It chanced, however, that the state university was in urgent need of other assistance of a costly character, and the library bill, after trembling in the balance for some weeks, was allowed to give way to the university's other and perhaps more pressing demands. The result of the winter's campaign was, nevertheless, satisfactory to the Society, for progress towards a new building was distinctly made; the needs of the library in this direction were canvassed thoroughly, and found to be actual, and the only argument we heard advanced against a new structure at the present time was one of financial expediency. The committee is clearly of the opinion that the cause of the Society advances with each fresh campaign for a new building, and that the time is now not far distant when its wishes in this respect will be fully met by the legislature, and these priceless collections be given a permanent fire-proof home, worthy of them and of the commonwealth in whose service the Society has zealously been engaged for upwards of forty years.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Corresponding Secretary.

PREHISTORIC POTTERY — MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D.

[Address delivered at the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893.]

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has just added to its museum two hundred and fifty-four specimens of prehistoric pottery. Its purchase of the Perkins collection of copper implements, in 1875, rendered the Society easily first in that department of antiques. Nor was it far behind in the line of Indian curiosities, gathered by Governor Doty, and in relics of the stone age. The treasures of the ceramic art just now acquired form a new departure, and round up the circle of its exhibits. They are also more suited to spectacular display than any species of aboriginal remains which it has hitherto shown.

The new treasure-trove consists of two hundred and fifty-four pieces. They were all discovered in southeastern Missouri or northeastern Arkansas, in the Missouri counties of Scott, Mississippi, and New Madrid, and in Cross and Poinsett counties in Arkansas. All were found in graves of a depth of from two to five feet. They had usually been placed one each side of a skull. In transatlantic cemeteries similar vessels, when buried with the dead, were often purposely broken, either as a token of grief or to make them valueless in the eyes of grave-robbers. But these Mississippi memorials were laid in the dust unbroken, and probably contained food or drink. Indeed, when exhumed, so many of them were still whole, that only about ten per cent of the number needed to have their fragments glued together.



Plate I.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS PREHISTORIC POTTERY.
(Selections from Wisconsin Historical Society's collections.)

Photo. by F. W. Curtiss, Dec., 1893.

The material is clay of various colors, but usually blackish. It is tempered with bits of shell, which often give it a pepper-and-salt appearance, the pepper predominating. All the articles are hand-made—showing no trace of any wheel manufacture, but they are moulded in forms symmetrical and sometimes of classic elegance. None of this handiwork indicates acquaintance with the art of glazing—though some articles were rubbed smooth and reddened with ochre, or veneered with a different variety of clay. Not a few, in the shape of gourds or squashes, would seem to have been modeled and shaped on these natural moulds. Others show the forms of mud turtles, fishes, and various animals. A few imitate the human figure. One female, kneeling low, appears to be in an attitude and with a look of humble but earnest supplication.

The variety in form, size, and fashion is very considerable. There are shallow or wide-mouthed vessels which we term pans, bowls, basins, porringers, and cups, according to size and shape. One, seemingly copied from a shell, has a nose like a butter-boat. Where the mouths are somewhat narrower, we may call them pots, some of which would hold a pailful. Some pots have projections on their rims, or a sort of ears, through which thongs would slip to suspend them over a fire or elsewhere. Others run up in the style of long-necked birds, which serve as handles. The articles which are most narrow-mouthed, it is natural to call bottles. Of these some are as big-bellied as demijohns, while others are so slender that their bodies have only two or three times the diameter of their necks. At the base the bottles are either flattened, or they stand on three legs. When a neck supports the head of an animal, the animal's mouth sometimes forms the bottle mouth, but at other times that orifice is in the back of the animal's head. The ears of the human heads were pierced as if for ear-rings.

It will be observed that many styles of archaic pottery have no representatives in the collection we have now acquired. The coil pattern, for instance, so common further south and east, has here no existence. In this variety, the

clay long drawn out into a rope and rolled round, was then bent into circular layers, so as to form a base, then swelling sides, and then often the contracted neck of a jar or bottle.

A large number of our acquisitions bear some sort of ornament, as swelling bosses; or, on the other hand, sunken dimples, a sort of *repoussé* work produced by the artist's finger pressing the soft material from without or from within. Other styles of decoration are bits of clay stuck on outside here and there, like spit-balls. Sometimes rims are indented so as to resemble twisted cords or the links of a chain. At other times, there are lines straight or curved, or rising like the rafters of a house. But a majority of the specimens are totally unornamented. These relics devoid of ornament, one is at first inclined to ascribe to the most archaic era of the art. It is not, however, to be forgotten that bones of the mastodon — an animal now extinct — have been found carved with representations of hunting that animal, a find which argues that no art is more ancient than the taste for ornament.

What was the *beginning* of the potter's art? is a natural question. Herodotus tells a story concerning a Scythian custom, which may throw light on the invention of pottery. That people having killed an ox, would use his stomach as a caldron for boiling his flesh. Hung beneath a tripod and high over a fire; such a kettle of green tripe would stand much heat while the flesh was boiling. Now and then, however, it must burn through. What more natural than to stop leaks with the clay on which it may be the fire had itself been kindled? It is the first step that costs. After one clod had been stuck on, the whole stomach would be speedily covered with such fire-fenders, and at the next step would be discarded altogether when the clay pot was once well-baked, or rather would perish in the baking. Behold the possible genesis of prehistoric pottery.

American archæologists hold that our pottery originated, relatively speaking, earlier than that of Egypt. In saying "relatively speaking," they have reference to the fact that no Egyptian pottery is older than alphabetic

writing in the land of the Nile, while all our relics of that sort were fashioned among peoples who had not yet invented any sort of A. B. C.'s. Our handiwork seems then to run back to an earlier stage of development than the earliest Egyptian survivals.

The lessons we shall learn from our new discoveries of primeval art, it is impossible to foresee. Varieties in the fashion of vessels may demonstrate the lines of demarcation between tribe and tribe — each fish, bird, or animal, may give us a clue to the emblem or totem distinguishing one clan from another. Ornamental lines which we at first ascribe to capricious fancy may at length turn out to be significant, each one, of some real fact.

As a possible aid to future interpretations of what is as yet hieroglyphical, we have procured from William J. Seever, of St. Louis, from whom our purchase was made, both a general description of the St. Francis valley, the head-centre of mound-builder burials, and a list of all the several localities there in which our relics were from first to last gathered up. This article, appended to the present paper, has appeared indispensable for the profitable study of the collection now garnered in our museum. It will also be invaluable as a guide in making and appreciating further researches.

My own hope is sanguine, that within a decade our museum will be enriched — thanks to our collections from states south and west — with a prehistoric treasure-trove of Wisconsin pottery. No specimen of that sort has indeed hitherto come into our possession. But we know that some of them exist, indeed we have seen and handled them. Among the fifty thousand visitors who annually walk through our show-room we trust that some, now unknown to us, will prove to be owners of these rarities, and will be disposed to place them where they will do most good. In juxtaposition with types from a distance — each class lending and borrowing light by mutual reflection — they will aid, more than can be foreseen, comparative research “in the dark backward and abysm of time.”

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE ST. FRANCIS VALLEY.

BY WILLIAM J. SEEVER.

[Paper submitted at the Forty First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893.]

From the city of Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi river, a well defined line of bluffs extends in a general southwesterly direction across the corner of the state of Missouri, and on into Arkansas. This line of bluffs forms the boundary between the high and low lands of Missouri and Arkansas. An offshoot called Crawley's ridge sets out in Stoddard county, Mo., passing through the Missouri counties of Stoddard and Butler, and continuing through Arkansas into Clay, Green, Craighead, Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis, Lee, and Phillip counties, terminating near the city of Helena, just below the mouth of St. Francis river. This ridge forms the watershed of the St. Francis and White rivers, and is the dividing line between the valleys of these two streams. The region to the east and north of Crawley's ridge is termed the Swamp ridge of Missouri and Arkansas. It attains in places a width of forty miles, and a length north and south of about two hundred and fifty miles. The general surface is but little above the mean stage of water in the Mississippi river, and is yearly subject to overflow.

It is in this valley, principally along the banks of the Mississippi, St. Francis, and Little rivers — the two latter of which extend through it from north to south — that the most extensive remains of the mound builders are found. On the banks of the St. Francis and its tributaries, at a distance of every few miles, are found large groups of mounds which were once the seats of an extensive population. Three, four, and often a dozen or more mounds



Plate II.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS PREHISTORIC POTTERY.
(Selections from Wisconsin Historical Society's collections.)

Photo. by F. W. Curtiss, Dec., 1892.

are found grouped together, covering an area of from one to over twenty acres.

These mounds vary in height from a foot or two above the general surface to twenty-five and thirty feet, and in diameter from a few yards to several hundred feet. They are usually circular in outline, with rounded sides and tops. Occasionally the larger ones have flat tops; terraced or truncated mounds are rarely met with in this region. Off from the main mounds, at distances varying from an eighth of a mile to three miles, single mounds are met with — probably the outposts of the central station.

Whether these earthworks were built for village sites, for ceremonies, or for places of sepulture is still undetermined. Certain it is that for a long period of time they were used as dwelling sites by our aborigines. This fact is abundantly proven by the charcoal beds where these people built their fires, by the remains of the animals, birds and fish which were used as food, and by broken utensils and implements used in their daily life, all of which articles are found scattered over the surface of these earthworks or slightly below their general surface.

Many of these mounds were undoubtedly built solely for use as cemeteries, and from these are exhumed vessels of pottery, together with human remains. A large number of these ceramic relics were collected by me, and are now to be seen in the museum of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at Madison.

It is known to have been the custom of all peoples, at times, to deposit with their dead, articles of use and value. It is to this custom among the mound builders that we owe the preservation of so many specimens of their pottery. These antiques were taken principally from burial mounds — occasionally from isolated graves on some prominent point of land. Usually two, rarely three or four, vessels were placed with each body, near the head or shoulders — for the most part a bottle-shaped vessel, or a pot or bowl containing drink and food.

The material used in making this pottery was usually a fine-grained clay, tempered with mussel shells, pulverized or ground, both of which ingredients were always at hand in the streams skirting the dwelling sites of the potters.

The color of these vessels presents two varieties: a dark and a light hue, ranging from a rich black to brown and gray. The finish is rude, they being usually smoothed by hand, or with some implement similar to a trowel, the marks of which can plainly be seen on many specimens.

The forms are many and varied. The mound-builder potter attempted to imitate in a general way the various forms of animal and vegetable life, and also the human figure. Vessels moulded to represent the human form are met with, with the legs doubled up under the body, and often the arms folded across the breast; in others, the human head has been imitated, to finish the neck of a bottle or urn; again, a human or animal head is sometimes made to serve as a handle for a bowl or dish. Fish and animal-shaped vessels are uncommon; by far the greater number are plain, with globular bodies, together with long or short necks; there are many bowl or dish-shaped forms, plain or embellished, with handles or ears. Others are curiously ornamented by designs or marks done with some sharp instrument, or with the fingers and thumb-nail.

Nothing can be said with certainty concerning the age of these vessels. When the white man came, with his metal utensils and glass beads, he set up the dividing line between historic and prehistoric times. A large number of graves were opened to obtain the several collections of pottery in the St. Francis valley, but in no single instance among the graves containing this primitive ware was found any article of European manufacture. No doubt the manufacture of this ware began many centuries ago, and was carried on to a limited extent until recent times. Early European writers mention witnessing its practice among the southern and southeastern tribes.¹

¹See especially Bartram's *Travels Through North and South Carolina*, etc. (Philadelphia and London, 1791, 1792.)—R. G. T.

LOCALITY LIST OF THE SEEVER POTTERY COLLECTION, IN THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

Specimens numbered 1 to 28 inclusive — Taken in 1880 from mounds in Northcot's swamp, 6 miles west of Charleston, Mississippi Co., Mo., T. 26 N., R. 15 E. One mile N. of Bertrand, a station on the Cairo branch of the St. L., I. M. & S. Ry.

Nos. 29 to 80 inclusive. — Found in 1890, in Stanley mounds, 40 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn., in Cross Co., Ark., T. 8 N., R. 5 E. A very large group of mounds, covering 20 to 25 acres.

No. 81 — Taken in 1892 from Miller mounds, Poinsett Co., Ark., in S. 10, T. 10 N., R. 5 E. A large group in which several mounds are 20 to 35 feet high. They are 4 miles S. of Edwards station, on K. C. & Gulf Ry.

Nos. 82 to 112 inclusive — Taken in 1890 from Stanley mounds, Cross Co., Ark., T. 8 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 113 to 142 inclusive — Taken in 1890 from the Jones mounds, Cross Co., Ark., T. 9 N., R. 5 E. Cherry Valley, 12 miles west, is the nearest post office.

Nos. 143 to 145 inclusive — Taken in 1892 from Miller mounds, Poinsett Co., Ark., S. 10, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 146 to 151 inclusive — From various mounds in T. 8 and 9 N., R. 5 E., Cross Co., Ark.

Nos. 152, 153 — Taken in 1892 from Miller mounds, in Poinsett Co., Ark., S. 10, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 154 to 157 inclusive — Taken in 1891 from various mounds in Cross Co., Ark., T. 8 and 9 N., R. 5 E.

No. 158 — From mound near Hatchie Coon, Poinsett Co., Ark., T. 12 N., R. 6 E.

Nos. 159 to 184 inclusive — From various mounds in Cross Co., Ark., T. 8 and 9 N., R. 5 E.

No. 185 — From mound near Hatchie Coon, Poinsett Co., Ark., T. 12 N., R. 6 E.

No. 186 — From Miller mounds, Poinsett Co., Ark., S. 10, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 187 to 193 inclusive — From Fortune mounds, at Neely's ferry, on St. Francis river, Cross Co., Ark., T. 9 N., R. 5 E. Cherry Valley is the nearest post office.

No. 194 — From mound near Hatchie Coon, Poinsett Co., Ark., T. 12 N., R. 6 E.

Nos. 195 to 219 inclusive — From the Fortune mounds, Cross Co., Ark., T. 9 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 220 to 223 inclusive — From Sandy Woods settlement, near Diehlstadt post office, Scott Co., Mo., T. 27 N., R. 15 E.

No. 224 — From Cross Co., Ark.

No. 225 — From mound near Diehlstadt, Scott Co., Mo., T. 27 N., R. 15 E.

Nos. 226, 227 — From Cross Co., Ark.

No. 228 — From mound near Diehlstadt, Scott Co., Mo., T. 27 N., R. 15 E.

No. 229 — From Cross Co., Ark.

Nos. 230, 231 — Same as No. 228.

Nos. 232 to 236 inclusive — Taken in 1887 from Landers's mounds, in New Madrid Co., Mo., T. 25 N., R. 13 E. Six miles south of Little River station, on the St. L., I. M. & S. Ry.

No. 237 — Taken from Miller mounds, Poinsett Co., Ark., S. 10, T. 10 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 238, 239 — From Cross Co., Ark.

No. 240 — From mound on the Madrid ridge, New Madrid Co., Mo., T. 25 N., R. 14 E.

No. 241 — Same as Nos. 238, 239.

No. 242 — Same as No. 240.

Nos. 243, 244 — Same as Nos. 238, 239.

No. 245 — Same as No. 240.

No. 246 — From Cross Co., Ark.

Nos. 247, 248 — From Miller mounds, in Poinsett Co., Ark., S. 10., T. 10 N., R. 5 E.

Nos. 249, 250 — From New Madrid Co., Mo., T. 25 N., R. 14 E.

Nos. 251 to 254 inclusive — From mound one mile west of mouth of Tyronza river, in Cross Co., Ark.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FRONTIER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.¹

BY FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D.

[Address delivered at the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893.]

In a recent bulletin of the superintendent of the census for 1890 appear these significant words: "Up to and including 1880 the country had a frontier of settlement, but at present the unsettled area has been so broken into by isolated bodies of settlement that there can hardly be said to be a frontier line. In the discussion of its extent, its westward movement, etc., it cannot, therefore, any longer have a place in the census reports."² This brief official statement marks the closing of a great historic movement. Up to our own day American history has been in a large degree the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development. Behind institutions, behind constitutional forms and modifications, lie the vital

¹ The foundation of this paper is my article entitled, "Problems in American History," which appeared in *The Ægis*, a publication of the students of the University of Wisconsin, November 8, 1892. This address was first delivered at a meeting of the American Historical Association, in Chicago, July 12, 1893. It is gratifying to find that Professor Woodrow Wilson — whose volume on "Division and Reunion," in the *Epochs of American History* series, has an appreciative estimate of the importance of the West as a factor in American history — accepts some of the views set forth in the papers above mentioned, and enhances their value by his lucid and suggestive treatment of them in his article in *The Forum*, December, 1893, reviewing Goldwin Smith's *History of the United States*.

² *Extra Census Bulletin*, No. 2, April 20, 1892.

forces that call these organs into life, and shape them to meet changing conditions. Now, the peculiarity of American institutions is, the fact that they have been compelled to adapt themselves to the changes of an expanding people — to the changes involved in crossing a continent, in winning a wilderness, and in developing at each area of this progress out of the primitive economic and political conditions of the frontier into the complexity of city life. Said Calhoun in 1817, "We are great, and rapidly — I was about to say fearfully — growing!"¹ So saying, he touched the distinguishing feature of American life. All peoples show development: the germ theory of politics has been sufficiently emphasized. In the case of most nations, however, the development has occurred in a limited area; and if the nation has expanded, it has met other growing peoples whom it has conquered. But in the case of the United States we have a different phenomenon. Limiting our attention to the Atlantic coast, we have the familiar phenomenon of the evolution of institutions in a limited area, such as the rise of representative government; the differentiation of simple colonial governments into complex organs; the progress from primitive industrial society, without division of labor, up to manufacturing civilization. But we have in addition to this *a recurrence of the process of evolution in each western area reached in the process of expansion*. Thus American development has exhibited not merely advance along a single line, but a return to primitive conditions on a continually advancing frontier line, and a new development for that area. American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. This perennial rebirth, this fluidity of American life, this expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnish the forces dominating American character. The true point of view in the history of this nation is not the Atlantic coast, it is the Great West. Even the slavery struggle, which is made so exclusive an object of attention

¹ *Abridgment of Debates of Congress*, v., p. 706.

by writers like Professor von Holst, occupies its important place in American history because of its relation to westward expansion.

In this advance, the frontier is the outer edge of the wave — the meeting point between savagery and civilization. Much has been written about the frontier from the point of view of border warfare and the chase, but as a field for the serious study of the economist and the historian it has been neglected.

What is the frontier? It is not the European frontier — a fortified boundary line running through dense populations. The most significant thing about it is, that it lies at the hither edge of free land. In the census reports, it is treated as the margin of that settlement which has a density of two or more to the square mile. The term is an elastic one, and for our purpose does not need sharp definition. We shall consider the whole frontier belt, including the Indian country and the outer margin of the "settled area" of the census reports. This paper will make no attempt to treat the subject exhaustively; its aim is simply to call attention to the frontier as a fertile field for investigation, and to suggest some of the problems which arise in connection with it.

In the settlement of America we have to observe how European life entered the continent, and how America modified and developed that life, and reacted on Europe. Our early history is the study of European germs developing in an American environment. Too exclusive attention has been paid by institutional students to the Germanic origins, too little to the American factors. Now, the frontier is the line of most rapid and effective Americanization. The wilderness masters the colonist. It finds him a European in dress, industries, tools, modes of travel, and thought. It takes him from the railroad car and puts him in the birch canoe. It strips off the garments of civilization, and arrays him in the hunting shirt and the moccasin. It puts him in the log cabin of the Cherokee and the Iroquois, and runs an Indian palisade around

him. Before long he has gone to planting Indian corn and plowing with a sharp stick; he shouts the war cry and takes the scalp in orthodox Indian fashion. In short, at the frontier the environment is at first too strong for the man. He must accept the conditions which it furnishes, or perish, and so he fits himself into the Indian clearings and follows the Indian trails. Little by little he transforms the wilderness, but the outcome is not the old Europe, not simply the development of Germanic germs, any more than the first phenomenon was a case of reversion to the Germanic mark. The fact is, that here is a new product that is American. At first, the frontier was the Atlantic coast. It was the frontier of Europe in a very real sense. Moving westward, the frontier became more and more American. *As successive terminal moraines result from successive glaciations, so each frontier leaves its traces behind it, and when it becomes a settled area the region still partakes of the frontier characteristics.* Thus the advance of the frontier has meant a steady movement away from the influence of Europe, a steady growth of independence on American lines. And to study this advance, the men who grew up under these conditions, and the political, economic and social results of it, is to study the really American part of our history.

Stages of Frontier Advance.

In the course of the seventeenth century the frontier was advanced up the Atlantic river courses, just beyond the "fall line," and the tidewater region became the settled area. In the first half of the eighteenth century another advance occurred. Traders followed the Delaware and Shawnese Indians to the Ohio as early as the end of the first quarter of the century.¹ Gov. Spottswood, of Virginia, made an expedition in 1714 across the Blue Ridge. The end of the first quarter of the century saw the advance of the Scotch-Irish and the Palatine Germans up the Shenan-

¹*Bancroft* (1860 ed.), iii., pp. 344, 345, citing Logan MSS.; [Mitchell] *Contest in America*, etc. (1752), p. 237.

doah Valley into the western part of Virginia, and along the Piedmont region of the Carolinas.¹ The Germans in New York pushed the frontier of settlement up the Mohawk to German Flats.² In Pennsylvania the town of Bedford indicates the line of settlement. Settlements had begun on New River, a branch of the Kanawha, and on the sources of the Yadkin and French Broad.³ The king attempted to arrest the advance by his proclamation of 1763,⁴ forbidding settlements beyond the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic; but in vain. In the period of the Revolution the frontier crossed the Alleghanies into Kentucky and Tennessee, and the upper waters of the Ohio were settled.⁵ When the first census was taken in 1790, the continuous settled area was bounded by a line which ran near the coast of Maine, and included New England except a portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, New York along the Hudson and up the Mohawk about Schenectady, eastern and southern Pennsylvania, Virginia well across the Shenandoah Valley, and the Carolinas and eastern Georgia.⁶ Beyond this region of continuous settlement

¹ Kercheval, *History of the Valley*; Bernheim, *German Settlements in the Carolinas*; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, v., p. 304; *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, iv., p. xx.; Weston, *Documents Connected with the History of South Carolina*, p. 82; Ellis and Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pa.*, chs. iii., xxvi.

² Parkman, *Pontiac*, ii.; Griffiths, *Sir William Johnson*, p. 6; Simms's *Frontiersmen of New York*.

³ Monette, *Mississippi Valley*, i., p. 311.

⁴ *Wis. Hist. Coils.*, xi., p. 50; Hinsdale, *Old Northwest*, p. 121; Burke, "Oration on Conciliation," *Works* (1872 ed.), i., p. 473.

⁵ Roosevelt, *Winning of the West*, and citations there given; Cutler's *Life of Cutler*.

⁶ Scribner's *Statistical Atlas*, xxxviii., plate 13; MacMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, i., pp. 4, 60, 61; Imlay and Filson, *Western Territory of America* (London, 1793); Rochefoucault-Liancourt, *Travels Through the United States of North America* (London, 1799); Michaux's "Journal," in *Proceedings American Philosophical Society*, xxvi., No. 129; Forman, *Narrative of a Journey Down the Ohio and Mississippi in 1780-90* (Cincinnati, 1888); Bartram, *Travels Through North Carolina, etc.* (London, 1792); Pope, *Tour Through the Southern and Western Territories, etc.* (Richmond, 1792); Weld, *Travels Through the States of North America*

were the small settled areas of Kentucky and Tennessee and the Ohio, with the mountains intervening between them and the Atlantic area, thus giving a new and important character to the frontier. The isolation of the region increased its peculiarly American tendencies, and the need of transportation facilities to connect it with the East called out important schemes of internal improvement, which will be noted farther on. The "West," as a self-conscious section, began to evolve.

From decade to decade distinct advances of the frontier occurred. By the census of 1820¹ the settled area included Ohio, southern Indiana and Illinois, southeastern Missouri, and about one-half of Louisiana. This settled area had surrounded Indian areas, and the management of these tribes became an object of political concern. The frontier region of the time lay along the Great Lakes, where Astor's American Fur Company operated in the Indian trade,² and beyond the Mississippi, where Indian traders extended their activity even to the Rocky Mountains; Florida also furnished frontier conditions. The Mississippi river region was the scene of typical frontier settlements.³

(London, 1799); Baily, *Journal of a Tour in the Unsettled States of North America*, 1796-7 (London, 1856); *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, July, 1886; Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vii., pp. 491, 492, citations.

¹ Scribner's *Statistical Atlas*, xxxix.

² Turner, *Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin* (Johns Hopkins University Studies, Series ix.), pp. 61 ff.

³ Monette, *History of the Mississippi Valley*, ii.; Flint, *Travels and Residence in Mississippi*; Flint, *Geography and History of the Western States*; *Abridgment of Debates of Congress*, vii., pp. 397, 398, 404; Holmes, *Account of the U. S.; Kingdom, America and the British Colonies* (London, 1820); Grund, *Americans*, ii., chs. i., iii., vi. (although writing in 1836, he treats of conditions that grew out of western advance from the era of 1820 to that time); Peck, *Guide for Emigrants* (Boston, 1831); Darby, *Emigrants' Guide to Western and Southwestern States and Territories*; Dana, *Geographical Sketches in the Western Country*; Kinzie, *Waubun*; Keating, *Narrative of Long's Expedition*; Schoolcraft, *Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi River, Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley, and Lead Mines of the Missouri*; Andreas,

The rising steam navigation¹ on western waters, the opening of the Erie canal, and the westward extension of cotton culture² added five frontier states to the Union in this period. Grund, writing in 1836, declares: "It appears then that the universal disposition of Americans to emigrate to the western wilderness, in order to enlarge their dominion over inanimate nature, is the actual result of an expansive power which is inherent in them, and which by continually agitating all classes of society is constantly throwing a large portion of the whole population on the extreme confines of the state, in order to gain space for its development. Hardly is a new state or territory formed before the same principle manifests itself again and gives rise to a further emigration; and so is it destined to go on until a physical barrier must finally obstruct its progress."³

In the middle of this century the line indicated by the present eastern boundary of Indian Territory, Nebraska, and Kansas, marked the frontier of the Indian country.⁴ Minnesota and Wisconsin still exhibited frontier conditions,⁵ but

History of Illinois, i., 86-99; Hurlbut, *Chicago Antiquities*; McKenney, *Tour to the Lakes*.

¹ Darby, *Emigrants' Guide*, pp. 272 ff.; Benton, *Abridgment of Debates*, vii., p. 397.

² *DeBow's Review*, v., p. 254; xvii., p. 428.

³ Grund, *Americans*, ii., p. 8.

⁴ Peck, *New Guide to the West* (Cincinnati, 1848), ch. iv.; Parkman, *Oregon Trail*; Hall, *The West* (Cincinnati, 1848); Pierce, *Incidents of Western Travel*; Murray, *Travels in North America*; Lloyd, *Steamboat Directory* (Cincinnati, 1856); "Forty Days in a Western Hotel" (Chicago), in *Putnam's Magazine*, December, 1854; Mackay, *The Western World*, ii., ch. ii., iii.; Meeker, *Life in the West*; Bogen, *German in America* (Boston, 1851); Olmstead, *Texas Journey*; Greeley, *Recollections of a Busy Life*; Schouler, *History of United States*, v., 261-267; Peyton, *Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies* (London, 1870); Loughborough, *The Pacific Telegraph and Railway* (St. Louis, 1849); Whitney, *Project for a Railroad to the Pacific* (New York, 1849); Peyton, *Suggestions on Railroad Communication with the Pacific, and the Trade of China and the Indian Islands*; Benton, *Highway to the Pacific* (a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, Dec. 16, 1850).

⁵ A writer in *The Home Missionary* (1850), p. 239, reporting Wisconsin

the distinctive frontier of the period is found in California, where the gold discoveries had sent a sudden tide of adventurous miners, and in Oregon, and the settlements in Utah.¹ As the frontier had leaped over the Alleghanies, so now it skipped the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains; and in the same way that the advance of the frontiersmen beyond the Alleghanies had caused the rise of important questions of transportation and internal improvement, so now the settlers beyond the Rocky Mountains needed means of communication with the East, and in the furnishing of these, arose the settlement of the Great Plains, and the development of still another kind of frontier life. Railroads, fostered by land grants, sent an increasing tide of immigrants into the far West. The United States army fought a series of Indian wars in Minnesota, Dakota, and the Indian Territory.

By 1880, the settled area had been pushed into northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, along Dakota rivers, and in the Black Hills region, and was ascending the rivers of Kansas and Nebraska. The development of mines in Colorado had drawn isolated frontier settlements into that region, and Montana and Idaho were receiving settlers. The frontier was found in these mining camps and the ranches of the great plains. The superintendent of the census for 1890 reports, as previously stated, that the settlements of the West lie so scattered over the region that there can no longer be said to be a frontier line.

In these successive frontiers we find natural boundary lines which have served to mark and to affect the characteristics of the frontiers, namely: The "fall line;" the Alleghany Mountains; the Mississippi; the Missouri where its direction approximates north and south; the line of the

conditions, exclaims: "Think of this, people of the enlightened East. What an example, to come from the very frontiers of civilization!" But one of the missionaries writes: "In a few years Wisconsin will no longer be considered as the West, or as an outpost of civilization, any more than Western New York, or the Western Reserve."

¹ Bancroft (H. H.), *History of California, History of Oregon, and Popular Tribunals*; Shinn, *Mining Camps*.

arid lands, approximately the 99th meridian; and the Rocky Mountains. The fall line marked the frontier of the seventeenth century; the Alleghanies that of the eighteenth; the Mississippi that of the first quarter of the nineteenth; the Missouri that of the middle of this century (omitting the California movement); and the belt of the Rocky Mountains and the arid tract, the present frontier. Each was won by a series of Indian wars.

The Frontier Furnishes a Field for Comparative Study of Social Development.

At the Atlantic frontier one can study the germs of processes repeated at each successive frontier. We have the complex European life, sharply precipitated by the wilderness into the simplicity of primitive conditions. The first frontier had to meet its Indian question, its question of the disposition of the public domain, of the means of intercourse with the older settlements, of the extension of political organization, of religious and educational activity. And the settlement of these and similar questions for one frontier served as a guide for the next. The American student needs not to go to the "prim little townships of Sleswick" for illustrations of the law of continuity and development. For example, he may study the origin of our land policies in the colonial land policy; he may see how the system grew by adapting the statutes to the customs of the successive frontiers.¹ He may see how the mining experience in the lead region of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa was applied to the mining laws of the Rockies,² and how our Indian policy has been a series of experimentations on successive frontiers. Each tier of new states has found, in the older ones, material for its constitutions.³ Each

¹ See the suggestive paper by Prof. Jesse Macy, *The Institutional Beginnings of a Western State*.

² Shinn, *Mining Camps*.

³ Compare Thorpe, in *Annals American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September, 1891; Bryce, *American Commonwealth* (1888) ii., p. 689.

rontier has made similar contributions to American character, as will be discussed farther on.

But with all these similarities there are essential differences due to the place element and the time element. It is evident that the farming frontier of the Mississippi Valley presents different conditions from the mining frontier of the Rocky Mountains. The frontier reached by the Pacific railroad, surveyed into rectangles, guarded by the United States army, and recruited by the daily immigrant ship, moves forward at a swifter pace and in a different way than the frontier reached by the birch canoe or the pack horse. The geologist traces patiently the shores of ancient seas, maps their areas, and compares the older and the newer. It would be a work worth the historian's labors to mark these various frontiers and in detail compare one with another. Not only would there result a more adequate conception of American development and characteristics, but invaluable additions would be made to the history of society.

Loria,¹ the Italian economist, has urged the study of colonial life as an aid in understanding the stages of European development, affirming that colonial settlement is for economic science what the mountain is for geology, bringing to light primitive stratifications. "America," he says, "has the key to the historical enigma which Europe has sought for centuries in vain, and the land which has no history reveals luminously the course of universal history." He is right. The United States lies like a huge page in the history of society. Line by line as we read from west to east we find the record of social evolution. It begins with the Indian and the hunter; it goes on to tell of the disintegration of savagery by the entrance of the trader, the path-finder of civilization; we read the annals of the pastoral stage in ranch life; the exploitation of the soil by the raising of unrotated crops of corn and wheat in sparsely settled farming communities; the intensive culture of the denser farm settlement; and finally the manufactur-

¹Loria, *Analisi della Proprieta Capitalista*, ii., p. 15.

ing organization with city and factory system.¹ This page is familiar to the student of census statistics, but how little of it has been used by our historians. Each of these areas has had an influence in our economic and political history; the evolution of each into a higher stage has worked political transformations. But what constitutional historian has made any adequate attempt to interpret political facts by the light of these social areas and changes?

The Atlantic frontier was compounded of fisherman, fur trader, miner, cattle raiser and farmer. Excepting the fisherman, each type of industry was on the march toward the West, impelled by an irresistible attraction. Each passed in successive waves across the continent. Stand at Cumberland Gap and watch the procession of civilization, marching single file — the buffalo, following the trail to the salt springs, the Indian, the fur trader and hunter, the cattle raiser, the pioneer farmer,—and the frontier has passed by. Stand at South Pass in the Rockies a century later, and see the same procession with wider intervals between. The unequal rate of advance compels us to distinguish the frontier into the trader's frontier, the rancher's frontier, or the miner's frontier, and the farmer's frontier. When the mines and the cowpens were still near the fall line the traders' pack trains were tinkling across the Alleghanies, and the French on the Great Lakes were fortifying their posts, alarmed by the British trader's birch canoe. When the trappers scaled the Rockies, the farmer was still near the mouth of the Missouri.

The Indian Trader's Frontier.

Why was it that the Indian trader passed so rapidly across the continent? What effects followed from the trader's frontier? The trade was coeval with American dis-

¹ Compare *Observations on the North American Land Company*, London, 1796, pp. xv., 144; Logan, *History of Upper South Carolina*, i., pp. 149-151; Turner, *Character and Influence of Indian Trade in Wisconsin*, p. 18; Peck, *New Guide for Emigrants* (Boston, 1837), ch. iv.; *Compendium Eleventh Census*, i., p. xl.

covery. The Norsemen, Vespuccius, Verrazani, Hudson, John Smith, all trafficked for furs. The Plymouth pilgrims settled in Indian cornfields, and their first return cargo was of beaver and lumber. The records of the various New England colonies show how steadily exploration was carried into the wilderness by this trade. What is true for New England is, as would be expected, even plainer for the rest of the colonies. All along the coast from Maine to Georgia the Indian trade opened up the river courses. Steadily the trader passed westward, utilizing the older lines of French trade. The Ohio, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Platte, the lines of western advance, were ascended by traders. They found the passes in the Rocky Mountains and guided Lewis and Clark,¹ Fremont, and Bidwell. The explanation of the rapidity of this advance is bound up with the effects of the trader on the Indian. The trading post left the unarmed tribes at the mercy of those that had purchased fire-arms — a truth which the Iroquois Indians wrote in blood, and so the remote and unvisited tribes gave eager welcome to the trader. "The savages," wrote La Salle, "take better care of us French than of their own children; from us only can they get guns and goods." This accounts for the trader's power and the rapidity of his advance. Thus the disintegrating forces of civilization entered the wilderness. Every river valley and Indian trail became a fissure in Indian society, and so that society became honeycombed. Long before the pioneer farmer appeared on the scene, primitive Indian life had passed away. The farmers met Indians armed with guns. The trading frontier, while steadily undermining Indian power by making the tribes ultimately dependent on the whites, yet, through its sale of guns, gave to the Indians increased power of resistance to the farming frontier. French colonization was dominated by its trading frontier; English colonization by its farming frontier. There was an antagonism between the two frontiers as

¹ But Lewis and Clark were the first to explore the route from the Missouri to the Columbia.

between the two nations. Said Duquesne to the Iroquois, "Are you ignorant of the difference between the king of England and the king of France? Go see the forts that our king has established and you will see that you can still hunt under their very walls. They have been placed for your advantage in places which you frequent. The English, on the contrary, are no sooner in possession of a place than the game is driven away. The forest falls before them as they advance, and the soil is laid bare so that you can scarce find the wherewithal to erect a shelter for the night."

And yet, in spite of this opposition of the interests of the trader and the farmer, the Indian trade pioneered the way for civilization. The buffalo trail became the Indian trail, and this became the trader's "trace;" the trails widened into roads, and the roads into turnpikes, and these in turn were transformed into railroads. The same origin can be shown for the railroads of the South, the far West, and the Dominion of Canada. The trading posts reached by these trails were on the sites of Indian villages which had been placed in positions suggested by nature; and these trading posts, situated so as to command the water systems of the country, have grown into such cities as Albany, Pittsburg, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Council Bluffs, and Kansas City. Thus civilization in America has followed the arteries made by geology, pouring an ever richer tide through them, until at last the slender paths of aboriginal intercourse have been broadened and interwoven into the complex mazes of modern commercial lines; the wilderness has been interpenetrated by lines of civilization, growing ever more numerous. It is like the steady growth of a complex nervous system for the originally simple, inert continent. If one would understand why we are to-day one nation, rather than a collection of isolated states, he must study this economic and social consolidation of the country. In this progress from savage conditions lie topics for the evolutionist.¹

¹On the effect of the fur trade in opening the routes of migration, see the author's *Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin*.

The effect of the Indian frontier as a consolidating agent in our history is important. From the close of the seventeenth century various intercolonial congresses have been called to treat with Indians and establish common measures of defense. Particularism was strongest in colonies with no Indian frontier. This frontier stretched along the western border like a cord of union. The Indian was a common danger, demanding united action. Most celebrated of these conferences was the Albany congress of 1754, called to treat with the Six Nations, and to consider plans of union. Even a cursory reading of the plan proposed by the congress reveals the importance of the frontier. The powers of the general council and the officers were, chiefly, the determination of peace and war with the Indians, the regulation of Indian trade, the purchase of Indian lands, and the creation and government of new settlements as a security against the Indians. It is evident that the unifying tendencies of the Revolutionary period were facilitated by the previous co-operation in the regulation of the frontier. In this connection may be mentioned the importance of the frontier, from that day to this, as a military training school, keeping alive the power of resistance to aggression, and developing the stalwart and rugged qualities of the frontiersman.

The Rancher's Frontier.

It would not be possible in the limits of this paper to trace the other frontiers across the continent. Travellers of the eighteenth century found the "cowpens" among the canebrakes and peavine pastures of the South, and the "cow drivers" took their droves to Charleston, Philadelphia, and New York.¹ Travellers at the close of the War of 1812 met droves of more than a thousand cattle and swine from the interior of Ohio going to Pennsylvania to fatten for the Philadelphia market.² The ranges of the Great Plains,

¹ Lodge, *English Colonies*, p. 152 and citations; Logan, *Hist. of Upper South Carolina*, i., p. 151.

² Flint, *Recollections*, p. 9.

with ranch and cowboy and nomadic life, are things of yesterday and of to-day. The experience of the Carolina cowpens guided the ranchers of Texas. One element favoring the rapid extension of the rancher's frontier is the fact that in a remote country lacking transportation facilities the product must be in small bulk, or must be able to transport itself, and the cattle raiser could easily drive his product to market. The effect of these great ranches on the subsequent agrarian history of the localities in which they existed should be studied.

The Farmer's Frontier.

The maps of the census reports show an uneven advance of the farmer's frontier, with tongues of settlement pushed forward and with indentations of wilderness. In part this is due to Indian resistance, in part to the location of river valleys and passes, in part to the unequal force of the centers of frontier attraction. Among the important centers of attraction may be mentioned the following: fertile and favorably situated soils, salt springs, mines and army posts.

Army Posts.

The frontier army post, serving to protect the settlers from the Indians, has also acted as a wedge to open the Indian country, and has been a nucleus for settlement.¹ In this connection mention should also be made of the government military and exploring expeditions in determining the lines of settlement. But all the more important expeditions were greatly indebted to the earliest pathmakers, the Indian guides, the traders and trappers, and the French voyageurs, who were inevitable parts of governmental expeditions from the days of Lewis and Clark.² Each expedition was an epitome of the previous factors in western advance.

¹ See Monette, *Mississippi Valley*, i., p. 344.

² Coues's *Lewis and Clark's Expedition*, i., pp. 2, 253-259; Benton, in *Cong. Record*, xxiii., p. 57.

Salt Springs.

In an interesting monograph, Victor Hehn¹ has traced the effect of salt upon early European development, and has pointed out how it affected the lines of settlement and the form of administration. A similar study might be made for the salt springs of the United States. The early settlers were tied to the coast by the need of salt, without which they could not preserve their meats or live in comfort. Writing in 1752, Bishop Spangenburg says of a colony for which he was seeking lands in North Carolina, "They will require salt & other necessities which they can neither manufacture nor raise. Either they must go to Charleston, which is 300 miles distant * * * Or else they must go to Boling's Point in V^a on a branch of the James & is also 300 miles from here * * * Or else they must go down the Roanoke—I know not how many miles—where salt is brought up from the Cape Fear."² This may serve as a typical illustration. An annual pilgrimage to the coast for salt thus became essential. Taking flocks or furs and ginseng root, the early settlers sent their pack trains after seeding time each year to the coast.³ This proved to be an important educational influence, since it was almost the only way in which the pioneer learned what was going on in the East. But when discovery was made of the salt springs of the Kanawha, and the Holston, and Kentucky, and central New York, the West began to be freed from dependence on the coast. It was in part the effect of finding these salt springs that enabled settlement to cross the mountains.

From the time the mountains rose between the pioneer and the seaboard, a new order of Americanism arose. The West and the East began to get out of touch of each other. The settlements from the sea to the mountains kept connection with the rear and had a certain solidarity. But

¹ Hehn, *Das Salz* (Berlin, 1873).

² *Col. Records of N. C.*, v., p. 3.

³ Finley, *Hist. of the Insurrection in the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania in the Year 1794* (Philadelphia, 1796), p. 35.

the overmountain men grew more and more independent. The East took a narrow view of American advance, and nearly lost these men. Kentucky and Tennessee history bears abundant witness to the truth of this statement. The East began to try to hedge and limit westward expansion. Though Webster could declare that there were no Alleghanies in his politics, yet in politics in general they were a very solid factor.

Land.

Good soils have been the most continuous attraction to the farmer's frontier. The land hunger of the Virginians drew them down the rivers into Carolina, in early colonial days; the search for soils took the Massachusetts men to Pennsylvania and to New York. The exploitation of the beasts took hunter and trader to the west, the exploitation of the grasses took the rancher west, and the exploitation of the virgin soil of the river valleys and prairies attracted the farmer. As the eastern lands were taken up migration flowed across them to the west. Daniel Boone, the great backwoodsman, who combined the occupations of hunter, trader, cattle raiser, farmer and surveyor.—learning, probably from the traders, of the fertility of the lands on the upper Yadkin, where the traders were wont to rest as they took their way to the Indians, left his Pennsylvania home with his father, and passed down the Great Valley road to that stream. Learning from a trader whose posts were on the Red River in Kentucky of its game and rich pastures, he pioneered the way for the farmers to that region. Thence he passed to the frontier of Missouri, where his settlement was long a landmark on the frontier. Here again he helped to open the way for civilization, finding salt licks, and trails, and land. His son was among the earliest trappers in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and his party are said to have been the first to camp on the present site of Denver. His grandson, Col. A. J. Boone, of Colorado, was a power among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and was appointed an agent by the government. Kit Carson's mother

was a Boone.¹ Thus this family epitomises the backwoodsman's advance across the continent.

The farmer's advance came in a distinct series of waves. In Peck's *New Guide to the West*, published in Cincinnati in 1848, occurs this suggestive passage:

"Generally, in all the western settlements, three classes, like the waves of the ocean, have rolled one after the other. First, comes the pioneer, who depends for the subsistence of his family chiefly upon the natural growth of vegetation, called the 'range,' and the proceeds of hunting. His implements of agriculture are rude, chiefly of his own make, and his efforts directed mainly to a crop of corn and a 'truck patch.' The last is a rude garden for growing cabbage, beans, corn for roasting ears, cucumbers and potatoes. A log cabin, and, occasionally, a stable and corn-crib, and a field of a dozen acres, the timber girdled or 'deadened,' and fenced, are enough for his occupancy. It is quite immaterial whether he ever becomes the owner of the soil. He is the occupant for the time being, pays no rent, and feels as independent as the 'lord of the manor.' With a horse, cow, and one or two breeders of swine, he strikes into the woods with his family, and becomes the founder of a new county, or perhaps state. He builds his cabin, gathers around him a few other families of similar tastes and habits, and occupies till the range is somewhat subdued, and hunting a little precarious, or, which is more frequently the case, till neighbors crowd around, roads, bridges, and fields annoy him, and he lacks elbow room. The pre-emption law enables him to dispose of his cabin and corn-field to the next class of emigrants; and, to employ his own figures, he 'breaks for the high timber,' 'clears out for the New Purchase,' or migrates to Arkansas or Texas, to work the same process over.

"The next class of emigrants purchase the lands, add field to field, clear out the roads, throw rough bridges over the streams, put up hewn log houses, with glass win-

¹ Hale, *Daniel Boone*, etc., a pamphlet in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

dows and brick or stone chimneys, occasionally plant orchards, build mills, school-houses, court-houses, etc., and exhibit the picture and forms of plain, frugal, civilized life.

"Another wave rolls on. The men of capital and enterprise come. The settler' is ready to sell out, and take the advantage of the rise in property — push farther into the interior and become, himself, a man of capital and enterprise in turn. The small village rises to a spacious town or city; substantial edifices of brick, extensive fields, orchards, gardens, colleges and churches are seen. Broadcloths, silks, leghorns, crapes, and all the refinements, luxuries, elegancies, frivolities and fashions are in vogue. Thus wave after wave is rolling westward:— the real *El-dorado* is still farther on.

"A portion of the two first classes remain stationary amidst the general movement, improve their habits and condition, and rise in the scale of society.

"The writer has traveled much amongst the first class — the real pioneers. He has lived many years in connection with the second grade; and now the third wave is sweeping over large districts of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Migration has become almost a habit in the West. Hundreds of men can be found, not over fifty years of age, who have settled for the fourth, fifth or sixth time on a new spot. To sell out and remove only a few hundred miles makes up a portion of the variety of backwoods life and manners." ¹

Omitting the pioneer farmer who moves from the love of adventure, the advance of the more steady farmer is easy to understand. Obviously the immigrant was attracted by the cheap lands of the frontier, and even the native farmer felt their influence strongly. Year by year the farmers who lived on soil, whose returns were diminished by unrotated crops, were offered the virgin soil of the frontier at nominal prices. Their growing families

¹ Compare Baily, *Tour in the Unsettled Parts of North America* (London, 1856), pp. 217-219, where a similar analysis is made for 1796.

demanding more lands, and these were dear. The competition of the unexhausted, cheap and easily tilled prairie lands compelled the farmer either to go west and continue the exhaustion of the soil on a new frontier, or to adopt intensive culture. Thus the census of 1890 shows, in the Northwest, many counties in which there is an absolute, or a relative, decrease of population. These states have been sending farmers to advance the frontier on the plains, and have themselves begun to turn to intensive farming and to manufacture. A decade before this, Ohio had shown the same transition stage. Thus the demand for land and the love of wilderness freedom drew the frontier ever onward.

Having now roughly outlined the various kinds of frontiers, and their modes of advance, chiefly from the point of view of the frontier itself, we may next inquire what were the influences on the East and on the Old World. A rapid enumeration of some of the more noteworthy effects is all that I have time for.

Composite Nationality.

First, we note that the frontier promoted the formation of a composite nationality for the American people. The coast was preponderantly English, but the later tides of continental immigration flowed across to the free lands. This was the case from the early colonial days. The Scotch Irish and the Palatine Germans, or "Pennsylvania Dutch," furnished the stock of the colonial frontier. With these peoples were also the freed indented servants, or redemptioners, who at the expiration of their time of service passed to the frontier. Governor Spottswood of Virginia writes in 1717, "The inhabitants of our frontiers are composed generally of such as have been transported hither as servants, and, being out of their time, settle themselves where land is to be taken up and that will produce the necessarys of life with little labour."¹ Very generally these redemptioners were of non-English stock. In the

¹"Spottswood Papers," in *Collections of Virginia Historical Society*, i., ii.

crucible of the frontier the immigrants were Americanized, liberated and fused into a mixed race, English in neither nationality or characteristics. The process has gone on from the early days to our own. Burke and other writers in the middle of the eighteenth century believed that Pennsylvania¹ was "threatened with the danger of being wholly foreign in language, manners, and perhaps even inclinations." The German and Scotch-Irish elements in the frontier of the South were only less great. In the middle of the present century the German element in Wisconsin was already so considerable that leading publicists looked to the creation of a German state out of the commonwealth by concentrating their colonization.² Such examples teach us to beware of misinterpreting the fact that there is a common English speech in America into a belief that the stock is also English.

Industrial Independence.

In another way the advance of the frontier decreased our dependence on England. The coast, particularly of the South, lacked diversified industries, and was dependent on England for the bulk of its supplies. In the South there was even a dependence on the Northern colonies for articles of food. Governor Glenn of South Carolina writes in the middle of the eighteenth century: "Our trade with New York and Philadelphia was of this sort, draining us of all the little money and bills we could gather from other places for their bread, flour, beer, hams, bacon, and other things of their produce, all which, except beer, our new townships begin to supply us with, which are settled with very industrious and thriving Germans. This no doubt diminishes the number of shipping and the appearance of our trade, but it is far from being a detriment to us."³ Before long the frontier created a demand for merchants. As it retreated from the coast it became

¹[Burke], *European Settlements*, etc. (1765 ed.), ii., p. 200.

²*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., pp. 7 ff.

³Weston, *Documents connected with History of South Carolina*, p. 61.

less and less possible for England to bring her supplies directly to the consumer's wharfs, and carry away staple crops, and staple crops began to give way to diversified agriculture for a time. The effect of this phase of the frontier action upon the northern section is perceived when we realize how the advance of the frontier aroused seaboard cities like Boston, New York, and Baltimore, to engage in rivalry for what Washington called "the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire."

Effects on National Legislation.

The legislation which most developed the powers of the national government, and played the largest part in its activity, was conditioned on the frontier. Writers have discussed the subjects of tariff, land, and internal improvement, as pendants to the slavery question. But when American history comes to be rightly viewed it will be seen that the slavery question is an incident. In the period from the end of the first half of the present century to the close of the Civil war, slavery rose to primary but far from exclusive importance. But this does not justify Professor von Holst (to take an example) in treating our constitutional history in its formative period down to 1828 in a single volume, and giving six volumes to the history of slavery from 1828 to 1861, under the title of a *Constitutional History of the United States*. The growth of nationalism and the evolution of American political institutions were dependent on the advance of the frontier. Even so recent a writer as Rhodes, in his *History of the United States since the Compromise of 1850*, has treated the legislation called out by the western advance as incidental to the slavery struggle.

This is a wrong perspective. The pioneer needed the goods of the coast, and so the grand series of internal improvement and railroad legislation began, with potent nationalizing effects. But the West was not content with bringing the farm to the factory. Under the lead of Clay—"Harry of the West"—protective tariffs were passed, with the cry of bringing the factory to the farm.

The Public Domain.

The public domain has been a force of profound importance in the nationalization and development of the government. The effects of the struggle of the landed and the landless states, and of the Ordinance of 1787, need no discussion.¹ Administratively the frontier called out some of the highest and most vitalizing activities of the general government. The purchase of Louisiana was perhaps the constitutional turning-point in the history of the republic, inasmuch as it afforded both a new area for national legislation, and the occasion of the downfall of the policy of strict construction. But the purchase of Louisiana was called out by frontier needs and demands. As frontier states accrued to the Union, the national power grew. In a speech on the dedication of the Calhoun monument, Lamar explained: "In 1789 the states were the creators of the federal government; in 1861, the federal government was the creator of a large majority of the states."

When we consider the public domain from the point of view of the sale and disposal of the public lands, we are again brought face to face with the frontier. The policy of the United States in dealing with its lands is in sharp contrast with the European system of scientific administration. Efforts to make this domain a source of revenue, and to withhold it from emigrants in order that settlement might be compact, were in vain. The jealousy and the fears of the East were powerless in the face of the demands of the frontiersmen. John Quincy Adams was obliged to confess: "My own system of administration, which was to make the national domain the inexhaustible fund for progressive and unceasing internal improvement, has failed." The reason is obvious; systems of administration was not what the West demanded; it wanted land. Adams states the situation as follows: "The slave holders of the South

¹See the admirable monograph by Prof. H. B. Adams, *Maryland's Influence on the Land Cessions*; and also Welling, in *Papers American Historical Association*, iii., p. 411.

have bought the co-operation of the western country by the bribe of the western lands, abandoning to the new western states their own proportion of the public property and aiding them in the design of grasping all the lands into their own hands. Thomas H. Benton was the author of this system, which he brought forward as a substitute for the American system of Mr. Clay and to supplant him as the leading statesman of the West. Mr. Clay, by his tariff compromise with Mr. Calhoun, abandoned his own American system. At the same time he brought forward a plan for distributing among all the states of the Union the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. His bill for that purpose passed both Houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Jackson, who, in his annual message of December, 1832, formally recommended that all public lands should be gratuitously given away to individual adventurers and to the states in which the lands are situated."¹

"No subject," said Henry Clay, "which has presented itself to the present, or perhaps any preceding, congress, is of greater magnitude than that of the public lands." When we consider the far-reaching effects of the government's land policy upon political, economic, and social aspects of American life, we are disposed to agree with him. But this legislation was framed under frontier influences, and under the lead of Western statesmen like Benton and Jackson. Said Senator Scott of Indiana in 1841: "I consider the pre-emption law merely declaratory of the custom or common law of the settlers."

National Tendencies of the Frontier.

It is safe to say that the legislation with regard to land, tariff, and internal improvements—the American system of the nationalizing Whig party—was conditioned on frontier ideas and needs. But it was not merely in legislative action that the frontier worked against the sectionalism of the coast. The economic and social characteristics of the frontier worked against sectionalism. The men of

¹ Adams's *Memoirs*, ix., pp. 247, 248.

the frontier had closer resemblances to the Middle region than to either of the other sections. Pennsylvania had been the seed-plot of frontier emigration, and, although she passed on her settlers along the Great Valley into the west of Virginia and the Carolinas, yet the industrial society of these Southern frontiersmen was always more like that of the Middle region than like that of the tide-water portion of the South, which later came to spread its industrial type throughout the South.

The Middle region, entered by New York harbor, was an open door to all Europe. The tide-water part of the South represented typical Englishmen, modified by a warm climate and servile labor, and living in baronial fashion on great plantations; New England stood for a special English movement — Puritanism. The Middle region was less English than the other sections. It had a wide mixture of nationalities, a varied society, the mixed town and county system of local government, a varied economic life, many religious sects. In short it was a region mediating between New England and the South, and the East and the West. It represented that composite nationality which the contemporary United States exhibits, that juxtaposition of non-English groups, occupying a valley or a little settlement, and presenting reflections of the map of Europe in their variety. It was democratic and non-sectional, if not national; "easy, tolerant and contented;" rooted strongly in material prosperity. It was typical of the modern United States. It was least sectional, not only because it lay between North and South, but also because with no barriers to shut out its frontiers from its settled region, and with a system of connecting waterways, the Middle region mediated between East and West as well as between North and South. Thus it became the typically American region. Even the New Englander, who was shut out from the frontier by the Middle region, tarrying in New York or Pennsylvania on his westward march, lost the acuteness of his sectionalism on the way.¹

¹ Author's article in *The Ægis*, Nov. 8, 1892.

Until the spread of cotton culture into the interior gave homogeneity to the South, the western part of it showed tendencies to fall away from the faith of the fathers into internal improvement legislation and nationalism. In the Virginia convention of 1829-30, called to revise the constitution, Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, one of the tide-water counties, declared:

"One of the main causes of discontent which led to this convention, that which had the strongest influence in overcoming our veneration for the work of our fathers, which taught us to condemn the sentiments of Henry and Mason and Pendleton, which weaned us from our reverence for the constituted authorities of the state, was an overweening passion for internal improvement. I say this with perfect knowledge; for it has been avowed to me by gentlemen from the West over and over again. And let me tell the gentleman from Albemarle (Mr. Gordon) that it has been another principal object of those who set this ball of revolution in motion, to overturn the doctrine of state rights, of which Virginia has been the very pillar, and to remove the barrier she has interposed to the interference of the federal government in that same work of internal improvement, by so reorganizing the legislature that Virginia, too, may be hitched to the federal car."

It was this nationalizing tendency of the West that transformed the democracy of Jefferson into the national republicanism of Monroe and the democracy of Andrew Jackson. The West of the War of 1812, the West of Clay, and Benton, and Harrison, and Andrew Jackson, shut off by the Middle states and the mountains from the coast sections, had a solidarity of its own with national tendencies. On the tide of the Father of Waters, North and South met and mingled into a nation. Interstate migration went steadily on—a process of cross-fertilization of ideas and institutions. The fierce struggle of the sections over slavery on the western frontier does not diminish the truth of this statement; it proves the truth of it. Slavery was a sectional trait that would not down, but in the West

it could not remain sectional. It was the greatest of frontier-men who declared: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. It will become all of one thing, or all of the other." Nothing works for nationalism like intercourse within the nation. Mobility of population is death to localism, and the western frontier worked irresistibly in unsettling population. The effects reached back from the frontier and affected profoundly the Atlantic coast, and even the Old World.

Growth of Democracy.

But the most important effect of the frontier has been in the promotion of democracy here and in Europe. As has been pointed out, the frontier is productive of individualism. Complex society is precipitated by the wilderness into a kind of primitive organization based on the family. The tendency is anti-social. It produces antipathy to control, and particularly to any direct control. The tax-gatherer is viewed as a representative of oppression. Professor Osgood, in an able article,¹ has pointed out that the frontier conditions prevalent in the colonies are important factors in the explanation of the American revolution, where individual liberty was sometimes confused with absence of all effective government. The same conditions aid in explaining the difficulty of instituting a strong government in the period of the confederacy. The frontier individualism has from the beginning promoted democracy.

The frontier states that came into the Union in the first quarter of a century of its existence came in with democratic suffrage provisions, and had reactive effects of the highest importance upon the older states whose peoples were being attracted there. It was *western* New York that forced an extension of suffrage in the constitutional convention of that state in 1820; and it was *western* Virginia that compelled the tide-water region to put a more liberal suffrage provision in the constitution framed in

¹ *Political Science Quarterly*, ii., p. 457. Compare Sumner, *Alexander Hamilton*, chs. ii-vii.

1830, and to give to the frontier region a more nearly proportionate representation with the tide-water aristocracy. The rise of democracy as an effective force in the nation came in with western preponderance under Jackson and William Henry Harrison, and it meant the triumph of the frontier — with all of its good and with all of its evil elements.¹ An interesting illustration of the tone of frontier democracy in 1830 comes from the same debates in the Virginia convention already referred to. A representative from western Virginia declared: "But, sir, it is not the increase of population in the West which this gentleman ought to fear. It is the energy which the mountain breeze and western habits impart to those emigrants. They are regenerated, politically I mean, sir. They soon become *working politicians*; and the difference, sir, between a *talking* and a *working* politician is immense. The Old Dominion has long been celebrated for producing great orators; the ablest metaphysicians in policy; men that can split hairs in all abstruse questions of political economy. But at home, or when they return from congress, they have negroes to fan them asleep. But a Pennsylvania, a New York, an Ohio, or a western Virginia statesman, though far inferior in logic, metaphysics and rhetoric to an old Virginia statesman, has this advantage, that when he returns home he takes off his coat and takes hold of the plough. This gives him bone and muscle, sir, and preserves his republican principles pure and uncontaminated."

So long as free land exists, the opportunity for a competency exists, and economic power secures political power. But the democracy born of free land, strong in selfishness and individualism, intolerant of administrative experience and education, and pressing individual liberty beyond its proper bounds, has its dangers as well as its benefits. Individualism in America has allowed a laxity in regard to governmental affairs which has rendered possible the spoils system, and all the manifest evils that follow from the lack of a highly developed civic spirit. In this connec-

¹ Compare Wilson, *Division and Reunion*, pp. 15, 24.

tion may be noted also the influence of frontier conditions in permitting lax business honor, inflated paper currency and wild-cat banking. The colonial and revolutionary frontier was the region whence emanated many of the worst forms of an evil currency.¹ The West in the War of 1812 repeated the phenomenon on the frontier of that day, while the speculation and wild-cat banking of the period of the crisis of 1837 occurred on the new frontier belt of the next tier of states. Thus each one of the periods of lax financial integrity coincides with periods when a new set of frontier communities had arisen, and coincides in area with these successive frontiers, for the most part. The recent Populist agitation is a case in point. Many a state that now declines any connection with the tenets of the Populists, itself adhered to such ideas in an earlier stage of the development of the state. A primitive society can hardly be expected to show the intelligent appreciation of the complexity of business interests in a developed society. The continual recurrence of these areas of paper-money agitation is another evidence that the frontier can be isolated and studied as a factor in American history of the highest importance.²

Attempts to Check and Regulate the Frontier.

The East has always feared the result of an unregulated advance of the frontier, and has tried to check and guide it. The English authorities would have checked settlement at

¹ On the relation of frontier conditions to Revolutionary taxation, see Sumner, *Alexander Hamilton*, ch. iii.

² I have refrained from dwelling on the lawless characteristics of the frontier, because they are sufficiently well known. The gambler and desperado, the regulators of the Carolinas and the vigilantes of California, are types of that line of scum that the waves of advancing civilization bore before them, and of the growth of spontaneous organs of authority where legal authority was absent. Compare Barrows, *United States of Yesterday and To-morrow*; Shinn, *Mining Camps*; and Bancroft, *Popular Tribunals*. The humor, bravery, and rude strength, as well as the vices of the frontier in its worst aspect, have left traces on American character, language, and literature, not soon to be effaced.

the headwaters of the Atlantic tributaries and allowed the "savages to enjoy their deserts in quiet lest the peltry trade should decrease." This called out Burke's splendid protest:

"If you stopped your grants, what would be the consequence? The people would occupy without grants. They have already so occupied in many places. You cannot station garrisons in every part of these deserts. If you drive the people from one place, they will carry on their annual tillage and remove with their flocks and herds to another. Many of the people in the back settlements are already little attached to particular situations. Already they have topped the Appalachian mountains. From thence they behold before them an immense plain, one vast, rich, level meadow; a square of five hundred miles. Over this they would wander without a possibility of restraint; they would change their manners with their habits of life; would soon forget a government by which they were disowned; would become hordes of English Tartars; and, pouring down upon your unfortified frontiers a fierce and irresistible cavalry, become masters of your governors and your counselors, your collectors and comptrollers, and of all the slaves that adhered to them. Such would, and in no long time must, be the effect of attempting to forbid as a crime, and to suppress as an evil, the command and blessing of Providence, 'Increase and multiply.' Such would be the happy result of an endeavor to keep as a lair of wild beasts that earth which God, by an express charter, has given to the children of men."

But the English government was not alone in its desire to limit the advance of the frontier, and guide its destinies. Tide-water Virginia¹ and South Carolina² gerrymandered those colonies to ensure the dominance of the coast in their legislatures. Washington desired to settle a state at a time, in the Northwest; Jefferson would reserve from settlement the territory of his Louisiana purchase north of the 32d par-

¹ *Debates in the Constitutional Convention, 1829-1830.*

² [McCrary] *Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas*, i., p. 43.

allel, in order to offer it to the Indians in exchange for their settlements east of the Mississippi. "When we shall be full on this side," he writes, "we may lay off a range of states on the western bank from the head to the mouth, and so range after range, advancing compactly as we multiply." Madison went so far as to argue to the French minister that the United States had no interest in seeing population extend itself on the right bank of the Mississippi, but should rather fear it. When the Oregon question was under debate, in 1824, Smyth, of Virginia, would draw an unchangeable line for the limits of the United States at the outer limit of two tiers of states beyond the Mississippi, complaining that the seaboard states were being drained of the flower of their population by the bringing of too much land into market. Even Thomas Benton, the man of widest views of the destiny of the West, at this stage of his career declared that along the ridge of the Rocky Mountains "the western limits of the republic should be drawn, and the statue of the fabled god Terminus should be raised upon its highest peak, never to be thrown down."¹ But the attempts to limit our boundaries, to restrict land sales and settlement, and to deprive the West of its share of political power, were all in vain. Steadily that frontier of settlement advanced and carried with it individualism, democracy and nationalism, and powerfully affected the Old World.

Missionary Activity.

The most effective efforts of the East to regulate the frontier came through its educational and religious activity, exerted by interstate migration and by organized societies. Speaking in 1835, Dr. Lyman Beecher declared: "It is equally plain that the religious and political destiny of our nation is to be decided in the West," and he pointed out that the population of the West "is assembled from all the states of the Union, and from all the nations of Europe, and is rushing in like the waters of the flood,

¹ *Speech in the Senate, March 1, 1825; Register of Debates, i., 721.*

demanding for its moral preservation the immediate and universal action of those institutions which discipline the mind and arm the conscience and the heart. And so various are the opinions and habits, and so recent and imperfect is the acquaintance, and so sparse are the settlements of the West, that no homogeneous public sentiment can be formed to legislate immediately into being the requisite institutions. And yet they are all needed immediately in their utmost perfection and power. A nation is being 'born in a day.' * * * But what will become of the West if her prosperity rushes up to such a majesty of power, while those great institutions linger which are necessary to form the mind and the conscience, and the heart of that vast world. It must not be permitted * * * Let no man at the East quiet himself and dream of liberty, whatever may become of the West * * * Her destiny is our destiny." ¹

With this appeal to the conscience of New England, he adds appeals to her fears lest other religious sects anticipate her own. The New England preacher and school teacher left their mark on the West. The dread of western emancipation from New England's political and economic control was paralleled by fears lest the West cut loose from her religion. Commenting in 1850 on reports that settlement was rapidly extending northward in Wisconsin, the editor of *The Home Missionary* writes: "We scarcely know whether to rejoice or to mourn over this extension of our settlements. While we sympathize in whatever tends to increase the physical resources and prosperity of our country, we cannot forget that with all these dispersions into remote and still remoter corners of the land, the supply of the means of grace is becoming relatively less and less." Acting in accordance with such ideas, home missions were established and western colleges were erected. As seaboard cities like Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore strove for the mastery of western trade, so the various denominations strove for the posses-

¹ *Plea for the West* (Cincinnati, 1835), pp. 11 ff.

sion of the West. Thus an intellectual stream from New England sources fertilized the West. On the other hand, the contest for power and the expansive tendency, furnished to the various sects by the existence of a moving frontier, must have had important results on the character of religious organization in the United States. It is a chapter in our history which needs study.

Intellectual Traits.

From the conditions of frontier life came intellectual traits of profound importance. The works of travellers along each frontier from colonial days onward describe for each certain traits, and these traits have, while softening down, still persisted as survivals in the place of their origin, even when a higher social organization succeeded. The result is that to the frontier the American intellect owes its striking characteristics. That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and inquisitiveness, that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients, that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic but powerful to effect great ends, that restless, nervous energy,¹ that dominant individualism, working for good and for evil, and withal that buoyancy and exuberance which comes with freedom,—these are traits of the frontier, or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier. Since the days when the fleet of Columbus sailed into the waters of the New World, America has been another name for opportunity, and the people of the United States have taken their tone from the incessant expansion which has not only been open but has even been forced upon them. He would be a rash prophet who should assert that

¹ Colonial travellers agree in remarking on the phlegmatic characteristics of the colonists. It has frequently been asked how such a people could have developed that strained nervous energy now characteristic of them. Compare Sumner, *Alexander Hamilton*, p. 98, and Adams's *History of the United States*, i., p. 60; ix., pp. 240, 241. The transition appears to become marked at the close of the War of 1812, a period when interest centered upon the development of the West, and the West was noted for restless energy. Grund, *Americans*, ii., ch. i.

the expansive character of American life has now entirely ceased. Movement has been its dominant fact, and, unless this training has no effect upon a people, the American intellect will continually demand a wider field for its exercise. But never again will such gifts of free land offer themselves. For a moment at the frontier the bonds of custom are broken, and unrestraint is triumphant. There is not *tabula rasa*. The stubborn American environment is there with its imperious summons to accept its conditions; the inherited ways of doing things are also there; and yet, in spite of environment, and in spite of custom, each frontier did indeed furnish a new field of opportunity, a gate of escape from the bondage of the past; and freshness, and confidence, and scorn of older society, impatience of its restraints and its ideas, and indifference to its lessons, have accompanied the frontier. What the Mediterranean Sea was to the Greeks, breaking the bond of custom, offering new experiences, calling out new institutions and activities, that, and more, the ever retreating frontier has been to the United States directly, and to the nations of Europe more remotely. And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years of life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN WISCONSIN.

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER, A. B.

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The early history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin is so intimately connected with its history in the other states of the Northwest Territory, that it is scarcely necessary to re-write it here. Her fifty-four thousand square miles of territory, with its sparse population of fur-traders and lead miners, were governed in turn by Indiana (1800), Illinois (1809), and finally by Michigan (1818), when Illinois took her place among the states of the union.¹ Still in those early days occasional mention may be found in some pioneer newspaper of the part that what is now Wisconsin played in an election. In June of 1825, we discover a Detroit paper stopping its press "to announce that the schooner Harriet arrived this morning from Green Bay and Mackinac, bringing the intelligence that Mr. Biddle received eighty-two votes at Green Bay and forty-two on the Island of Mackinac. Mr. Wing received at the former place thirty-four and at the latter eighteen — and Mr. Richard two at Mackinac."²

In 1830 the counties of Brown, Crawford, Chippewa, and Iowa, which included part of Wisconsin Territory, but were then in Michigan Territory, were exempted from the operation of the law requiring freehold security to be given for any purpose, or as a qualification for office.³

¹ *U. S. Statutes at Large*, ii., pp. 58, 514; iii., p. 428. See also Thwaites's "Boundaries of Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi.

² *Detroit Gazette* [June 14], 1825.

³ *Michigan Territorial Laws*, iii., p. 831.

With the organization of the Territory, however, the separate existence of Wisconsin began. The agitation looking towards this result had been begun in congress by James Duane Doty as early as 1824, but not until April 20, 1836, did the bill pass.¹ It went into effect the 4th of July following. By the terms of the bill, the executive power was vested in a governor, who was subject to removal by the president. He had the usual powers of a Territorial governor, and was also superintendent of Indian affairs. There was also a Territorial secretary. The legislative assembly, which was to consist of a council and house of representatives, was elected by the qualified voters. At the first election, every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who was an inhabitant of the Territory, was entitled to vote, and was eligible to any office in the Territory. The qualifications at subsequent elections were to be decided by the legislative assembly, provided, that the right of suffrage should be exercised only by citizens of the United States. All township and county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of court, were elected by the people. The chief justice and his associates, the attorney-general, and marshal, were appointed by the president; and all other civil offices not otherwise provided for were filled by the governor.²

The first election was held on the second Monday of October, 1836, and although the time intervening between the governor's proclamation and the election was barely a month, the first campaign excited considerable interest. The legislature elected at that time met at Belmont, in the present county of La Fayette, later in the month. It is not until 1838 that we find recorded "An act providing for, and regulating, general elections in this Territory." The twelfth section thereof prescribes the qualifications of an elector: He must be twenty-one years old; a free, white, male citizen, or a foreigner duly naturalized; and must

¹ *U. S. Statutes at Large*, v., pp. 10-16.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 11-13.

have had a six months' residence in the Territory. The manner of voting was prescribed by section ten: The elector must hand a folded ballot to the judges, "who shall deposit the same immediately into a general ballot-box, prepared for that purpose, and the clerk shall take down the name of all such voters;" the polls were to be opened at nine and closed at six, but the closing of the polls might be postponed until nine, if the judges of election deemed such course necessary to receive all the votes.¹

During the first few years of Territorial history party organization does not appear to have played an important part in the elections. In 1838, however, we find James Duane Doty, who was nominated by the citizens of Brown county as an independent candidate for Territorial delegate, writing thus to his fellow-citizens: "I hope, therefore, my friends will permit me to decline the acceptance of their nomination as the nomination of a single county, and to express my desire, if it accords with their wishes, that they should submit my name to a general convention, and to tender them my thanks for the honor they have done me."²

In accordance with this suggestion, a convention of delegates from several, but not all, of the counties, met at Madison on the 29th of August, and regularly nominated Doty, his opponent being George W. Jones, who had been placed in the field by public meetings held at Milwaukee and Mineral Point the 11th of July. Thus Wisconsin had seen the starting of its party machinery.

The next year *national* politics entered into the local elections. The first demonstration was a democratic primary held at Mineral Point, which called on the democrats of the several counties to organize, and "to correspond frequently with each other to promote general harmony and concert."³ On the 18th of June a "Territo-

¹ *Laws of Wisconsin, 1836-1833*, p. 404.

² Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, p. 270.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 291.

rial Convention" — the result of a people's movement in Brown and Dane counties — met at Madison; and the next day, at the same place, the "Democratic Territorial Convention," the outcome of the Mineral Point meeting. The first nominated Judge Doty for delegate, and the second Byron Kilbourn. Each of these conventions expressed its opinions of the other in a series of resolutions, which at the present date appear more ridiculous than dignified or forceful.¹

Hardly was the Territory organized when an agitation for state government was begun. In his messages to the legislatures of 1838-39, and 1839-40, Governor Dodge recommended that the question be submitted to the people.² The three succeeding years it was defeated by overwhelming majorities, and the next two years the bills for submission were defeated in the legislature. In connection with the election of 1844, negro suffrage was for the first time brought to public attention. The petition of six colored men was presented in the council, praying that the right of suffrage be extended to all persons holding real estate in the Territory, or taxable property to the value of one hundred dollars.³ It was referred to a select committee, who reported an amendment to the bill regulating elections, which amendment failed of adoption. In the house a similar petition was presented, and referred to a committee, which reported that "it is not expedient to legislate on the subject."⁴

During the year 1845 the fact that the people wanted a state government became apparent, and early in 1846 the preliminary measures were passed by congress and the Territorial legislature. On the 5th of January, 1846, the legislature convened at Madison. Governor Dodge submitted his message,⁵ and as much of it as related to state

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 293.

² *House Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1838, p. 6; 1839, p. 9.

³ *Council Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1844-1845, p. 230.

⁴ *House Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1843-44, pp. 167, 336.

⁵ *Id.*, 1846, p. 12.

government was referred to a committee,¹ which submitted an able report in favor of early state formation, accompanied by a bill for the purpose.² This bill, amended in some of its details, became a law. Under its provisions, "every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the Territory six months next previous thereto, and who shall either be a citizen of the United States, or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such according to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization,"³ was authorized to vote for or against the formation of a state government on the first Monday of April, 1846. If the majority were for state government, the governor was to make an apportionment of delegates among the several counties for a convention to form a state constitution.⁴ The delegates having been duly elected were to meet at the capital on the first Monday of October, with full power to form a constitution, which should be submitted to the people for ratification, in such manner and at such time as the convention should prescribe.⁵

The vote of the people was about six to one in favor of state government,⁶ and accordingly the constitutional convention of 1846 assembled. Among its members were many who later obtained prominence in local affairs, and some who are not unknown throughout the United States.⁷ After the usual organization and preliminary business there were appointed twenty-two committees. The report of the committee on suffrage and the elective franchise was the second to engage the attention of the delegates.⁸ Unfortunately the debates on the suffrage were in the committee

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 29, 32.

² *Council Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1846, pp. 44, 333.

³ *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1846, pp. 5-12, sec. 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sec. 11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, sec. 16.

⁶ *Council Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, Oct., 1847, p. 60.

⁷ See Tenney and Atwood, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, containing biographical sketches of members of the two constitutional conventions.

⁸ *Jour. Const. Conv.*, 1846, pp. 18, 19, 29.

of the whole, and no official reports of them are to be had. We may, however, rely on these statements of Moses M. Strong, one of the members of the convention, and author of the *History of Wisconsin Territory*.

"In view of the opposition and excited feeling which had been exhibited to the acts of the legislative assembly conferring upon unnaturalized foreigners the right of voting for or against state government, and for delegates to the convention, it would seem reasonable to have expected some exhibitions of that feeling in the convention.

"The article [on suffrage and the elective franchise], in that respect, only required the declaration of intention as a qualification for the right of suffrage. And, although there might have been, in committee of the whole, some attempt to restrict the right to citizens, yet if there was, it was so feebly sustained that it was never renewed in the convention, where the ayes and noes could be had.

"The principal controversy in the discussion of this article was upon the subject of negro suffrage.

"This arose, in the first instance, upon the proposition of Mr. [Charles M.] Baker [of Walworth county], for a separate submission of an article giving the right of suffrage to colored male citizens. The proposition was discussed at great length, and defeated by a vote of 47 to 51.

"The article was then adopted substantially as reported by the committee, except that voting by ballot was substituted for a *viva voce* vote, as recommended by the committee."¹

A resolution was afterwards introduced, providing for the separate submission of a distinct article in accordance with Mr. Baker's proposition, and this was adopted.²

The work of the convention was finished December 16, 1846, and the proposed constitution was submitted to the people on the first Tuesday of April, 1847. It was rejected by a majority of more than six thousand in a total of thirty-

¹ Strong, p. 521.

² *Jour. Const. Conv.*, 1846, p. 355.

four thousand votes.¹ The principal objections to this constitution are usually given under five heads.

1. The article in relation to the right of married women, which read as follows: "All property, real or personal, of the wife, owned by her at the time of her marriage, by gift, devise, descent, or otherwise than from her husband, shall be her separate property." So familiar are we now with such provisions, that we can scarcely imagine that fifty years ago this one aroused most violent opposition.

2. The article on exemptions, which excepted forty acres of land, or the homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, when there was an execution or forced sale.

3. The prohibition of banks of issue.

4. The number of representatives in the legislature was considered as by far too large.

5. The judiciary was made elective.²

To these, the editors of the *Fathers of Wisconsin*, who were newspaper reporters in the convention, added three:³

1. The northwest boundary line was drawn in such a manner that all the lower valley of Lake Pepin and St. Croix river would have been given to Minnesota.

2. The salaries of the state officers were made unalterable by the legislature.

3. The "fatal objection" of the omission of a special article on corporations.

Strong says that the democrats opposed the article on the rights of married women, and exemption, and the whig leaders the restrictions on banking.⁴ "The contest was the most able, the most energetic, and the most exciting that ever occupied the attention of the people, and in many respects its like has not been seen in any subsequent controversy in the state, and the feelings of personal antagonism between members of the dominant democratic party,

¹ Madison *Daily Argus*, May 18, 1847.

² *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 387.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 336-383, note.

⁴ Strong, p. 552.

these counties slaves had actually been held on this boasted free soil of the Northwest Territory,¹ and here we find the largest majorities against the proposition for negro suffrage. On the shore of Lake Michigan we again find opposition to the admission of blacks to citizenship.

for May 16. I have not been able to find returns from Calumet, Chippewa, and La Pointe counties; they were thinly settled, and possibly no vote was taken there:

Official returns of the vote on the constitution and negro suffrage for the election of April, 1847:

	CONSTITUTION.		NEGRO SUFFRAGE.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Brown and Manitowoc.....	331	165	31	356
Calumet				
Columbia.....	66	354	70	267
Crawford.....	49	150	2	153
Chippewa				
Dane.....	592	962	291	693
Dodge.....	803	975	483	444
Fond du Lac.....	624	627	450	399
Grant	532	1,898	93	2,215
Green	341	607	129	628
Iowa				
La Fayette }	1,444	1,417	69	2,504
Richland }				
Jefferson.....	780	1,233	598	525
La Pointe.....				
Marquette.....	184	189	147	140
Milwaukee.....	1,670	1,996	616	1,832
Portage.....	164	209	11	253
Racine.....	1,363	2,474	1,206	763
Rock.....	987	1,977	858	994
Sauk.....	111	157	58	143
Sheboygan.....	160	374	145	217
St. Croix.....	65	61	1	126
Walworth.....	984	2,027	1,094	714
Washington.....	1,478	353	84	1,328
Waukesha.....	1,246	1,825	1,107	617
Winnebago.....	137	2 3	121	104
Total.....	14,119	20,233	7,664	14,615
		14,119		7,664
		6,114		6,951

¹ Davidson, "Negro Slavery in Wisconsin," *Proc. Wis. Hist. Soc.*, 1892.

There were the most populous of the German settlements, and by an attempt made in the convention of 1846 to couple the vote on foreign suffrage with that on negro suffrage, the antagonism of the Germans was aroused.¹ The solid strip showing majorities for it can easily be accounted for when one reflects that those were then and are still the counties chiefly settled by New Englanders.²

Toward the close of the following September, the governor issued a proclamation, calling a special session of the legislature for the 18th of October, the prescribed business being to take action in relation to the admission of the state into the union, and to adopt such other measures as the public good might require.³ The legislators met at Madison, and in a ten days' session provided for the election of sixty-nine delegates to form a new constitutional convention, and made all the necessary regulations concerning their election. The requirements for suffrage were the same as for the preceding convention.⁴

The second convention for the purpose of forming a state constitution assembled December 15, 1847. The usual routine business was transacted during the first few days, and on the 24th of December the committee on general provisions reported the article on suffrage, with the following qualifications for voting:

"Section 1. All free white male persons, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, belonging to any of the following classes of persons, shall constitute the qualified electors at any election authorized by this constitution or by any law:

"1st. Citizens of the United States, who at the time of the adoption of this constitution by the people of Wisconsin were actual residents of this state.

"2nd. Citizens of the United States, having become residents of the state of Wisconsin after the adoption of this

¹ *Wisconsin Banner*, Milwaukee, Oct. 17, 1846.

² Thwaites, *Story of Wisconsin*, p. 235.

³ *Madison Weekly Argus*, Sept. 28, 1847.

⁴ *Laws of Wisconsin*, October, 1847, p. 3.

constitution, and who shall have resided within this state for six months.

"3rd. Persons, not citizens of the United States, who at the time of the adoption of this constitution by the people were actual residents of Wisconsin, and had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, in conformity with the laws of Congress for the naturalization of aliens, and who shall have actually resided within this state for six months.

* * * * *

"Section 3. No person under guardianship, or *non compos mentis*, insane, or convicted of treason or felony, shall be permitted to vote at any election, unless restored to civil rights by law, or by removal of natural or other inability."¹

Six days later, the convention, in committee of the whole, took the proposed article under consideration. It elicited much debate, chiefly on two provisions: the granting of the elective franchise to unnaturalized foreigners, and to the negroes. Judge Dunn, of Lafayette, offered as an amendment to the committee's report, this substitute for section one: "In all elections, every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting aforesaid."²

The next day a long debate on the subject engaged the attention of the convention. Dunn's sympathies were with the foreigners, for his father was a native of Ireland.³

The majority, however, opposed it, and perhaps the report of Mr. Rountree's remarks will sum up the views of the majority who voted against the amendment:⁴ "Native citizens

¹ *Jour. Const. Conv.*, 1847-48, pp. 64, 65.

² *Ibid.*, p. 145.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 147. See also, *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 204.
Jour. Const. Conv., 1847-48, p. 179.

were required to reside in the country twenty-one years before being allowed to vote. He had not heard any one, not even the most progressive, propose to shorten the term of residence required of the native citizen. No one had moved to reduce the term required of a citizen from twenty-one to eighteen or sixteen years; and yet he believed that a native citizen was as well qualified to vote understandingly after a residence of sixteen or eighteen years as the foreigners could be after a residence of five years."

The discussions on negro suffrage are more interesting, and particularly when considered in connection with the popular vote on the subject the spring before. Mr. Estabrook, of Walworth, first broached the subject by moving to insert a section granting universal suffrage to all in the Territory, and leaving the further regulation of the matter to law.¹ He said, in introducing it: "Among the resolutions passed by the whig convention of that [Walworth] county one year ago last fall, was one instructing their delegates to go for universal suffrage, etc., and he had good reason to believe that one half of the democratic party of that county were in favor of the same principle."² Mr. Estabrook came of Puritan ancestry, and it is said that he "took a position far in advance of his party at that time,"³ particularly, it seems to me, in his later speeches.

A motion to strike out the word "white" was lost (22 to 45),⁴ but Mr. Estabrook, who had voted against striking out "white," offered an amendment adding this proviso: "*Provided, however, That the legislature shall at any time have the power to admit colored persons to the right of suffrage on such terms and under such restrictions as may be determined by law.*"⁵ He said, in explanation of his motion, that "when he first came to this Territory, seven years ago, a corpora's guard could not be found to

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 130.

² *Ibid.*, p. 130.

³ *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 212.

⁴ *Jour. Const. Conv.*, 1847-48, p. 145.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 180.

favor colored suffrage. Since then the public mind had been progressing. Last spring the county of Walworth gave about four hundred majority in favor of it; Racine gave a majority for it; Rock and Milwaukee gave a large vote for it; and Waukesha gave a majority in favor of it; and what he asked was, that when the public mind had advanced to a point where a majority should be in favor of abolishing this odious distinction, that then that majority should not be bound, hand and foot, by constitutional prohibitions."¹ The amendment was adopted by a vote of 35 to 34,² but the following day it was reconsidered (34 to 35).³ Three projects were submitted for the future admission of colored men to participation in the rights of citizenship;⁴ a fourth, which was finally adopted, omitted the word "colored" and substituted therefor "persons not herein mentioned," as likely to be more acceptable to the people.⁵ The people of the state voted in 1849 to extend the right of suffrage to colored people. The validity of the amendment was contested, and it was not till 1866 — seventeen years later — that the courts sustained its binding force.⁶ Almost any old citizen of Wisconsin can cite instances where colored men, although not legally entitled to vote, voted regularly; and a Milwaukee newspaper, a few months ago, recorded the death of a negro who had been on a jury before the War of Secession. The colored population of Wisconsin has always been so small that the question has simply been one of principle.

The entire article on suffrage, as it stood in the constitution until 1882, passed in the convention by a vote of 52 to 13.⁷ By it all white citizens of the United States, white

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 183.

² *Ibid.*, p. 180.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 185.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 201.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 201. It may be interesting to note here that in 1886 suffrage was, under this provision, granted to women in school elections. (*Laws of Wis.*, 1885, ch. 211.)

⁶ See Turner, *The Gerrymander in Wisconsin* (2nd ed., p. 8).

⁷ *Jour. Const. Conv.*, 1847-48, p. 210.

persons of foreign birth who had declared their intentions, persons of Indian blood who had once been declared citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, and civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe, were entitled to vote; and all must have had a residence of one year in the Territory.¹ The following classes were excluded: persons under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane, persons convicted of bribery, larceny, or any infamous crime, and those interested in bets or wagers on the election.² In 1882 the section was amended, and a residence in the election district was thereafter required. The actual time is ten days, but the legislature can not require more than thirty days. A proviso was also added, giving the legislature power to "provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor," in incorporated cities and villages.

On March 13, 1848, the Territorial legislature adjourned *sine die*, and on the same day the constitution of the new state was ratified by popular vote.³

The state officers made elective by the constitution, and by subsequent acts of the legislature, at the present time are: governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney-general, state superintendent of schools,⁴ railroad commissioner,⁵ insurance commissioner, state senators, and members of the assembly.⁷ In the county, the people elect their clerk,⁸ treasurer,⁹ sheriff,¹⁰ coroner,¹¹ clerk of the circuit court,¹² register of

¹ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. iii., sec. 1.

² *Ibid.*, sec. 6.

³ Strong, p. 582.

⁴ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. v., sec. 1.

⁵ *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1874, ch. 273, sec. 8; *Id.*, 1881, ch. 300.

⁶ *Id.*, 1878, ch. 214; *Id.*, 1881, ch. 300.

⁷ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. iv., sec. 4.

⁸ *Ibid.*, sec. 5.

⁹ Sanborn & Berryman, *Annotated Statutes*, sec. 698, p. 430.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, same reference.

¹¹ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. vi., sec. 4.

¹² *Ibid.*, same reference.

deeds,¹ district attorney,² surveyor,³ superintendent of schools,⁴ and members of the board of supervisors.⁵ In the towns, are elected members of the town board of supervisors, the clerk, treasurer, assessor, four constables, four justices of the peace (two annually),⁶ and the overseers of highways, which last need not be elected by ballot.⁷ In the cities, are elected the mayor, aldermen, and city treasurer, while each ward elects its justices of the peace, and sends its supervisor to the county board. All the judges in the state are elected. The five justices of the supreme court are elected for ten years, the seventeen circuit judges for six years, and the several county judges hold office for four years. The constitution provides that "There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such elections."⁸

Amendments to the constitution may be made in two ways: by the legislature and by county conventions,⁹ but only the first method has ever been used.

"The process of amending the constitution by the legislature is as follows:

"1. An amendment may be proposed in either house.

"2. The vote must be taken by yeas and nays.

"3. The proposed amendment must be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house.

"4. It must be published for three months before the next general election.

"5. It must be agreed to by a majority of all the members of each house in the next legislature.

"6. It must be submitted to the people.

¹ *Ibid.*, art. vi., sec. 4.

² *Ibid.*, art. vii., sec. 12.

³ Sanborn & Berryman, sec. 698, p. 430.

⁴ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. x., sec. 1.

⁵ Sanborn & Berryman, sec. 662, p. 412.

⁶ *Ibid.*, sec. 808, pp. 480, 481.

⁷ *Ibid.*, sec. 797, p. 478.

⁸ *Constitution of Wisconsin*, art. vii., sec. 9.

⁹ *Ibid.*, art. xii., secs. 1, 2.

"7. It must have a majority of all votes cast on that subject." ¹

The constitution has been amended in this way thirteen times,² and several times the legislature has proposed amendments which the people have failed to ratify.³

The first law looking towards the adoption of the Australian ballot system was passed in 1887. This applied only to Milwaukee, and enacted that each voting precinct was to be provided with two adjoining rooms—a ticket room and an inspector's room. In the ticket room were to be tables or compartments, on or in which were to be placed the tickets prepared by the different parties. At each table or compartment was to be a custodian of tickets, appointed by the ward committee issuing the ticket there displayed. These custodians were under oath not to attempt to influence the electors. The manner of voting prescribed was as follows: a voter entered the ticket room, and selected a ticket or tickets (for he could take one of each sort if he wished). He then passed into the voting room, cast his ballot, and passed out through another door. No crowd could collect within one hundred feet, and no one could solicit votes or offer tickets within the same limit.⁴

This law, while good, missed two essential points of the present system, i. e., complete and compulsory secrecy in voting, and a single ballot containing all the names printed and distributed by the government.

In April, 1889, what was known as the "Cooper law" was passed without a dissenting voice in either branch of

¹ Wright, *Exposition of the Constitution of Wisconsin*, p. 150.

² The articles and sections amended are as follows: Art. iv., sec. 21, Nov. 5, 1867; art. v., secs. 5 and 9, Nov. 2, 1868; art. i., sec. 8, Nov. 8, 1870; art. iv., secs. 31 and 32, Nov. 7, 1871; art. xi., sec. 3, Nov. 3, 1874; art. vii., sec. 4, Nov. 6, 1877; art. viii., sec. 2, Nov. 6, 1877; art. iii., sec. 1, Nov. 7, 1882; art. iv., secs. 4, 5, 11, and 21, Nov. 8, 1881; art. vi., sec. 4, Nov. 7, 1882; art. xiii., sec. 1, Nov. 7, 1882; art. vii., sec. 4, April 2, 1889; and art. iv., sec. 31, April 8, 1892.

³ See *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1870-75, 1877.

⁴ *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1887, ch. 850.

the legislature. Its provisions, however, did not apply to Milwaukee or to elections for town and village officers. It was entitled, "An act to prevent espionage at public elections, to secure more fully the independence of voters, to enforce the secrecy of the ballot, and to provide for printing and distributing ballots at public expense." Under this act, a nomination might be made in two ways: by a convention or primary meeting, and by the circulation of a nomination paper. The nomination papers of all candidates were to be filed with the county clerk between forty and twenty days before the election,—or with the secretary of state when the offices were to be filled by the electors of the entire state, or a district greater than a county. Between fifteen and twenty days before the election, the secretary of state was to send to the county clerks a list of the candidates for the state at large, and for districts larger than a county. At least seven days before the election, the county clerk was to publish "Information to voters," in at least two and not more than four local papers of different political principles, and also to have large cards printed in English, and such other languages as he deemed necessary, giving instructions to electors in the preparation of their ballots. In cities, all election information was to be furnished to the public by the city clerk. No particular form was prescribed for the ballots, further than that they were to be printed on a certain grade of paper, and could not be more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long nor less than twelve inches wide. Before delivering the blank ballot paper to the voter, the two ballot clerks were each to write their names or initials upon the back. The elector then retired to one of the several compartments, or stalls, in the booth, marked the ballot according to printed instructions before him, folded it so that the face was concealed, and deposited it in the box.¹ This act was amended in a few particulars the same session.²

At the next session of the legislature, an additional act

¹ *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1889, ch. 248.

² *Ibid.*, ch. 494.

was passed. It did not apply to town or village elections, nor to elections in cities having a population of fifty thousand or more,—the intent being, of course, to exclude Milwaukee, the only Wisconsin city having a population as great as this. The form of the ballot was prescribed more definitely in this act. Provision was also made for the appointment of two party agents for each polling place, “to act as challengers for their respective parties and candidates, and to observe the proceedings of election officers.”¹

In 1893 an act was passed, “To consolidate and revise the statutes of the state relating to general elections, to conduct and canvass returns of the same, and to secure the secrecy and purity of the ballot, and for other purposes,” and its provisions apply to all cities, towns and counties in the state. It went into effect July 1, 1893, and does not differ very greatly from the acts already described.²

While the history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin is not a record of great changes, like those to which suffrage has been subjected in the older states, it is nevertheless of interest to note the effect of a new environment on old subjects. The Eastern states settled, one by one, the question of property qualification, of color, etc., in the early years of the century. Wisconsin, born at its meridian, in working out these questions brought to bear on them Eastern prejudices modified by the conditions of Western life.

¹ *Id.*, 1891, ch. 379. The ballot is, by law, reproduced in *fac-simile* in the official election notices in the local newspapers, just preceding a general election.

² *Laws of Wisconsin*, 1893, ch. 238.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.¹

BY MATTHEW BROWN HAMMOND, M. L.

[Paper presented at the Forty-First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893.]

I.

Introduction.

In point of years, the narrative history of Wisconsin can claim rivalry with that of most of her eastern sisters. Jean Nicolet, an agent of Champlain, is known to have visited it as early as 1634; and before the close of the seventeenth century French missionaries and traders had established themselves upon Wisconsin soil.²

The institutional history of the state, however, cannot claim such early beginnings. No such desire to establish new institutions animated the early French fathers of Wisconsin as was at this time inspiring the Pilgrims of New England in their work of laying the foundation of future states. The personal characteristics and environment of the first Wisconsin settlers were unfavorable to the establishment of civil government and political institutions. "They had," says Walker,³ "no conception of *municipal freedom* and of *self-government* — of liberty regulated by

¹INTRODUCTORY NOTE. — The materials for this paper have been found in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, whose officers have in every way possible aided me in the prosecution of the work. The secretary of the Society, Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, and Professor Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, have kindly read the manuscript of this paper, and have made many corrections and helpful suggestions. I have also received valuable suggestions from

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., p. 435.

³ Address before the Society, in 1871.

law, originating from the will of the governed themselves."

The early settlements of the French were established as trading posts, and the need of only such legal measures as should prevent glaring injustices and punish wrong-doers was felt. Even the missionaries, who might have been

Professors Richard T. Ely and William A. Scott, of the same University, and Professor H. H. Powers, now of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

In the preparation of the paper I have chiefly consulted the following works :

Acts of Congress, 1836-48.

Bemis, E. W.—*Local Government in Michigan and the Northwest.* (Johns Hopkins University Studies, v. i., No. 5.)

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, State and City Supplement, April 29, 1893. (Successor to *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*)

Fiske, John.—*Civil Government in the United States.*

History of Crawford and Richland Counties. (Union Pub. Co., Springfield, Ill., 1884.)

Journals of Council and House, Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory, 1836-48.

Journal of U. S. House of Representatives, 1838-39.

Lapham, I. A.—*Documentary History of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.*

Laws of Michigan Territory.

Laws of Wisconsin Territory.

Sanford, A. H.—*State Sovereignty in Wisconsin.* (Publications of American Historical Association, 1891-92.)

Spencer, D. E.—*Local Government in Wisconsin.* (Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. xi.)

Strong, Moses M.—*History of Wisconsin Territory.*

Smith, William R.—*History of Wisconsin.*

Thwaites, Reuben G.—*The Story of Wisconsin.*

Thwaites, Reuben G.—*The Boundaries of Wisconsin.*

Turner, F. J.—*The Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin.* (Johns Hopkins University Studies, 9th Series.)

Tuttle, Charles R.—*History of Wisconsin.*

United States Executive Documents, 1837-38.

Walker, Charles J.—*The Northwest During the Revolution.* (Address before State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1871.)

The Wisconsin fur-trade manuscripts (Grignon, Lawe, and Porlier Papers), in the library of the Society.

Wisconsin Historical Society Collections, vols. i.-xii.

Wisconsin newspapers of the time treated in this paper, preserved in the Society's library.

expected to have exercised some spiritual authority over the traders, are accused by their enemies of having been more concerned with beaver than with spiritual affairs.¹

The society which existed appears to have somewhat resembled that of feudal times. Each trader had in his service a number of *voyageurs*, or boatmen, whom he encouraged to get in debt to him, and over whom he exercised almost despotic authority. The only law recognized in the Northwest Territory was the *Coutume de Paris*, which was spasmodically administered by officers sent from Montreal for that purpose.

French ownership in the territory ceased in 1763, when Great Britain assumed control; but beyond the issue of a few commissions to justices of the peace, no attempts were made by the British to extend civil jurisdiction over this part of the country.

By the treaty of Versailles (1763), the Northwest Territory became the property of the United States, and, by the famous Ordinance of 1787, our general government made provision for extending its jurisdiction over the Territory. Great Britain refused to relinquish the northern posts, however, until 1796, and, by commissions to justices and permits to traders, exercised a quasi-authority over the region until the close of the war of 1812-15.

Public finance had, up to this time, played little part in Wisconsin history. Only a few hundred persons had made their homes in the territory beyond Lake Michigan, and the only civil officer known to the inhabitants was the justice of the peace. Justice Reaume, of Green Bay, and Justice Campbell, of Prairie du Chien, had for some years administered a rude form of justice in their respective settlements, and usually punished offenders by fines, which they appropriated to their own use.² They also collected fees for marriage and divorce.³

¹Turner's *Character and Influence of the Indian Trade in Wisconsin*, p. 30.

²Thwaites, *Story of Wisconsin*, p. 150. See also *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i., pp. 59-61; ii., pp. 89, 105, 107; iv., p. 166.

³"Justice Campbell charged 100 pounds of flour for celebrating the

Wisconsin a Part of Michigan.

In 1818, what we now call Wisconsin — which since 1787 had been successively organized under the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, and Illinois Territory — was by legislative enactment attached to Michigan. Governor Cass now divided into counties the newly-acquired district west of Lake Michigan. The northern part of the present Wisconsin was included in the county of Michillimacinac, and the remainder of the territory west of Lake Michigan was divided into the counties of Brown and Crawford, the former having its seat of justice near the village of Green Bay, and the latter at Prairie du Chien.¹ County officers were commissioned by Cass in 1819, but the machinery of local government was slow in becoming established.

At Green Bay a few improvements of a public nature were undertaken by private subscription. The school expenses were thus defrayed for a number of years, beginning in 1817.² In 1821 a number of citizens built a jail, and in 1832 presented a bill for the same to the Territorial legislature of Michigan.³ Probably the first taxes paid in Wisconsin were levied under act of November 25, 1817, which was subsequently amended, May 30, 1818, and June 27, 1818. This act was adapted from the laws of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.⁴

Crawford was the first county west of the lake to levy a

rites of matrimony, and for dissolving it 200 pounds, alleging that when people wanted to get unmarried they would willingly give double what they would originally to form the matrimonial connection."—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, ii., p. 120.

Justice Reaume had a method of collecting fees which was worthy of the civil magistrates of a later day. He married a couple for a stipulated time. If they neglected to renew the engagement at the end of this time, and pay again the justice's fee, he would have the couple brought before him, and fine them for neglect, a rule which worked to the advantage of the justice, either way.—*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i., p. 60.

¹ *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, i., pp. 327-338.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., pp. 453-465.

³ *Grignon, Lawe, and Porlier Papers* (MSS.), viii., p. 65.

⁴ *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, ii., pp. 109-114, 130-132.

tax. From the county commissioners' record for 1821, partially preserved to us, we learn that a tax had been levied in this county in 1820 and 1821, and probably was partially collected. From the county clerk's record for 1821 we have the following statement: "The commissioners met on this day, December 10, 1821. We the commissioners, on account of the infirmity and neglect of James McFarland, collector of Crawford county, do appoint Thomas McNair, sheriff, to collect all taxes not collected by said James McFarland, for the years 1820 and 1821. *Ordered*, that Thomas McNair, sheriff, who being appointed collector, do enforce the law against all delinquents for county taxes due for 1820 and 1821, and that he render on Thursday, the 20th instant, account of the same to the commission."¹

The first tax levy in Wisconsin, however, of which we have the complete records, was in 1822, and was under authority of an act dated May 10, 1820.² This act continued in force until 1827. It provided for three commissioners for each county, any two of whom should form a quorum. The duties and powers of commissioners were to audit and allow accounts against the county; allow for and estimate the annual expenditure of the county; and to determine what lands, chattels, effects, and estates are ratable for taxation. The act also provided for an assessor, who was to make out a list of all persons and property subject to taxation. Any person refusing to render account of his taxable property, or making a false return, was to be assessed double that which the assessor supposed to be the true amount. The assessor's lists, being returned to the office of the county clerk, were open to examination, and appeals might be made from the assessor's valuation to the county commissioners. The lists were to be corrected and confirmed by the commissioners, who then were to assign to each person the sum for which he should be taxed, estimating his tax in the proportion

¹ *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, p. 545.

² *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, i., pp. 631-671.

to the sum to be raised which the value of his estate, real and personal, bore to the aggregate value of all the estates, real and personal, in the county. No tax was to exceed, however, one fourth of one per cent on every dollar of the adjusted valuation of the property. The clerk having made out a tax roll according to the above, one abstract was to be given to the county treasurer and another to the collector, who was authorized to collect the taxes, if need be, by distress, and to pay into the county treasury each month the amount collected. The tax collector, in the counties west of the lake, was to be the county sheriff. The Territorial taxes levied in the counties west of Lake Michigan were also to be paid into the county treasury, and expended by the county commissioners for county purposes.¹ This privilege of using her quota of Territorial taxes for local purposes was continued as long as Wisconsin remained a part of Michigan Territory, but appears to have been a concession of little practical benefit to Wisconsin. There seems indeed to have been no distinction made in Crawford county, at least, between county and Territorial taxes, and Crawford was the county west of the lake which seems to have been most successful in her attempts to raise a revenue from the inhabitants.

As previously stated, the first tax levy in this county of which we have the complete record was made in 1822. The assessor was ordered by the county commissioners to take as ratable property "wild and improved land, horses, mares and geldings over two years old, gigs, carioles, calashes and pleasure wagons." He was also ordered to "assess all retailers of merchandise five dollars, and all tavern keepers five dollars," and it was also ordered that "all male persons over the age of twenty-one who have resided in the county six months, not having ratables, shall pay one dollar poll tax and no more." At the next meeting of the commissioners, this same year, the rate of taxation was fixed at "one fourth of one per cent

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 447, 448.

on every dollar for this year." The poll tax was also so modified as to fall on all persons not holding property to the amount of four hundred dollars.¹

We have no account of the amount of taxes assessed in Crawford county previous to 1823, but in that year it is stated that the assessment roll amounted to \$241.55. In 1825 the amount had only increased \$6.90, showing a slow increase in wealth in these years.

"In 1825, congress gave power to the governor and council of Michigan to incorporate townships and provide for the election of county and township officers."² The township of Green Bay and the borough of Prairie des Chiens had already been incorporated by Governor Cass in 1821, and the latter organized, but it had ceased to exist by non-user. There probably were no taxes levied by this body.

The board of county commissioners was abolished in 1827, and its place taken by the board of supervisors, there being one supervisor for each township. The township became, by act of March 30, 1827, the unit for local government. The people of the townships were to elect annually one supervisor, one township clerk, from three to five assessors, one collector, three commissioners of highways, and other officers. The board of supervisors were to meet quarterly to settle county expenses, audit accounts, and fix the amount of tax to be raised, and assign each township's share in proportion to assessed valuation of property. The assessment was, of course, made by the township assessors, and collectors for each township were to collect the above county taxes, as well as the amount determined by the supervisors as necessary for township expenses. All money, except that necessary for maintenance of township poor, was to be paid into the county treasury.³

¹ *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, pp. 545, 546.

² Bemis's *Local Government in Michigan and the Northwest*, p. 10.

³ *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, ii., pp. 317-329.

In Crawford county the change from commissioners to supervisors was made in June, 1828, and the township of St. Anthony was laid out; but as this township comprised the whole county of Crawford, and as the people exceeded their legal powers by electing three supervisors to take the place of the three commissioners, the change had for Crawford county little practical effect.

The frequent change in tax laws during this period makes an analysis of the mixed county and township systems of taxation extremely difficult, but in general it seems to have been as follows: The county taxes were determined by the board of county supervisors, and by them each township's share was determined in proportion to the amount of taxable property. To this quota were added the sums which each township had voted to be expended for maintenance of the poor and as rewards for destruction of noxious animals, weeds, etc., and also the "sum directed to be raised for any township purpose, by the vote of a township meeting and the allowance of the board of supervisors." Warrants were then issued to the collectors of each township for collecting the taxes. The collector paid to the supervisor such money as the township meeting had directed to be raised for township purposes. The assessment was to be made in the various townships by assessors who might divide their townships into assessment districts, in number not exceeding the number of assessors for each township. The supervisors might, on complaint of any party, correct or revise any assessment roll. The collectors might collect, if necessary, by distress and sale.¹ Besides the above taxes there were levied in Crawford county, as early as 1823, highway taxes paid in work upon the public roads or by commuting for the same at the rate of 62½ cents per day. These highway taxes included a poll tax of two days' work, to which all able-bodied male persons were liable, except clergymen, and a property tax based on the assessed valuation of

¹ *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, ii., pp. 609-617.

roperty, and levied by the commissioners, *providing* that no man should be liable to more than twenty days' work, including his poll tax.¹

Numerous changes in the tax laws were made by the Michigan Territorial legislature, but few of them had any practical effect upon the district west of the lake. Doubtless some of them were unknown to the inhabitants of Wisconsin; and of those which were known, many were unheeded. The scanty revenues raised in these counties were insufficient for any extensive improvements, and no aid was received by these counties from the Territorial treasury. In 1828 the supervisors of the township of Green Bay were authorized "to license all keepers of victualing houses, groceries, and ordinaries, and to demand such fees or licenses as they may from time to time prescribe."² The same year the supervisors of Brown county were ordered to cause a gaol and court-house to be built, and appropriate from time to time funds for payment of same from the county treasury.³

A legislative enactment in 1828 provided that the county taxes [including township] should not exceed one-half of one per cent. The act of 1827, providing for the establishment of free public schools, was of no effect in Wisconsin, where popular education began at a much later date. November 5, 1829, the rate of taxes which might be imposed was raised to one per cent. At Green Bay, the acts of the legislative council were but slightly heeded even as late as 1833.

In 1834 James D. Doty, the member of the Michigan legislative council from Brown county, introduced a bill for establishing a common school fund, which was passed by the council but vetoed by the governor. Although the bill thus failed to become a law, it is worthy of some attention because of the character of the bill itself, and also because its enforcement might have resulted in the establish-

¹ *Ibid*, p. 121.

² *Ibid.*, p. 672.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 671.

ment of the public school system in Wisconsin some years earlier in its history than actually occurred. The bill provided for a tax on all "monied or stock corporations deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise." They "shall pay the same rate of taxation as other real and personal estate." The tax was to be collected by the township collectors, and paid to the county treasurer, who was immediately to transmit it to the superintendent of common schools, who should invest it in stocks or other property determined on by himself and the state auditor, and the interest was to be "inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of the common schools throughout the Territory."¹ The enactment of this bill would have been entirely favorable to Wisconsin. Only a few corporations had been chartered west of the lake, and consequently the taxes would have affected this part of the Territory but little, while the district would have reaped its share of the general advantages of the act. The reasons given by the governor for his veto were, that the corporations would by the enactment of the law be subject to double taxation, and that "the literary and charitable institutions" exempted from the provisions of this bill did not include benevolent institutions. The failure of the bill to become a law was much regretted by the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, which stated that it was of "particular interest to us in the west." Commenting on the reasons given by the governor for his veto, the editor says:² "We cannot but think his excellency must have been subject to an influence behind the throne when he placed his veto upon this bill; for the objection given by him is one of the most trivial character. It is manifest that the declaration in the 18th section, that the stock of all monied corporations shall not be taxed as other property, would not subject it to *double* taxation as asserted by the governor, for the simple reason that if it was thus subject to double taxation, it would not be subject to the

¹ *Green Bay Intelligencer*, Aug. 2, 1834.

² *Ibid.*, April 16, 1834.

same rate of taxation as other property. We can not believe that any man but his excellency would have doubted that the charitable institutions were 'benevolent' institutions, and that their capital was therefore exempted from taxation."

February 24, 1834, an act of the legislative council was approved, which was intended to simplify the existing system of taxation west of the lake. It abolished the system of township assessors in the counties of Brown, Crawford, Iowa, Chippewa, and Michillimacinac, and provided in their stead a single county assessor to be elected by the people of the county. The county assessor was to assess the entire property of the county, classifying it on the assessment rolls as follows: "(1) Cultivated lands, (2) Uncultivated, (3) All leasehold or other estates such as the lessee or occupant may have according to law in any lands or improvements thereon, (4) Houses, out-houses, barns, and stables, (5) Horses or mules, (6) Swine, (7) Neat stock, (8) Farming utensils, in which also shall be included wagons, carts, and harness, (9) Carriages of pleasure, (10) Stocks of any incorporated company, (11) Stock in trade, (12) Property in vessels, boats and other craft, (13) Lead or other minerals." The assessor was to make out an assessment roll for each township, which, after being corrected and revised by the county supervisors and assessors in joint meeting, was to be given to the township clerk. On the basis of this roll, all county and township taxes were to be levied.¹

The neglect of the western country by the Territorial government of Michigan was keenly felt both at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, at that time the only two settlements of importance in Wisconsin. In a petition sent by the supervisors of Crawford county to the president of the United States, requesting the extinguishment of Indian titles to certain lands, complaint is made that "the people of this county have to bear all the burdens of supporting their public institutions without any aid from the Terri-

¹ *Terr. Laws of Mich.*, iii., p. 270.

torial treasury."¹ In the first issue of the Green Bay *Intelligencer*, the first paper published in Wisconsin (December 11, 1833), there is a communication entitled "Affairs of the People," which gives utterance to the following:

"The laws which have been heretofore passed for the Territory by that body [the legislative council of Michigan Territory] may be very good for the citizens of the Peninsula, but are in no respect adapted to the circumstances of the people west of Lake Michigan.

"The system of township government is of no value or use here. Many of its offices have never been filled, and those who are elected to others cannot always be at home to perform the duties which are required on certain specified days, and can be performed on no other because a general or special power to do so has not been given by law. The supervisors, for instance, are required to audit and allow accounts, and to settle the amount which shall be raised by a tax. One of the supervisors on that day was at Chicago, and another on the Mississippi, and the third was in the country, but had no power to act alone; and the consequence is, no tax can be levied to defray the expenses of the county this year, until the council can pass a special act to enable the supervisors to do so. We think this is a defect which demands an immediate remedy, but the only effectual one for all the difficulties which are constantly occurring under this system, is to transfer the duties of all the officers to the supervisors, or to the judges of county courts.

* * * * *

"We perceive that it is stated that the council at its last session *condensed* the laws. The act which *repeals* the old laws has been sent here, but the condensed laws have never been heard of since the adjournment last spring. May we not ask under what laws do we live? Some of the officers of government must be culpably negligent in their duties on this matter, and we hope hereafter, at least, that

¹ *History of Crawford and Richland Counties*, p. 552.

no laws will be passed to take effect in this part of the country until they are printed and distributed. For we regard this mode of passing laws and giving them effect as the worst species of tyranny. A citizen has no rights either of person or property which are secure under such a system."

The southern boundary of the proposed new Territory of Wisconsin was a matter of dispute at this time, and the present city of Galena, Ill., was then supposed to be within the limits of Wisconsin. That well-known writer, "Publius," in a communication to the *Galenian* in the autumn of 1834, reprinted in the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, April 28, 1835, says: "Large appropriations have been asked and made by congress for the benefit of Michigan, and not one dollar has been expended in the west." Arguing for the severance of Wisconsin from Michigan, the writer continues: "In a territorial government we will be left to husband our own resources, promote our own interests. The expenses of a territorial government will be borne by the United States, but if it becomes a part of the state, the country will have to bear its own expenses." January 13, 1836, a *Prairie du Chien* writer expresses through the *Intelligencer* dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs, as follows: "The country west of Lake Michigan has ever been governed rather as an appendage than as an integral portion of the Territory; the people have submitted to the restraints and penalties of the laws without the advantage of a proper and efficient administration of justice, enjoying rather the name than the benefit of government."

There is no doubt that the distance of the Wisconsin settlements from Detroit, the seat of the Territorial government, and the insufficient means of communication between the places, together with the lack of interest felt by the inhabitants east of Lake Michigan for the western country, — whose separation from Michigan they foresaw would eventually take place, — were unfavorable to

the development of a well-regulated system of administration in the west.

A mania for internal improvements had already gained great headway when Wisconsin was organized into a separate Territory in 1836, and she never entered very fully into the work then being carried on in such an earnest spirit by the neighboring states. The reasons for this comparative inaction, together with a statement of what she did in this line, will form the subject of the following chapter.

II.

*Territorial Expenditures.*¹

Michigan adopted a state constitution and formed a state government in 1835, but owing to boundary disputes was not admitted into the Union until January 26, 1837. On the organization of the state government, however, provision had been made for the governing of that portion of the Territory west of the lake. As Wisconsin was not to be organized as a Territory until July 4, 1836, provisions were made for a meeting of the legislative council for this part of the Territory at Green Bay in January, 1836. A majority of the councillors west of the lake met at the place agreed upon, but, owing to the non-appearance of the acting governor, were unable to transact any legislative business. They were obliged to content themselves, therefore, in adopting resolutions and memorials to congress in behalf of the new Territory.

The most important of these memorials were petitions for federal aid in internal improvements. We have seen that Wisconsin had obtained none of the aid granted by the central government to Michigan during her Territorial existence, and the memorials of this little band of council-

¹The payment of the officers of government in the Territory, and the expenses of the sessions of the legislature, were defrayed by the general government, hence have no especial interest for our purposes, and are not treated in this paper.

lors show a determination to secure for their new Territory a share in the vast improvements being subsidized by the national government at this period of our history. Indeed, throughout her Territorial history, the majority of the acts of the Wisconsin legislature appear to have consisted in adopting memorials to congress asking for appropriations for the survey and construction of railroads and canals, and the building of harbors and light-houses.

The memorials adopted by this legislative council assembled at Green Bay ask congress for appropriations sufficient to cover the expense of surveying "all the necessary harbors on the western shore of Lake Michigan, and also for the construction of two light-houses, one at Milwaukee and the other at Root River." They also ask for the survey and examination of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and for the survey of a railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.¹ These requests at once strike the keynote to nearly all of Wisconsin's importunities to congress for aid in internal improvements during her Territorial history.

Besides her claims upon congress, in common with her sister territories and states, Wisconsin advanced another important reason why she should receive liberal appropriations from congress for internal improvements. The Ordinance of 1787 had made provision for dividing the Northwest Territory into at least three and possibly five states, and had fixed the southern boundary of the northern state or states as "an east and west line running through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." Also by act of congress of January 11, 1805, the proposed dividing line between Michigan and Wisconsin was to run through Lake Michigan, giving to Michigan, besides the southern peninsula, only that portion of the northern peninsula lying east of the meridian of Mackinaw.²

When Ohio and Illinois were admitted into the Union,

¹ Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, p. 202.

² Thwaites, *Boundaries of Wisconsin* (Wis. Hist. Colls., xi, p. 457).

however, their northern boundaries were fixed farther to the northward than was contemplated by the Ordinance of 1787; and when Michigan was admitted, in order to appease her for her loss of territory to Ohio, congress gave her the vast tract of land known as the northern peninsula. Wisconsin being thus compelled to pay the costs of the boundary disputes of her sister states in the northwest, felt that great indemnity was due her from the national government for the losses of territory which she had sustained,¹ and her demands took the form of petitions for federal aid in internal improvements. But Wisconsin's claims, strong though they might have been, were presented too late to receive much consideration at the hands of congress. A party opposed to internal improvements at the expense of the federal government was in power when Wisconsin was organized into a Territory; and although the whigs, aided by loose-constructionist democrats, were enabled frequently to secure appropriations for internal improvements by including their measures in the general appropriation bills, the improvements were seldom given to the Territories, whose inhabitants were later reminded by Roscoe Conkling that "they had no votes;" hence the amount of aid granted to Wisconsin during her existence as a Territory was small. The letter of the secretary of the treasury transmitting to congress a statement of the disbursements for 1834-37 shows that but thousand dollars had up to that time been expended on internal improvements in Wisconsin Territory.² G. W. Jones, the Territorial delegate to congress, in a circular letter dated April 21, 1838, and addressed to each member of congress, called attention in a forcible manner to the meagre appropriations thus far granted for Wisconsin Territory, and made the following comparison of the expenditures of the general government for the organized Territories during the preceding four

¹ When Wisconsin was admitted as a state, her territory was still further diminished by detaching a considerable slice of her dominions in the northwest for the benefit of Minnesota.

² *Executive Docs.*, vol. viii., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., No. 254.

years, with the land revenues derived by the nation from the same Territories:¹

Sales in Michigan	\$2,391,541 32	— Expenditures . . . . .	.\$215,028 10
Sales in Arkansas	861,156 31	— Expenditures	262,370 69
Sales in Florida	323,090 79	— Expenditures	579,824 43
Sales in Wisconsin . . .	1,378,766 73	— Expenditures	1,000 00

Roads, Harbors, etc.

At the session of congress for 1838-39, two bills providing for an elaborate system of internal improvements in Wisconsin Territory were presented.² They comprised provisions for two canals connecting the Mississippi river with Lake Michigan, and the building of numerous other canals and roads. Congress was asked to grant for these purposes extensive tracts of the public land. In spite of these extravagant demands, very meagre appropriations were made in aid of the young Territory. Up to 1840 Wisconsin had received from the federal government only seventy-eight thousand dollars for internal improvements. This was for various harbors and roads throughout the Territory,³ and for placing buoys at the mouths of the rivers, and constructing piers.

With the accession of the whigs to power in 1840, Wisconsin hoped that the neglect which she had suffered from the federal government would be atoned for. The Wisconsin whigs had even attempted in the "hard-cider campaign" to aid in the defeat of Van Buren by ascribing to him the failure to provide for internal improvements in Wisconsin. But the change in the ruling party brought no change for the better in way of Wisconsin appropriations. In fact, from 1839 to 1843 nothing whatever was

¹ *Documentary History of Milwaukee and Rock River Canal*, pp. 43, 44.

² *Jour. U. S. House of Representatives*, 1838-39, pp. 268, 489, 505, 525. See also Strong's *History of Wisconsin Territory*, pp. 278-280.

³ *Acts of Congress*, 1837, pp. 72, 73. *Executive Docs.*, vol. ii., 25th Cong., 2d Sess., No. 27. *Acts of Congress*, 1838, pp. 75, 168.

⁴ See an amusing letter, "To the People of the U. S.," in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* of October 6, 1840, written by James D. Doty, then Territorial delegate in Congress.

appropriated for Wisconsin beyond the expenses of the Territorial government and for running the boundary line between Wisconsin and Michigan. Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated in 1843 for the construction of a harbor at or near Milwaukee.¹

The twenty-eighth congress, which assembled in December, 1843, dealt in a somewhat more liberal manner with Wisconsin. President Tyler had recommended that appropriations for internal improvements be made for the Western states. He therefore vetoed the bill providing for internal improvements in the East, but signed the Western appropriation bill. Wisconsin received, in the general appropriation bill for rivers and harbors, \$20,000 "for continuing the work at the harbor of Milwaukee."²

Special appropriations were also made at this and the next session of congress for improving Grant river, for constructing Territorial roads, and for harbors at Southport (later Kenosha) and Racine. At this latter place work had already been begun by the citizens of the place, who had received permission from the legislature to raise \$5,000 for this purpose by levying a special tax. The entire amount of these special appropriations granted by congress did not exceed \$50,000 and a section of land.³

The Capitol.

One of the most illustrative examples of financial mismanagement on the part of Wisconsin Territory is connected with the building of the first capitol at Madison. Twenty thousand dollars were granted by congress for this purpose in 1836, and the supervision of construction entrusted to three commissioners. These commissioners later secured an additional \$20,000 from congress. They could not, or would not, account to the legislative committee for more than \$19,000. New commissioners were appointed, and attempts were made to investigate the accounts of the

¹ Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, p. 386.

² *Acts of Twenty-eighth Congress*, 1st Sess., p. 26.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 28; *Id.*, 2d Sess., p. 47.

old commission. The committee of investigation reported to the legislature that "we are unhesitatingly of the opinion that a copartnership has existed and does still exist between the late board of commissioners and the contractor, and that the late board have been during their continuance in office acting in the double capacity of commissioners and contractor, showing a fraudulent design to speculate and trade upon the funds of the Territory without regard to its best interests."¹

After a long delay the legislature authorized the issue of \$7,000 worth of bonds to complete the unfinished structure. A new contractor was secured, but his expenditures exceeded his contract, and for years the legislature was met at each session with a request for an appropriation sufficient to cover the deficiency. Eight hundred dollars was accepted by the contractor as "full payment" for his bill, but he refused to be satisfied with this amount and for a long time continued his importunities. Suit was entered in the Wisconsin courts against the old commissioners, but by continually postponing trials, etc., the matter was dragged over a number of years, and finally, after a compromise, "the suits were settled by authority of a subsequent legislature."²

Milwaukee and Rock River Canal.

The most important project undertaken by Wisconsin during her existence as a Territory was the attempted construction of the Milwaukee and Rock River canal.

The scheme of connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi by a ship canal has, ever since the early history of the West, been a favorite plan of politicians and engineers. The proximity of the Rock river to the head-waters of several Wisconsin streams flowing into Lake Michigan gave promise of a successful undertaking being made in Wisconsin to connect the two great water systems of the continent. The first legislative assembly of Wisconsin Terri-

¹ *Council Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1839-40, Appendix, Doc. No. 3.

² Tuttle, *History of Wisconsin*, p. 220.

tory, which met at Belmont in 1836, was urged by a number of petitioners to incorporate a company for the purpose of building such a canal, and the governor in his message recommended the improvement of the navigation of the Rock river as "a subject of vital importance to the future prosperity of the Territory."

The attention of the public was further called to the project by a series of articles in the *Milwaukee Advertiser*,¹ said by Smith² to have been written by Byron Kilbourn, a civil engineer, who had previously explored the country through which it was proposed to extend the canal. The articles called attention to the feasibility of the project, and the great influence which it would have upon the development of the resources of the Territory. The legislature at its next session was again petitioned to incorporate a construction company, and a bill for this purpose was introduced in the house, which became a law by the approval of the governor, January 5, 1838. The company was called the "Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Co.,"³ and was authorized to construct a canal from Milwaukee to a point on the Rock river, and also a branch canal to connect with the Fox river near Prairie Village (later Waukesha), in Milwaukee county.

The capital stock was to be \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to a sum not exceeding a million dollars, "if the same shall be judged necessary to the completion of the work." The company was authorized to borrow money necessary to prosecute the work, and to collect such tolls as should be prescribed by the legislature. The act provided that, at any time after the admission of Wisconsin to the union, the state should have the right to purchase, if it so desired, "the canal together with all or any of its branches and other improvements, by paying to the said corporation the amount actually expended in the construc-

¹"Milwaukee and Rock River Canal," in the *Milwaukee Advertiser*, May 20, 27, June 3, 10, and 17, 1837.

²Smith, *History of Wisconsin*, iii., p. 355.

³*Laws of Wis.*, 1837-38, No. 23.

tion and repair of the same, together with such reasonable interest, not more than seven per cent per annum, as may be agreed upon by and between said state and the corporation." If any appropriation of land or money was made by the United States in aid of construction of the canal, the right to this appropriation was vested in the state when the transfer of the canal was made, and the amount appropriated was to be deducted from the amount to be paid to the corporation for the canal. The corporation was authorized to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in construction. In case such grants of land were made, actual settlers on the grants were to be allowed to buy a hundred and sixty acres or less at \$1.25 per acre.

The company thus incorporated was organized in February, 1838, with Byron Kilbourn as president. A memorial was soon adopted, asking congress for a grant of money or land in aid of the enterprise, equal to that which had been granted to other companies in other states, viz.: "A quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of said canal, from one end of the said canal to the other; said lands subject to the disposal of the legislature of said state for the purpose aforesaid, and no other."¹ The total cost of the main canal and branch was estimated by Mr. Lapham, the engineer of the company, at \$793,723.

A bill granting the requests of the memorialists passed congress June 18, 1838. It contained a number of modifications of the Territorial act, fixing the western terminus of the canal, and giving to the Territory the land not already appropriated and disposed of, "in those sections and fractional sections which are numbered with odd numbers on the plats of the public surveys, within the breadth of five full sections taken in north and south, or east and west tiers on each side of the main route of said canal, from one end thereof to the other."²

¹ Smith, *History of Wisconsin*, iii., p. 359.

² When the bill came up in congress granting land to the Territory for

Work on the canal was to be commenced within three years, and finished within ten. The price of the land thus granted to the Territory was fixed at a minimum of \$2.50 per acre, unless such price could not be obtained within five years from the first attempted sale, in which case the Territorial legislature might lower the minimum price. In order to secure a better price for the lands than would be secured by an immediate sale, the Territorial legislature was given permission to borrow upon a pledge of the lands such sums of money as they might deem expedient for the construction of the canal. The receipts from the sale of the lands were to be appropriated to the construction of the canal; and upon the admission of Wisconsin into the union, the state was to hold as many shares of the stock as should be equivalent to the sums of money arising from the land sales.

The canal company decided to fix the price of the lands, to actual settlers thereon, at the minimum allowed by congress—\$2.50 per acre. The company also drafted a bill which was submitted to the legislature, looking to a speedy completion of the work.¹ The bill provided for a loan to the company of \$500,000, to be paid in installments, interest on the same not to exceed six per cent, and the length of time for such a loan to be not less than ten nor more than twenty years. The proceeds of the land sales, the revenues derived from the canal by the Territory, the Territory's share in the canal stocks, and its faith, were to be pledged for the repayment of the loan. The bill also provided for a sinking fund for the redemption of the canal bonds issued by the Territory.

the construction of the canal, Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, raised the objection in the house that the bill ostensibly granted land to the Territory, but in reality gave it to a private company. It was stated by a supporter of the bill that the Territory desired to make the improvement, but doubted the authority of such a form of government to do so, and had, therefore, incorporated a private company to take charge of the work, placing such limitations in the charter that the grants would vest in the state as soon as it was admitted to the union.

¹Smith, *History of Wisconsin*, iii., pp. 364-368.

The bill failed to become a law. "It is in every degree probable," says Smith in his account of the canal, "and indeed it is difficult to believe in any other conclusion, that if this bill had become a law, the Milwaukee and Rock River canal would have been completed within four or five years after the time of its passage. Often does as much evil spring up in the body politic, from a neglect to adopt a prudent measure, as there is engendered by hasty and unwise legislation; a failure to see and improve our present advantages is too often followed by a blind and perverse lapsing into measures of future injury."¹

Instead of the bill described above, the legislature passed one which limited the loan that could be made to \$50,000, withheld the "faith of the Territory" from the pledges for repayment, and provided that none of the commissioners, directors, engineers, or stockholders should purchase lands or be interested in contracts. No contracts should be made without the consent of some future legislature, if the estimated cost should exceed \$1,200,000.

Opposition to the canal project was at this time powerful in the Territory, and found its principal strength in those persons who desired a canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and could not expect appropriations for their scheme so long as the Milwaukee and Rock River canal project showed evidences of being successfully pushed to completion.

The opposition to the canal in the legislature devoted its energies toward killing the latter project by withholding the support of the Territory, or at most granting insufficient aid. The smallness of the loan allowed, \$50,000, and the length of time allowed for payment to purchasers of the land, thus shutting off all means of revenue for immediate prosecution of the work, showed a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy on the part of the legislature.

In the early part of 1839 the canal was located, and the lands granted to the Territory were designated and set

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 368, 369.

off. Territorial bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued, and an agent was appointed to sell the same. It had been provided that the bonds should be sold at par and were to bear interest at six per cent. Owing to the depression existing in the money market at this time, the agent was unable to dispose of them, hence the loan could not be effected.

At the next session of the legislature, in December, 1839, the president and directors of the company presented a memorial setting forth the difficulties under which they labored, and urging that legislation be had immediately looking to the speedy accomplishment of the work.¹ The canal commissioners reported that they had sold of the registered and occupied lands all but 230 acres. The total amount of the sales was \$108,617.75, and the amount paid on the sales was \$12,377.27. There now remained 95,744 acres subject to the future action of the legislature. The lands sold constituted more than one fourth in quantity and nearly one half in value of the whole grant. Although sold at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, they were probably worth more, and might have been sold for treble the amount they brought.

The act providing for their sale had stipulated that they should be offered to actual settlers at the minimum price. The commissioners reported that the remaining lands, if sold immediately in a distant market, unaided by the faith of the Territory, would not yield more than a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The commissioners therefore recommended that the Territory borrow, for aiding in the construction of the canal, an amount of money equal to the value of the lands, pledging the faith of the Territory and the remainder of the lands; and that the proceeds of the land sales be constituted a sinking fund for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan, or bonds that might be issued. They thought that by thus delaying the sale of the lands

¹ *Documentary History of Milwaukee and Rock River Canal*, pp. 96-118.

they might be made to yield four or five hundred thousand dollars.¹

The legislature failed to comply with these reasonable requests, but permitted the expenditure of the proceeds from lands already sold, on the work of construction after September 1, 1840, if the loan of \$50,000 had not yet been made. The company began work in the autumn of 1840, the loan not having been effected. They were fortunate in securing contract prices forty per cent below their original estimates, which had been \$991,148.74. They now reported to the next legislature that the total cost of the canal would not exceed \$596,582.64, if the legislature would allow the construction of wooden locks instead of stone ones in some places where the substitution might properly be made. This difference in estimates was mainly due to the increased stability of money in the few years following the inflation of the currency and the crisis of 1837. The loan agent reported that he had not yet succeeded in placing the loan, but had great hopes of doing so, if the rate of interest was raised to seven per cent.

This able report and the admirable suggestions of the commissioners and loan agent produced some effect on the legislature, and for a time indications were that the canal would be rapidly pushed to completion. On February 12, 1841, an act was passed permitting the use of wooden instead of stone locks wherever deemed expedient by the chief engineer, and authorizing the issue of \$100,000 of bonds bearing interest at seven per cent, and stipulating terms on which the canal lands might be sold and the proceeds devoted to the construction of the canal.²

But this new lease of life granted the canal project was of short duration. The opposition to the canal became dominant in the Territory, and the enterprise was doomed. It is hardly necessary for our purposes to go into a detailed account of the collapse of this canal project, due to the intensity of the opposition to the enterprise, and the unbusi-

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 118-125.

² *Laws of Wis.*, 1840-41, pp 63-67.

ness-like methods of Wisconsin legislators. A change of administration of the general government, in 1841, brought with it a change in Territorial administration. The authority given to the loan agent was withdrawn; the loans which he had already made were refused by the legislature;¹ the interest due the canal company from the sale of the lands was remitted and discharged by the legislature; and the canal company was forbidden to collect any future interest in excess of the amount sufficient to meet the interest on the loan already accepted by the commissioners; the power to apply the canal funds to the construction of the canal was taken away from the commissioners, and the pledges given for the redemption of the loans were resumed.² To complete these proceedings, resolutions were adopted by the legislature declaring that the trust was by congress imposed upon the Territory without her consent, and announcing that the "Territory withdraws from a further discharge of her obligations as trustee," because "it is clearly seen that the construction of the canal is far beyond the resources of the canal company or the Territory;" and the resolutions closed by asking congress to repeal the land grant and make provisions for the return of the excess of purchase money to the purchaser.³

The matter was thoroughly investigated in congress by a committee, which reported that congress ought not to interfere in the matter. But the death of the canal was already assured. Later, congress gave the unsold canal lands to the common school fund. The Territory had

¹ This was done by the resolutions since known as "the repudiating resolutions," dated February 18, 1842. They repudiated all the bonds issued, except one bond for \$1,000 which they declared to be valid. The resolutions having passed both houses remained unrescinded for six years, when, at the suggestion of Governor Dodge that Wisconsin should enter the union "without the blot of repudiation on her escutcheon," they were rescinded, and the ten bonds remaining uncanceled were assumed as a part of the Territorial debt. See Strong's *History of Wisconsin Territory*, pp. 625-650.

² *Laws of Wis.*, 1841-42, pp. 99-101.

³ *Council Jour., Wis. Terr. Legis.*, 1841-42, pp. 169-171, 662-720. *House Jour.*, 1841-42, pp. 177-185, and Appendix, Doc. L.

sunk in the abandoned project \$31,876.97, while the canal company lost, by the withdrawal of its powers by the legislature, \$24,868.36. The final settlement of the canal matter was "left as a legacy to the state of Wisconsin."¹

It would be unwise to use the experience of Wisconsin Territory as a strong argument against the state undertaking to manage and carry on an industrial enterprise. But the lesson which we should learn from the finances of Wisconsin Territory is, that for a state to successfully conduct industrial enterprises, its government must be in the hands of wise administrators. Had the construction company at work on the Milwaukee and Rock River canal been suffered to proceed with its work unhindered by the Territorial government, Wisconsin would doubtless be possessed, to-day, of a water communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi which would greatly increase the commerce and wealth of the state.

III.

Taxation in Wisconsin Territory.

"The questions as to how much the taxes shall be, and who is to decide how much they shall be, are always, and in every stage of society, questions of most fundamental importance."² The condition of society in Wisconsin previous to the organization of the Territory would not lead us to expect that from a population so meagre, and a people so unfamiliar with the forms of government, a well-ordered system of financial administration would result. The tax collector is not a welcome visitor in any household, even in a highly developed society, and it need therefore cause no surprise if we find that among the settlers of the Wisconsin country, who had lived their simple lives without any great need of the administrative machinery of government, none of the plans which were devised for obtaining a revenue from them met with universal favor.

¹ Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, p. 637.

² Fiske, *Civil Govt. in the United States*, p. 2.

When the first legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory met, in 1836, the existing system of taxation established by Michigan was continued with but few modifications. The amount for which one might commute for his highway taxes was raised from 62½ cents to \$1.25 per day. Every county was declared a township for the purposes of taxation, and supervisors were to levy the taxes.¹ Licenses for groceries, victualing houses, and ordinaries were required, and the payment for these licenses fixed at \$9 per month. Fines were to be collected on failure to procure a license. All money from these sources was to go into the county treasury, to be expended for county purposes.²

No provisions were made at this time for levying a Territorial tax. The amount granted by congress for the expenses of the legislative sessions proving insufficient, the legislature sought to make a loan to cover the deficiency but were unable to negotiate one, and the law was repealed.³ At the next session of the legislature a bill was passed providing that five per cent of the county tax charged against the inhabitants on the assessment roll should be paid into the Territorial treasury, for Territorial purposes.⁴ A poll tax and a tax of one per cent on real estate were provided for highway purposes, and payment of these highway taxes was permitted in money or labor at option of the taxpayer.⁵ License fees were also required of shows and from venders of merchandise "not the product of the Territory." The fees so collected were to be used for county purposes.⁶

There was also passed at this session of the legislature "An act for assessing and collecting county revenue,"⁷ and the taxes collected under the provisions of this law were

¹ *Laws of Wis*, 1836-37, p. 43.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 76, 77.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 71.

⁴ *Id.*, 1837-38, pp. 303, 304. This Territorial tax was later remitted for the year 1838-39.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 121, 122.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 11.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 213-229.

for several years the most considerable source of revenue for county and Territory. The act provided for a tax to be levied by the county commissioners on lands and improvements, and on personal property in excess of \$75 worth of household furniture, and excepting libraries, tools of mechanics, and agricultural implements. The rate of taxation was to be determined by the needs of the county, but in no case was it to exceed five mills on the dollar. License fees of between five and fifty dollars were to be collected from tavern-keepers, owners of ferries, and dealers in foreign merchandise, while dealers in spirituous liquors and "hawkers of brass and wooden clocks" were obliged to pay a license fee of not less than \$100.

The administrative machinery was very simple. Three commissioners determined the rate of taxation; an assessor assessed the property in the county and returned his assessment roll to the commissioners, who were empowered to correct it if they thought it necessary; and the sheriff of each county collected the taxes, receiving five per cent of the same in payment for his services.

Besides the above means for providing a revenue, Wisconsin at this time provided an elaborate fee system, which was doubtless well suited to the conditions and circumstances of society as it then existed, but which has in the later history of the state often been the subject of much abuse. The compensation of clerks of district and supreme courts, of sheriffs, of coroners, of masters of chancery, of commissioners of bail, of district attorneys, of justices of the peace in both civil and criminal cases, of constables, of witnesses, of notaries public, and of judges and registers of probate, was determined by specified fees. A justice of the peace under this act received 12½ cents for discharging a prisoner, but received 25 cents for committing him to jail, and 25 cents for ordering the jailor to discharge him.

Milwaukee and Green Bay were incorporated in 1838, and annual and special taxes provided for in those places by the legislature. A special tax for street improvements

could be levied, upon application of two thirds of the inhabitants, upon the owners of lots fronting the streets so improved. The annual tax in these towns was to be levied upon real estate, and could not exceed a dollar on every hundred dollars of assessed valuation. An assessor was to value the property and the city treasurer was to collect the tax.¹ Milwaukee was also authorized to collect a school tax by the same method as the corporation tax was levied and collected. This school tax was not to exceed a half of one per cent of the assessed valuation.² Other towns were incorporated from time to time during Wisconsin's Territorial existence, and the privilege of levying similar municipal taxes was extended to them.

At the next session of the legislature an important act was passed, which provided for adding to the existing county taxes a fourth of one per cent of the assessment roll, for the support of common schools and the erection of school-houses.³ In spite of the good intention of this act, it seems to have caused dissatisfaction in many parts of the Territory. The Southport (later Kenosha) *Telegraph* says that "The primary cause of complaint is, that the taxes levied by the county to be appropriated to the support of schools were required of the taxpayers in gold or silver or its equivalent," and that in that county at least "not a dollar of the moneys collected for the support of common schools has been appropriated to that object. It is said," continues the writer, "that the money which has been collected for the support of schools has been absorbed in paying the expenses of county officers, etc. This may have been a matter of convenience to the few rather than of justice to the people."⁴

At the next session of the legislature the act was modified by withdrawing the compulsory features of the school tax, and leaving it to the discretion of the county commis-

¹ *Id.*, 1838, pp. 105-108, 117-120.

² *Ibid.*, p. 45.

³ *Id.*, 1839-40, pp. 80, 81.

⁴ Quoted in the *Milwaukee Courier* of May 15, 1841.

sioners whether such a tax should or should not be levied. School districts were permitted to levy a tax not in excess of three per cent of the taxable property, for the purpose of erecting a school-house. This tax was to be collected by a district collector. Teachers were to be paid from the proceeds of the school tax, if such tax were sufficient; if not, the remainder of the teacher's salary was to be collected by the trustees from the school patrons.¹

One of the most important acts passed by the Wisconsin legislature during the period of Territorial government was that revising the system of local government. The settlers in southwestern Wisconsin, in the lead-mining region, were mostly from the Southern and Western states, where county government had been the rule; while the people in the eastern portion of the Territory were mainly from New England, New York, or Michigan, where they had been accustomed to the system of town government. Governor Cass, as we have seen, had attempted to introduce the town system west of the lake; but, as the population was so scattered, his efforts met with but partial success. At the legislative session of 1841-42, however, a system of town government was provided,² and the choice of adopting this or continuing the county system, which was also modified by the same act, was left to the people of the various counties. The result was that in some counties the town system was adopted, while in others the improved county system was preferred. The effect of this law was to simplify and render more effective the system of local taxation in the Territory.

The methods of levying, assessing and collecting taxes did not differ materially from the methods provided for the towns of Green Bay and St. Anthony by the Michigan legislature, and described in the first chapter of this paper.

Town supervisors were to audit the accounts of the treasurer, and to report an estimate of current expenses for the ensuing year to the annual town meeting, where it

¹ *Laws of Wis*, 1840-41, pp. 9-12.

² *Ibid.*, Appendix, pp. 1-74.

was to be referred to a committee of the town, to be by them accepted or rejected. Towns might be divided into school districts, which should receive for the payment of school teachers their portion of the school moneys of the township. The school districts might at a special meeting of the electors levy a tax for building a school-house and furnishing the same with fuel and appendages. If the district's share of the money from the town treasury proved insufficient to pay the teacher's salary, the school commissioners might collect the residue from all persons liable therefor.

All property taxab'e by any law of the Territory was made taxable for town and school purposes. Assessments were to be made in the town by town assessors, and a collector for each town was to be elected by popular vote. This collector received for his services five per cent of his collections, except in cases where distress and sale was necessary, when eight per cent was allowed. Commissioners of highways, elected by the town meeting, superintended the construction of roads, and it was their duty to see that all persons liable for a highway tax either worked on the highways at least two days each year, or commuted for the same. Each town was to pay over to the county supervisors a certain per cent of its taxes, to be used for county purposes. The county supervisors were entrusted with the power of controlling the disbursements of the county.

For the benefit of those counties which did not prefer the town system of local government, some modifications in the act for raising county revenues were made.¹ The taxable property was increased by adding the wares of merchants; and in Jefferson, Milwaukee, Racine, Crawford, and St. Croix counties improvements on lands and personal property were included. In the succeeding years the tax on personal property was extended to other counties as their population increased. With the exception of road taxes, the taxes in those counties which did not adopt the system

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21.

of town government, were levied by county commissioners upon estimates made by them. The rate of taxation was prescribed as follows:¹

"For the payment of county charges, including only the expenses of courts and the fees of officers for performing the duties required by law, not exceeding three mills on the dollar;

"For the support of the poor, not exceeding one mill on the dollar;

"For viewing and laying out county roads and building county bridges, not exceeding one mill on the dollar;

"For contingent expenses, not exceeding one and a half mills on the dollar;

"For the support of roads and the erection of school-houses, not exceeding two and a half mills on the dollar."

With but slight modifications, the system of taxation described above continued throughout Wisconsin's Territorial existence, except that in 1843 the legislature provided that thereafter there should be annually levied, in each county, a Territorial tax of such per cent as the legislature shall have determined at its preceding session. For the year 1843 this tax was fixed at three eighths of a mill on the dollar, in Milwaukee, Racine, Jefferson, and Crawford counties, and five eighths of a mill on the dollar in all other counties.² By an oversight the bill was passed without an enacting clause, and when it came up for consideration in the next legislature it failed to pass, so that it was not until 1845 that an annual tax of one and a half mills on the dollar was levied by the Territory "to provide means to pay the public debt of the Territory."³

Reliable data do not exist for satisfactorily determining with what success and favor the system of taxation met in the Territory. During a great part of Wisconsin's Territorial history, the governor and the legislature were politically opposed to each other, and any measure proposed

¹ *Ibid*, p. 23.

² Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, p. 415.

³ *Ibid*, pp. 433, 463, 464.

by one party was almost certain to meet the adverse criticism of the other. Naturally the newspapers of the time shared in this conflict between the governor and the legislature, and it is not easy to determine what was the genuine opinion of the public concerning the system of taxation which has been described, and which was constantly being criticised by the governor in his annual messages to the legislature. Thus much, however, is certain: The burden of taxation was felt by the inhabitants to be sufficiently severe to warrant the failure to erect a state government, with the consequent expense of legislative sessions, until several years after Wisconsin had the requisite population. "Heaven knows," says the *Milwaukee Courier* (Nov. 24, 1841), "the taxes the people of this Territory have to bear are already sufficiently severe, as most any citizen of Milwaukee county can this year bear witness, and we think any measure which would have a tendency to augment them would be discountenanced."¹

The message of the governor to the legislature at its annual session, 1841-42, stated that "the system of taxation throughout the Territory is considered unequal, illegal, and highly oppressive. Large sums of money," said the governor, "are collected in each county, but few if any improvements are constructed; and the people very justly complain that they are burthened with heavy taxes without receiving any apparent benefit from their expenditure. Its operation in these times is to confiscate the property of *bona fide* purchasers, and to transfer it to speculators in tax titles."²

There was doubtless much justice in the criticism of the governor. The list of lands to be sold for taxes in Milwaukee, at least, as given in the newspapers of the time, is very large in comparison to the population and wealth of the town. The governor further states that the taxes are too large when the sparse population, and the fact that the

¹The tax levied in Milwaukee county for 1840 was approximately \$14,000. The population of the county was about 6,000.

²*Milwaukee Courier*, December 15, 1841.

Territorial expenses are met by the general government, are considered. He also complains that in some of the organized counties "there are but few more inhabitants than are required to fill the offices." In many counties, he says, nine tenths of the inhabitants are occupants of the public lands, and therefore almost wholly exempt from taxation, which falls therefore with greater weight upon the remainder of the population.

The judiciary committee of the legislature, to whom was referred the part of the governor's message relating to taxation, reported that if the taxes were too high it was an evil which would correct itself, as the people of each county could, through their officers, determine the amount to be raised by taxation. The committee also reported that when the bill for levying taxes came up in the legislature, the delegation of each county decided upon the property which they wished to be taxed, that no complaints had been made to the legislature on this point, and hence the governor's objection, that some property was wrongfully exempt from taxation, was not a valid one. The committee maintained that the existing system of taxation, with its provisions for sale of lands if taxes were not promptly paid, was the only way in which taxes could be collected from non-residents.¹

In 1844 M. M. Strong estimated the whole assessment of the Territory to be about \$8,000,000.² The expenses of a session of the Territorial legislature were estimated at \$80,000, which would mean that a tax of one per cent would be required to defray the expenses of the legislative sessions. "Some of our counties," says the *Grant County Herald* (Sept. 14, 1844), "now pay nine mills on the dollar for county purposes, and if one per cent shall be added for state purposes, we shall be compelled to pay nearly two per cent of a tax on all our property assessed." The writer further estimates that if a state government were formed, the tax necessary to pay off the debt, erect build-

¹ *Id.*, Feb. 2, 1842.

² Strong, *History of Wisconsin Territory*, pp. 433, 439.

ings, and to pay the Territorial expenses and the existing county taxes, would equal two and one-half or three per cent. This may have been an exaggerated statement, but there is no doubt that it was the fear of increased taxation which deterred the people of Wisconsin from seeking admission into the union until 1848.

Debt.

Wisconsin's inability to undertake extensive internal improvements, and the unwillingness which her people felt to incur heavy financial obligations, prevented the Territory from following in the steps of some of her sister states, which had contracted such enormous debts that they preferred to repudiate rather than to meet their obligations. The expenses of holding the annual sessions of the Territorial legislature having exceeded in the first few years the appropriations made by congress for that purpose, the Territory was, in 1839, obliged to borrow \$15,000 to meet its obligations.¹ In 1841 the Territory issued certificates of indebtedness, which, as they bore interest at ten per cent, and were transferable by indorsement, soon came to circulate as paper money.²

In 1842 congress liquidated the debt, which now amounted to \$45,000, and also provided, "that the legislative assembly of no Territory shall hereafter, in any instance, or under any pretext whatever, exceed the amount appropriated by congress for its annual expenses."³ In spite of this legal restriction the expenses of the legislative sessions continued to exceed the appropriations made by congress. These appropriations were made by congress on the basis of estimates furnished by the governor, and it was openly claimed that the governor purposely underestimated the necessary expenses of the legislature in order to shorten its sessions, for the legislature was at this time investigating the conduct of the governor as one of the building

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 231.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 324, 345.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 353, 355.

commissioners of the capitol, the financial history of which has been recited in the previous chapter.¹

By 1845 the debt of the Territory was known to be in excess of \$8,600, and an annual tax of one and a half mills on the dollar was assessed for the purpose of paying this debt.² When Wisconsin entered the union in 1848, her total debt, as stated in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*,³ was \$12,892.75, consisting principally if not entirely of the ten bonds of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal company, which had been repudiated, but were now, together with the interest on the same, adopted as a state debt. "With the payment of these bonds the state was left absolutely without debt."⁴

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 413, 414.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 463, 464.

³ *State and City Supplement*, April 29, 1893.

⁴ *Ibid.*

COPPER CURRENCY IN LOUISIANA IN COLONIAL TIMES (1721-1726).

BY G. DEVRON, M. D.

[Paper submitted at Forty-First Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 14, 1893.]

During the month of November, 1893, I sent to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin two copper coins dated 1722, which were among the very first to circulate in New Orleans, and perhaps in the Louisiana of that date. I hope you may find them worthy of preservation in the collections of your Society, for the currency of a country is intimately connected with its history.

When the French first settled in Canada, and when Marquette, Joutel and LaSalle began their explorations down the Mississippi river, trade with the Indians was merely barter, the whites exchanging bells, knives, colored cloths, etc., for furs and other products of the forest. And when the French government, or companies having control of its colonies, first established stores for the sale of European goods, the barter system still prevailed, even among the settlers themselves. But the desire to keep the settlers in the colonies, as much as that of assisting commerce, soon compelled the mother country, or rather the king, to authorize the issue of paper or pasteboard currency (*monnaie de carte*), receivable in payment of all debts within the colonies. Somewhat later (February 19, 1670), this paper currency was superseded by an order from Louis XIV. to have manufactured, for his American colonies, coins of 15 sols, 5 sols and 2 sols. The first two were of silver and were issued; the last, a copper coin, was not issued, or

rather was not put into circulation, though it was made in Paris.

An order of November 18, 1672, commands that the new currency be used for all purposes of commerce, and in payment of all debts; it also forbids all payments of debts in merchandise or produce, even if such payment were contracted to be so made. By the same order, the currency used in France, the king says, shall be received in his colonies, but at a higher value, to-wit: The 15-sols piece for 20 sols, the 5-sols for 6 sols and 8 deniers, the sol of 15 deniers for 20 deniers, and all other coins in the same increased proportion.

In December, 1716, Louis XV. ordered that there be manufactured in the mint of Perpignan 150,000 marcs (one marc is 244.753 gr.) of copper, coins of 6 deniers and others of 12 deniers, for his American colonies. These coins were struck in 1717, and may be thus described:

I.—12 deniers, copper coin. Circular legend: LVD. XV. D.G. FR. ET. NAV. REX. H. A boyish head, with a childish dress. Reverse: XII—DENIERS—COLONIES—1717. Diameter, 29 mm.; thickness, 2 mm.; weight 12 236 gr.

II.—6 deniers, copper coin. Same as above, only VI instead of XII. Diameter, 26 mm.; thickness, 1 mm.; weight, 6.118 gr.

The order that the above coins should circulate in Canada and Louisiana was issued from Paris on March 9, 1717, the second year of the reign of Louis XV.; said order being signed, "Louis. By the King, the duke of Orleans Regent; present, Phelypaux."

In June, 1721, Louis XV. issued the following edict, which I will translate in full, as it relates to the copper coins I sent to the Society:

EDICT OF THE KING.

For the manufacturing of one hundred thousand marcs of copper specie for the colonies of America, and others.

Given in Paris during the month of June, 1721

LOUIS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, To all present and who may come, GREETING:—By our Edict of December, 1716

We had ordered the manufacture in the mint of Perpignan of one hundred and fifty thousand marcs of copper currency for our Colonies of America, for which We had intended to use coppers which were in the Buildings of said Mint; but the bad quality of said coppers having caused said manufacture to cease, and the need of small Currency in said Colonies increasing daily, We have deemed it proper to accept the proposition which has been made to Us to cause to be coined in our Mints the copper disks which the Company of the Indies has had made in Sweden.

FOR THESE REASONS, and others, so inclining Us, with the advice of our very dear and much beloved uncle, the duke of Orleans, grandson of France, the Regent, of our very dear and much beloved uncle, the duke of Chartres, first prince of our blood, of our very dear and much beloved cousin, the duke of Bourbon, of our very dear and much beloved cousin, the count of Charollois, of our very dear and much beloved cousin, the prince of Conty, princes of our blood, of our very dear and much beloved uncle, the count of Toulouse, a legitimated prince, and other peers of France, great and notable persons of our Kingdom, and from our positive knowledge, full power, and royal authority, We have by our present Edict, said and ordered, We say and order, We wish and it pleases Us, that in our Mints of Bordeaux, la Rochelle, Nantes and Rouen, there shall be manufactured to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand marcs of copper specie, as many to the weight of twenty to the marc, or in halves to the weight of forty to the marc, and quarters to the weight of eighty to the marc, of which the disks all manufactured shall be delivered; to-wit: to our Mint of Bordeaux, thirty thousand marcs; to the one of la Rochelle, fifty thousand marcs; to the one of Nantes, forty thousand marcs; to the one of Rouen, thirty thousand marcs; which specie shall be with a possible difference of one fourth of a piece to a marc, the heavy ones to cover the light ones the most evenly that it can possibly be done, without necessitating the return of the coin to bullion and bullion to coin; said money shall bear the impressions which are designed in the book attached under the counterseal of the present Edict, and shall circulate in all our Colonies of America, and other places under our domination outside of Europe; to-wit: the ones of twenty to the marc for eighteen deniers, the ones of forty to the marc for nine deniers, and the ones of eighty to the marc for four and a half deniers, provided they be not circulated in France, under penalty of arbitrary fine and confiscation.

WE HEREBY GIVE BY ORDER to our true and loyal councilors, the ones in charge of our court of mints, in Paris, that they cause our present edict to be read, published and recorded, and that its contents be kept, observed and executed in its form and tenor; FOR SUCH IS OUR PLEASURE. And in order that it be a thing firm and stable forever, We have caused our seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Paris in the month of June, in the year of the Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, and of our Reign the sixth. [Signed] LOUIS, [and underneath]: By the KING, the duke of ORLEANS, Regent; present, PHELYPEAUX. [Countersigned] DAGUESSEAU. Seen in the Council, LE PELLETIER DE LA HOUSSAYE. [And sealed with the great seal of green wax.]

The mints of Bordeaux and Nantes did not coin any of the above coppers. The mint of La Rochelle did not make the three coins above ordered; it only issued the piece of 9 deniers, in 1721 and 1722, with the letter H (which you will find on the two pieces I sent you). The same 9-deniers piece was also made at the mint of Rouen, but only in 1721, with the letter B.

This copper coin of 1721-1722 can be described as follows:

A circular legend, SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTUM:— in the center, two capital Ls, crossed and surmounted by a crown.

Reverse: COLONIES—FRANÇOISES—1721 or 1722—H or B. No milling on the edge; diameter, 26 mm; thickness, 1 mm; weight, 6.118 gr.

In obedience to the above edict of June, 1721, the following year the sum of 20,000 livres of that colonial currency was sent to Canada, but the people of that colony did not receive it willingly; in fact they refused to accept that special currency in payments for debts previously contracted, on the ground that the said edict had not been recorded in the superior council. It was therefore ordered that the edict be so recorded, that no more of that currency be sent to Canada, and that orders be sent to compel its acceptance.

The superior council of Quebec sent a memorial asking that not more than a sixth of that currency be a legal tender in any payment, as is usual in the kingdom.

The edict of the month of June, 1721, was at last recorded on the 17th of July, 1723, and the memorial of the superior council, as to only one sixth of that copper currency being a legal tender, was approved. Even now the new currency met with little favor, because it was found too heavy, and like our present silver dollar not having its nominal value.

The amount sent by the Company of the Indies in 1722 consisted of 200.25 pounds of coins of 9 deniers each, say 81,080 copper coins, representing a value of 306 livres and 15 sols, which were distributed among the people. The remainder, amounting to 19.718 livres, remained in the hands of the company, and was returned to the mint in La Rochelle on the 26th of September, 1726.

The copper coins of 1721 and 1722 met with great opposition in New Orleans, and it required a penal edict to force their acceptance in that place. In a letter dated from New Orleans, September 7, 1723, written by the Rev. Raphael de Luxembourg, the first curate of New Orleans, he says: "The ministry gives us very little, and even that little can be expected only at New Orleans, where there are few offerings for masses, some [fees for] parochial functions in copper coin, which is valued so low that during our sickness I sent everywhere to get a couple of eggs, offering as much as — sous apiece, but could not find them. Those who sold them replied that they could do nothing with our copper, and that, if we had white money to give them, they had eggs to sell us."

On the 2d of May, 1724, the king issued a new order, reducing the value of the copper coins of 9 deniers to 6, and issued the necessary directions to have the same carried out by the commanding officer in the province and colony of Louisiana.

This reduction of the value of the copper coin did not render it any more popular in New Orleans, which to this day has never taken any fancy to any copper currency — the copper cents of the United States being used only to make payments or change at the post-office or custom-house; the nickel 5-cents piece being the only coin of base metal used, even among the poorest of the residents of New Orleans, in any trade or purchase.

The copper currency became so unpopular in Louisiana that on the 31st of October, 1726, the council of state rendered a decree to compel its acceptance, as follows:

His Majesty, being in his council, has ordered and orders that the copper currency He has introduced in his Colony of Louisiana, shall be received in all sorts of payments, without any difference between it and the piastres (dollars) or other coins of Spain; He desires and He wishes it well understood that the holders of letters of exchange, or other notes, shall not demand payment thereof in any other than the copper currency, at the value of its actual rate, under the penalties for concussion or [extortion] notwithstanding any clauses which may be inserted, in said letters of exchange or notes, under a penalty of three hundred livres as a fine, payable one half to the informer, the other half to the hospital, and under the further penalty of confiscation of the piastres [silver dollars], which his letters of exchange entitled him to, and of being flogged and branded by the hand of the public executioner.

Whether the people of Louisiana became reconciled to the use of the copper currency after the above, or if any disobedient Louisianian was so flogged and branded, under the paternal decree of the 31st of October, 1726, I have not been able to ascertain.

This short history of a copper currency, issued with a nominal value which the metal did not represent, is not without some interest for our present rulers and law-makers, and I hope the recent congressional debates over the silver dollar will never require such decrees as that of "*Louis le bien aimé*," to be issued by the government of the free and united people of the United States of America.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

AT ITS

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

HELD DECEMBER 13, 1894

WITH FISCAL REPORTS; THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; AND THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES

EARLY SHIPPING ON LAKE SUPERIOR,
THE FREE-SOIL PARTY IN WISCONSIN,

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER
BY THEODORE CLARKE SMITH

Published According to Law

MADISON, WISCONSIN
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1895

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY — 1894-95

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

REUBEN G. THWAITES* MADISON

* To whom communications may be addressed.

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HON. ELISHA W. KEYES.	CHARLES N. GREGORY, A. M.
HON. SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. GEORGE RAYMER.	HON. JOHN B. WINSLOW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library — Thwaites, Butler, Turner, Gregory, and Conover; *ex officio* — Upham, Casson, and Peterson.

Finance — Van Slyke, Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

Auditing Accounts — Morris, Carpenter, Ramsay, Steensland, and Conover.

Printing and Publication — Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Anderson, and Turner; *ex-officio* — Casson and Peterson.

Draper Homestead — Van Slyke, Steensland, and Thwaites.

Art Gallery and Museum — Thwaites, Bradley, Delaplaine, Winslow, and Sanborn.

Historical Monuments — Turner, Thwaites, Butler, Wright, and Gregory.

Contributions and Endowments — Bradley, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley, and Wright.

Literary Exchanges — Thwaites, Bradley, Parkinson, Freeman and Rosenstengel.

Natural History — Fairchild, Bunn, Burdick, Dunning, and Siebecker.

Historical Narratives — Orton, Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory, and Anderson.

Nomination of Members — Keyes, Giles, Main, Cassoday, and Proudfit.

Prehistoric Antiquities and Indian History — Butler, Fairchild, Dunning Johnson and Raymer.

Obituaries — Pinney, Parkinson, Hastings, Johnson, and Burrows.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1894-95.

Legislation — Fairchild, Van Slyke, Parkinson, Oakley, and Thwaites.

LIBRARY STAFF, ETC. — 1894-95

SECRETARY

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

EMMA HELEN BLAIR

MESSENGERS

JOHN HARRIS McNICHOL (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

LIBRARY OPEN — From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-second annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 13, 1894.

President Johnston took the chair at 7:30 o'clock, without remarks.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix, B. and C.]

Chairman Morris, of the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the year ending November 30, 1894, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon that officer's expenditures from the income of the binding fund during 1894. [See Appendix, A.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, D.]

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Messrs. Van Slyke, Giles, Oakley, Keyes, and Harnden were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

Vice-President — Hon. Thomas J. Cunningham, of Chippewa Falls, to succeed Hon. Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, deceased.

Curators for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1897 — Gen. George P. Delaplaine, Hon. Romanzo Bunn, Hon. Silas U. Pinney, Hon. Elisha W. Keyes, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. George Raymer, Hon. Philo Dunning, Hon. John B. Cassoday, Hon. Halle Steensland, Charles N. Gregory, A. M., Arthur L. Sanborn, LL. B., Hon. John B. Winslow.

NEW MEMBERS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Parkinson, Proudfit, Kerr, Raymer, and Dodge a committee on the nomination of new members, and on the recommendation of this committee the following were elected:

Active — Rev. P. B. Knox, Prof. Charles Forster Smith, Prof. Albert S. Flint, and Prof. Frank G. Hubbard, of Madison; and Hon. W. H. Austin, and D. E. Roberts, of Milwaukee.

Corresponding — Alfred E. Bulger, Montreal, Canada; J. N. Larned, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Frederick Starr, Chicago; Col. George P. Mathes, Milwaukee; Dr. J. H. Ott, Watertown; and A. C. Dodge, Monroe.

ADDRESSES.

Addresses were then presented as follows, for the full text of which see Appendix:

Early Shipping on Lake Superior, by James Davie Butler, LL. D.

The Free Soil Party in Wisconsin, by Theodore Clarke Smith, M. A.

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the proceedings of the Society, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, President Johnston in the chair.

It was ordered that the salary of the library attendant be fixed at \$600 per annum.

Mr. W. A. P. Morris, as one of the executors of the late Lyman C. Draper, made a statement of the condition of the estate, and the Society's interest therein. The finance committee was given full power to act in the premises, in behalf of the Society.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the Draper Homestead committee, reported relative to the condition of the property, and authority was given to the committee to sell the same when it was thought desirable.

The chair was authorized to appoint a select committee of five, on legislation, to present the needs of the Society for a new library and museum building.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

A.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

General Fund.

Statement of expenditures therefrom, during the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1894, submitted to the auditing committee of the Society, December 8, 1894, by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary.

VOUCHERS.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>		
1	Dec. 3, '94	Adams Express Co, freight, consol. rec.....	\$7 10
2	Dec. 19, '93	Adams, J. Q., Milwaukee, rubber stamps....	3 15
3	Jan. 31, '94	Adams, J. Q., Milwaukee, rubber stamps....	2 75
4	Apr. 26, '94	Adams, W. R., Springfield, Mass., books	17 58
5	Feb. 2, '94	Amer. Dialect Soc., New York. pubs	1 00
6	Sept. 15, '94	Amer. Economic Ass'n, New York, pubs....	3 00
7	Dec. 3, '94	Amer Express Co., freight, consol. rec.....	85 40
8	Oct. 6, '94	Amer. Historical Ass'n, New York, puts....	3 00
9	Mch. 9, '94	Amer. Library Ass'n, Jersey City, pubs....	4 00
10	Jan. 20, '94	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.	7 00
11	June 19, '94	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	13 00
12	Oct. 18, '94	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	7 00
13	Apr. 18, '94	Archæological Institute of Amer., pubs....	10 00
14	Feb. 3, '94	Arthur, F. W., Madison, proof reading	5 00
15	Oct. 19, '94	Austin, J. O., Providence, R. I., books.....	10 00
16	Dec. 1, '94	Baker, F. E., salary, consol. rec.....	525 00
17	Mch. 2, '94	Barbee & Smith, Nashville, Tenn., book....	1 25
18	Sept. 2, '94	Bartholomew, W. F., Boston, book.	3 00
19	Mch. 16, '94	Beers, F. L., New York, books	10 00
20	Nov. 15, '94	Beers, J. H., & Co., Chicago, books.....	28 50
21	Nov. 16, '94	Bible Study Pub. Co., Boston, books.....	20 32
22	Dec. 1, '94	Blair, E. Helen, extra clerk, consol. rec.....	324 05
23	July 16, '94	Bookseller, London, periodical.....	1 77
24	Feb. 12, '94	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	65 00
25	July 5, '94	Boston Book Co., Boston, books	18 00
26	Feb. 7, '94	Brant, S. A., Madison, book.....	18 50
27	June 27, '94	British Record Society, London, pubs.....	5 25
28	April 26, '94	Britnell, John, Toronto, books.....	37 96
29	Dec. 11, '93	Brumder, George, Milwaukee, book.....	9 90
30	Dec. 21, '93	Bryant, H. W., Portland, Me., books.....	10 00
31	Sept. 4, '94	Carswell Co., Toronto, book.....	2 25
32	Dec. 3, '94	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight, consol. rec..	43 71
33	Dec. 3, '94	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight, consol. rec.....	26 24

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
34	July 10, '94	Christian Literature Co., New York, book...	\$10 00
35	June 18, '94	Cilley, J. P., Rockland, Me., periodical.....	1 00
36	Oct. 19, '94	Clarke & Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	2 00
37	Nov. 8, '94	Clarke & Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	2 00
38	Nov. 16, '94	Cong. Church Bldg. Soc'y, New York, pubs.	1 25
39	Feb. 24, '94	Cranston & Curts, Cincinnati, books.	5 75
40	Mch. 30, '94	Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, books.	18 65
41	Jan. 9, '94	Curtiss, F. W. Madison, photography.....	31 00
42	July 27, '94	Democrat Printing Co., Madison, printing...	14 25
43	Mch. 2, '94	Dillon & Co., R. S., Albany, N. Y., book. ...	3 00
44	Sept. 3, '94	Dodge & Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y., books	20 00
45	Aug. 8, '94	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book.....	10 00
46	Dec. 21, '93	Fagg, Peter, Madison, book.	5 00
47	Oct. 6, '94	Fire and Water, New York, periodicals....	5 40
48	Mch. 8, '94	Foster, J. London, books.	15 75
49	Oct. 18, '94	Fuller, W. W., Chicago, book.	4 00
50	June 19, '94	Garrison, Francis J., Boston, books.	54 75
51	July 13, '94	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.	2 00
52	Mch. 16, '94	Giese, W. F., Madison, translation.	12 00
53	Nov. 14, '94	Gray, Henry, London, book.	3 91
54	Mch. 28, '94	Gross, Philip, Milwaukee, supplies.	5 40
55	Nov. 3, '94	Hamilton, Charles, Worcester, Mass., books.	13 35
56	Sept. 21, '94	Harding, George, London, books.	34 56
57	Oct. 19, '94	Harrisburg Pub. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., book.	5 00
58	Dec. 11, '93	Hayden, Lewis S., Washington, D. C., books	53 00
59	Apr. 13, '94	Hamersly & Co., L. R., Philadelphia, book...	3 00
60	Dec. 1, '94	Hawley, Emma A., salary.....	100 00
61	Aug. 10, '94	Henkels, Stan. V., Philadelphia, book.	1 50
62	Oct. 19, '94	Hist. Register Pub. Co., Phila., periodical...	1 00
63	July 2, '94	Hoepli, Ulrico, Milan, Italy, books.	5 46
64	May 2, '94	Howard, H. B. W., Brooklyn, N. Y., book..	10 00
65	Nov. 25, '93	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.	40
66	Dec. 22, '93	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.	38 00
67	Feb. 2, '94	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.....	50
68	Mch. 7, '94	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.	96
69	Mch. 31, '94	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.....	25
70	Aug. 31, '94	Illinois Central Ry. Co., freight.....	40
71	June 18, '94	Jones, Jenkin L., Chicago, indices.	5 00
72	Aug. 3, '94	Jewish Pub. Soc'y Amer., Phila., book.....	2 24
73	Feb. 2, '94	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, books.....	6 00
74	Apr. 14, '94	Journalist, New York, periodical.	2 60
75	Dec 11, '93	Keith, Charles P., Phila., book.....	2 00
76	Oct. 15, '94	Knapp, Emma D., Bridgeport, Conn., book.	5 00
77	Oct. 3, '94	Libby, O. G., Madison, express.	4 00
78	Feb. 9, '94	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	16 09
79	Apr. 5, '94	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.	10 00
80	Aug. 7, '94	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.	20 25
81	Dec. 3, '94	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, consol. rec.	126 54
82	Apr. 26, '94	Louisville Press Co., Louisville, papers.....	1 50
83	June 18, '94	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Wash., books....	5 00
84	Aug. 3, '94	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Wash., books...	4 50
85	Feb. 1, '94	Luchsinger, John, Monroe, Wis., translation.	25 00
86	Sept. 3, '94	McAlarney, M. W., Harri-burg, Pa., book...	2 50
87	Dec. 3, '94	McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago, consol. rec...	679 25
88	Sept. 14, '94	Maine Genealogical Soc., Portland, book....	1 00
89	Jan. 4, '94	Martin, Deborah B., Green Bay, books.....	6 00
90	Aug. 2, '94	Montgomery, M. L., Reading, Pa., book.....	3 00
91	Apr. 5, '94	Morris, F. M., Chicago, book.....	1 50
92	Aug. 7, '94	Morris, Seymour, Chicago, book.....	5 00
93	Jan. 23, '94	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals.	321 85

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
94	Mch. 22, '94	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals.	\$1 20
95	Apr. 26, '94	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y. periodicals.	13 55
96	Nov. 2, '94	Moseley, James E., Madison, framing.. . . .	1 25
97	Dec. 12, '93	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books...	3 60
98	Feb. 5, '94	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books...	18 63
99	Mch. 10, '94	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books...	7 65
100	Oct. 6, '94	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., consol. rec.	31 80
101	Oct. 19, '94	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books...	1 25
102	Nov. 16, '94	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books...	5 00
103	Apr. 5, '94	Nelson, O. N., Minneapolis, book	3 00
104	Aug. 2, '94	Nichols, C. A., Springfield, Mass., book.....	10 00
105	Sept. 13, '94	Nichols, C. A., Springfield, Mass., book.....	5 00
106	Dec. 1, '94	Nunns, Annie A., salary, consol. rec.	200 00
107	July 10, '94	Oakley, Minnie M., Madison, trav. exp.....	6 25
108	Oct. 20, '94	Ontario Pub. Co., Toronto, periodical.....	3 75
109	Feb. 1, '94	Parsons, A. S., Madison, book	7 50
110	Dec. 21, '93	Plumb, H. B., Peely, Pa., book	3 00
111	Dec. 20, '93	Pawsey & Hayes, Ipswich, Eng., periodical..	1 35
112	June 28, '94	Prince Society, Boston, book	5 00
113	Mch. 16, '94	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	3 66
114	Mch. 31, '94	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., books.....	19 71
115	Apr. 27, '94	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., book.....	1 50
116	Nov. 16, '94	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., book.....	1 50
117	Dec. 22, '93	Roe, Alfred S., Worcester, Mass., book... ..	3 00
118	Dec. 1, '94	Saffell, C. C., Baltimore, books, consol. rec. .	440 75
119	Dec. 20, '93	Seever, W. J., St. Louis, prehistoric pottery.	800 00
120	Jan. 8, '94	Seligman, E. R. A., New York, book	1 00
121	Jan. 19, '94	Sheasby & Smith, Madison, supplies	32 80
122	Mch. 9, '94	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Milwaukee ..	85 00
123	Apr. 7, '94	Sold. & Sailors Hist. Soc. of R. I., book.....	3 50
124	Sept. 24, '94	Sold. & Sailors Hist. Soc. of R. I., book.....	40
125	Mch. 17, '94	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books.....	3 37
126	July 18, '94	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books.....	12 75
127	Sept. 12, '94	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books.....	12 08
128	Sept. 21, '94	Sotheran & Co., H., London, books ..	1 97
129	Feb. 26, '94	South-ern Hist. Soc., Richmond, Va., book...	3 00
130	Apr. 18, '94	State Journal Ptg. Co., Madison, papers	3 00
131	Dec. 3, '94	Stechert, G. E., New York, consol. rec.....	28 05
132	Mch. 16, '94	Stevens, B. F., London, book	22 00
133	July 5, '94	Stevens, B. F., London, book	22 00
134	Aug. 8, '94	Stevens, B. F., London, book	22 00
135	Nov. 16, '94	Stevens, B. F., London, book	22 00
136	Nov. 4, '94	Strong, Gurney S., Syracuse, N. Y., book.	2 50
137	Jan. 4, '94	Sumner & Morris, Madison, supplies	12 10
138	Nov. 3, '94	Thomas, A. C., Haverford, Pa., book	1 50
139	Sept. 14, '94	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books	15 00
140	Oct. 19, '94	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books	17 00
141	May 2, '94	Tribune Association, N. Y., books	1 00
142	Dec. 3, '94	United States Express Co., consol. rec	8 70
143	May 1, '94	University Press of Chicago, periodical.	3 00
144	Nov. 15, '94	Utley, H. M., Detroit, Mich., book	1 00
145	Aug. 24, '94	Veghte, A. E., Somerville, N. J., books	3 36
146	Sept. 14, '94	Veghte, A. E., Somerville, N. J., books ..	7 77
147	Jan. 6, '94	Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia, books	4 50
148	Dec. 11, '93	White, J. T. & Co., New York, book	8 00
149	Nov. 16, '94	White, J. T. & Co., New York, books.....	8 00
150	Nov. 5, '94	Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, pubs...	3 15
151	Mch. 29, '94	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Chicago.....	12 00

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
152	June '8, '94	Young, W. H., Troy. N. Y., book	\$3 50
153	Nov. 30, '94	Secretary Thwaites's personal account.....	136 87

Total expenditures (R. G. Thwaites, Cr.)... \$5,200 81

R. G. Thwaites, Dr.

1893.			
Dec. 1.	Balance on hand (see auditing committee's report, Dec. 5).....	\$81 52	
15.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	800 00	
18.	Rebate by Wm. Tyrrell (engrossed hist. express).....	3 00	
1894.			
Jan. 6.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	600 00	
23	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	600 00	
Mch. 15.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	1,500 00	
17.	Rebate, Ill. Cent. Ry. (Webster carriage charge).....	16 00	
July 2.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit (balance annual state appropriation).....	1,500 00	
			<u>\$5,100 52</u>
Overpayment, due R. G. T., from app'n, 1895....			<u>\$100 29</u>

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8, 1894.

The undersigned, auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have examined the foregoing statement of expenditures from the General Fund (annual state appropriation) for the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1894, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary, and having compared said statement with the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
 HALLE STEENSLAND,
 WAYNE RAMSAY,
 FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

Binding Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1894, submitted to the auditing committee, December 8, 1894, by Reuben G. Thwaites, chairman of the library committee.

Dr. Receipts.

Dec. 1, 1893.	Balance on hand.....	\$261 51	
Dec. 15, 1893.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	370 00	
Feb. 23, 1894.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	300 00	
Oct. 1, 1894.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit.....	325 00	
			<u>\$1,186 51</u>

Cr. Disbursements.

VOUCHER.

No. Date.

1.	Jan. 11, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding	\$ 144 50
2.	Jan. 23, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding	25 00
3.	Apr. 9, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding	70 30
4.	July 3, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding	224 45
5.	Nov. 3, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding	129 75
6.	June 10, '94.	G. Grimm, Madison, binding.....	18 55
7.	Nov. 30, '94.	E. A. Hawley, binding clerk. salary	500 00
			<hr/> \$1,112 55

Balance on hand, Nov. 30, '94 (in First National bank). \$ 73 96

MADISON, WIS., December 8, 1894.

The undersigned, auditing committee, have examined the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements from the income of the binding fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1894, submitted by the chairman of the library committee, Reuben G. Thwaites, and having compared them with the accompanying treasurer's statement (schedule A.) and the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
HALL STEENSLAND,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: The Committee on Finance respectfully submit their annual report, necessarily based upon that of the treasurer; after an examination with the vouchers therefor presented, we find the several schedules "A.," "B.," "C.," all duly verified, and when condensed to be as follows:

The net valuation of all assets, Dec. 14, 1893 \$25,107 48

The receipts during the year to date were:

From state appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
Interest upon securities owned	1,420 85
Rent of Draper homestead.....	420 00
Annual dues paid.....	168 00
Sale of duplicates	66 71
Indian wigwam proceeds... ..	8 50
<hr/>	
7,084 06	
Total.....	\$32,191 54

There has been disbursed by:

Transfer to the secretary.....	\$5,000 00	
Repairs on Draper homestead	49 60	
Transfer to chairman of library committee.....	925 00	
	<hr/>	\$5,974 60
Leaving a balance of..		<u>26,216 94</u>

Of which \$24,264 15 belongs to binding fund.

And 1,954 79 belongs to antiquarian fund.

This \$26,216 94 comprises:

Cash.....	\$5,562 94
Mortgage securities, scheduled "B." by treasurer.....	17,063 47
The Draper homestead, same as last year.....	2,378 14
The Thompson farm, same as last year.....	1,207 39
Amount.....	<u>\$26,216 94</u>

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
GEO. B. BURROWS,
W. A. P. MORRIS.

MADISON, Dec. 13, 1894.

C.—TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

The treasurer makes the following report for the year ending November 30, 1894:

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1894. To annual appropriation from the state..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1894. By sundry payments to R. G. Thwaites, secretary..... 5,000 00

Binding Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1893.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$23,392 20

1894.

Nov. 30. To interest received (see schedule A)..... \$1,307 20

To rents received (Draper homestead) ... 420 00

To one-half annual membership dues ... 84 00

To one-half of sales of duplicates..... 33 35

Total receipts 1,844 55

\$25,236 75

The Treasurer, Cr.

1893.

Dec. 22. By paid repairs to Draper homestead..... \$36 65

1894.

July 3. By paid repairs to Draper homestead..... 9 50

Aug. 8. By paid repairs to Draper homestead..... 3 45

Nov. 30. By paid R. G. Thwaites, secretary, chairman library committee..... 925 00

Total payments..... \$974 60

By balance..... 24,262 15

\$25,236 75

1894.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$24,262 15

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1893.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$1,715 28

1894.

Nov. 30. To interest received (see schedule A) \$113 65

To one-half annual membership dues.... 84 00

To one-half of sales of duplicates..... 33 36

To received World's Fair, account of expense Indian wigwam..... 8 50

Total receipts..... 239 51

\$1,954 79

The Treasurer, Cr.

By balance..... 1,954 79

1894.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$1,954 79

Inventory, December 1, 1894.

Mortgage loans (see schedule B).....\$17,068 47

Draper homestead 2,378 14

W. J. Thompson, land (Black River Falls)..... 1,207 39

Cash in bank..... 5,440 04

Cash in hands of treasurer..... 122 90

\$26,216 94

Apportioned as follows:

Binding fund.....\$24,262 15

Antiquarian fund 1,954 79

\$26,216 94

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

D.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-second Annual Meeting, December 13, 1894.]

GREETING.

The forty-second annual meeting brings to a close another prosperous year for our Society, in which substantial gains have been made in every department of its work. Never has the Society had higher hopes than now, or more reason for them. The book accessions to the library have far exceeded all previous records; the manuscript department has not only been largely augmented, but at last has been put in order for the use of students; the demands upon the library have been greater than before; the museum and portrait gallery have been enriched by several notable additions, and field work has not been neglected; while the most pressing need of the Society, a new fire-proof building in which to adequately house the fast-increasing store of treasures which it holds in trust for the commonwealth, never seemed nearer realization than now.

THE DEATH OF MOSES M'CURE STRONG,

one of the founders and vice-presidents of this Society, which occurred at his home in Mineral Point the twentieth of July, 1894, removes from our midst one of the most striking characters in Wisconsin history.

Born in Rutland, Vt., May 20, 1810, Mr. Strong was educated at Middlebury and Dartmouth colleges, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1829. Later, he entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and in 1831 was admitted to practice in the courts of the latter state. But he does not appear to have long tarried in Connecticut. The year following his admission we find him marrying Miss Caroline Frances Green of Windsor, Vt., and in 1833 he commenced his long public career by receiving the appointment of deputy surveyor-general of his native state.

In 1832, the year of Strong's marriage, Wisconsin first came into wide public notice through the newspaper accounts of the Black Hawk War; but it was not until 1836 that the signing of Indian treaties made possible the opening of the region to general settlement. Thereupon Wisconsin, now erected into a Territory, sprang into great popularity as an opening for men of brain and capital, and there was a mad scamper hither of speculators, lawyers, farmers, business men, from all parts of the East, especially from New England and New York. Strong was high in the councils of the Democracy, and an ardent supporter of Van Buren. He was in Washington in 1836, in consultation with political colleagues, when a syndicate was formed for the extensive purchase of Wisconsin lands. As the agent of this syndicate, he came at once to Mineral Point, then the metropolis of the new Territory, and having opened there a law and land-agency office, became a fixture.

At once a lawyer, a surveyor, a politician, and the financial agent of a syndicate of land speculators, and competent in each field of effort, he did not lack opportunity to exercise his gifts. From the first he stood in the front rank of the public men of Wisconsin — there is no more prominent figure in our Territorial history than he. In February, 1837, a few months after his arrival, we find him in the deep snow platting the paper city of Madison, which James Duane Doty and Stevens T. Mason had induced the new legislature, in session at Belmont, to accept as the capital of the infant Territory. The isthmus between Third and Fourth Lakes was then covered by an unbroken forest. In all the wide expanse of Dane county there were, so far as now known, but five white residents, and only one of these — a wandering French trader named Oliver Armel — dwelt within the present city limits. Thus, in many ways, was Strong in at the beginning of things in Wisconsin, and through a long and busy life he kept well at the front.

In 1838-41 he was United States district attorney for Wisconsin Territory; in 1841-46, a member and twice president of the legislative council; in 1846, a member of the first constitutional convention, in which he took a leading part; in 1850, speaker of the assembly, and in 1856 again a member of that

body: From 1852 to 1857 Mr. Strong was prominent as a railway manager, being president of both the La Crosse & Milwaukee and the Mineral Point companies. The financial crash of the latter year caused him to withdraw with loss from this field of enterprise, and he resumed his legal practice at Mineral Point, in which he was engaged for the rest of his life. From 1878-93 he was president of the State Bar Association, and from 1885 to the time of his death a member of the State Board of Law Examiners.

No man knew more of the ins and outs of Territorial history than Moses M. Strong; no one could, in confidence with friends, write or talk more entertainingly of that period than he. When it was known, ten years ago, that he was preparing a *History of Wisconsin Territory*, and that the State was to publish it, public expectation ran high; it seemed as though at last we were to have a competent story of those troublous times, concerning many features of which we were still in the dark. But when the work appeared, in 1885, it was clearly a disappointment. Mr. Strong was tender-hearted, he feared to injure in the slightest the reputation of any of his old-time colleagues, although nearly all had then passed away; in avoiding personalities he took the opposite course, giving us in the main but a catalogue of public events, a mere clerical condensation of Territorial acts and legislative journals, without character or light — a book of annals, but not a history. Thus did Mr. Strong, impelled by a too kindly spirit, miss the opportunity of his life to erect for himself a literary monument which would have endured so long as men sought for materials from which to construct the story of Wisconsin's growth.

His death, at the advanced age of 84 years, breaks one of the last links which bind us of to-day with the pioneers of Wisconsin. He had a rugged, picturesque personality, a character above reproach, a keen and cultured intellect, and made a deep and favorable impress upon the generation which included the founders of our commonwealth.

THE DEATH OF DR. JOSEPH HOBBS,

at his home in Madison, the twenty-fourth of January, 1894, also took from our ranks one who had been with us from the beginning. He became a member in 1854, when the Society, as we know it, was but a year old, and just entering upon its career of active work; and through the greater part of that long period of service he was an efficient curator.

Dr. Hobbins had led a quiet, professional career, but it was in many ways eminently useful to his State and town, and might, in its active employment and promotion of the best things of life, rightfully be called ideal. He was born the 28th of December, 1816, in the town of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, his father's mother being of the old and honored family of Stanton, of Presteign, in Radnorshire.

Daniel Sheridan, a favorite teacher of that day, instructed young Hobbins at Colton Hall, in Rugeley. In due time he was graduated from Queen's College, Birmingham, and later entered at Guy's, a great school in London, made famous through its master, Sir Astley Cooper. Receiving there his college diploma, and being licensed as a physician, he studied in the hospitals at Edinburgh, Dublin, Brussels, and Paris, and upon a similar scholastic errand came to the United States, marrying Miss Sarah Russell Jackson of Newton, Mass. The Doctor settled down to practice in the neighboring town of Brookline, where he lived for three years, and became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Ill-health induced him to revisit England, and he opened a successful practice in his native town, Wednesbury. For eight years Dr. Hobbins administered to the needs of his old friends and neighbors, and it long seemed to him as though he was to remain and die an English practitioner. But the American "fever" again seized him, and in the spring of 1854 we find the Doctor — this time with his entire household, wife, children, and servants — again sailing for America. He came directly to Madison, whose praises had reached Staffordshire, and in Madison remained till the day of his death, never revisiting his native land.

The State University was in its early formative stage when

Dr. Hobbins came to Madison, and its regents had just determined to open a medical department. Chancellor Lathrop intrusted to our friend the task of organizing the school, and appointed him professor of surgery; but the University was, in those days, suffering from official neglect and mismanagement, and the project fell through. When the War of Secession broke out, Dr. Hobbins at once became prominent as a supporter of the Union, and organized the medical corps at Camp Randall; he was also surgeon in charge of the sick Confederate prisoners sent to Madison from the South. In after years, he was appointed an examining surgeon for the National Pension Bureau.

The Doctor was not a one-sided man. He dearly loved his profession, and stood stoutly for its old-time code of ethics, but he had also a keen appreciation for the best in art and literature, and was a practical horticulturist. At first secretary, he was afterwards for twelve years president of the Madison Horticultural Society, as well as for five years president of the State society. He was also the chief spirit in the formation of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals — indeed, in any noble public work in Madison, the Doctor was always to be counted upon as a hearty sympathizer, and often he was from the first prominent in its councils.

The last years of Dr. Hobbins's life were chiefly given up to the Madison Literary Club, which he founded in October, 1877, and as president of which he served from that time until his death, with a single year's intermission (1881). To the work of organizing and conducting it, he lent his best energies and his ripest judgment.

The first wife of Dr. Hobbins died the 13th of December, 1870. On the 16th of April, 1872, he married at Baltimore Miss Mary McLane, daughter of the late Louis McLane, of Delaware, a well-known scholar and publicist, whose brother Robert was American minister to France in 1885-89.

We have seen that Dr. Hobbins was prominent in his profession, a pioneer in horticulture, a promoter of literary activity, and in every beneficent public enterprise a leading spirit. He was even more than this — he was a man of noble aspirations, his nature was pure, his human sympathies warm, and his judg-

ment sound; so it followed that his influence at the Wisconsin capital was always for the best. He had, in many things, the trustful simplicity of a child, tempered by the discretion of a man of affairs, and it may truly be said of him that even in the intimacy of his home he never let fall a word derogatory to another. He had the old-time hospitable habit of the English, loving to see his friends at his bounteous board, and beside him at his hearth; and he gradually drifted into a beautiful old age, dignified in person, serene in mind, tenderly solicitous of the welfare of others. Old friends departed one by one, leaving him lonelier as the years went by; yet with firm resolution he shook off all tendencies to melancholy, joined his fortunes with the younger generation, lost none of his keen regard for the things of the day, and descended to the grave with no kindly impulse dulled, no human sympathy chilled. Those who knew him best, as physician, friend and counsellor, loved the dear old Doctor best — and no warmer praise than this can any man earn.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived:¹

Winchel D. Bacon, born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., August 21, 1816; died in Waukesha, Wis., March 20, 1894. Came to Prairieville (now Waukesha) in 1841. In 1853 was a member of assembly; in 1863, paymaster in the army; and at various periods member of the boards of trustees for the State Insane Hospital, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Chicago University and Carroll College. The *Milwaukee Wisconsin* says of him: "He had great energy and great business capacity, but his combative disposition and persistent endeavors to control in matters of politics, religion, and local affairs kept him continually in hot conflicts with his neighbors, and impaired his usefulness in the community."

John Bentley, born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, March 23, 1822; died in Milwaukee, Wis., March 5, 1894. In 1838, emigrated to the United States, and ten years later came to Milwaukee. He was a contractor and builder, and erected many public buildings in Milwaukee and throughout the State. In 1863 and 1878-8), was a member of the assembly, and also held during his long residence in Milwaukee several local offices of public trust.

¹ The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library assistant.—R. G. T.

Lucius Sawyer Blake, born in Burlington, Vt., March 14, 1816; died in Racine, Wis., November 4, 1894. In 1835, came with his father's family to Wisconsin. In 1839 he settled in Racine and opened a small carpenter shop. Soon after that he began the manufacture of fanning-mills, and was identified with that industry up to the time of his death. Perhaps no one did more to build up the manufacturing interests of Racine than he, for he was prominent in seven different concerns, president of the Commercial and Savings Bank, and of the Racine Hotel Co. In 1871 he was a member of assembly, and a delegate to the Republican convention which nominated Graut for his second term, and was chosen one of the electors on the Garfield ticket.

Asa A. Boyce, born in Washington county, N. Y., June 12, 1821; died in the town of Vienna, Dane county, Wis., February 14, 1894. Came to Racine in 1844, but lived in both Waukesha and Rock counties before he finally settled on the farm on which he died. In 1851 and 1865, was member of the assembly, and filled many town offices. Was an active member of the State Agricultural Society.

Alexander Carnegie, born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, July 12, 1817; died in Portage, Wis., December 12, 1893. In 1840, emigrated to New York, and for eight years worked at the carpenter's trade in that state. He then came west to Milwaukee, and two years later settled in Portage; there, in company with James Searmouth, set up a horse-power saw-mill, the beginning of a large plant. Many of the principal buildings of Portage were erected by him. He held several minor city offices.

Henry Carpenter died in Portage, Wis., February 2, 1894. Came with his wife to Portage, and permanently settled there in 1837. He was the owner of the United States Hotel, a merchant and an active local politician. He was a soldier in the War with Mexico, and later in the War of Secession; as a special favor his body was interred in the old government cemetery at Fort Winnebago.

Christopher P. F. Chapin, born in Weston, Vt., April 9, 1819; died in East Troy, Wis., August 25, 1893. In 1837, came to East Troy, and was a prominent citizen of the town for more than fifty years.

Luther Clapp, born in Westhampton, Mass., in 1819; died in Wauwatosa, Wis., June 24, 1894. Was graduated from Williams College in 1841, and afterwards for two years attended Andover Theological Seminary. In 1845, was sent West by the American Home Missionary Society, and the same year became pastor of the Congregational church at Wauwatosa. From 1872-89, he was a missionary for the Milwaukee Congregational convention. The last few years of his life were spent on his two books, *Pioneer Preachers*, and the semi-centennial volume of the Wauwatosa church.

Francis Augustine Deleglise, born in Bague, Valais, Switzerland, February 10, 1844; died in Antigo, Wis., March 25, 1894. Emigrated to Dodge county, Wis., in 1848. Ten years later he moved to the present

site of the city of Antigo. Served three years in the Iron Brigade. Was county treasurer of Langlade county, 1881-82, and a member of assembly in 1893.

John Douglas, born in Lairg, Caithnessshire, Scotland, July 5, 1812; died in Brodhead, Wis., December 26, 1893. Came to Fayette county, Pa., in 1823, and to Milwaukee in 1835. At Green Bay he attended the first land sale in what is now Wisconsin. Settled on land just south of what are now the city limits of Milwaukee. In 1855, removed to Green county, and was a farmer for twenty years. The last years of his life were spent in Brodhead.

Simon Buell Edwards, born in Windsor, Brown county, N. Y., November 10, 1845; died in Whitewater, Wis., August 14, 1893. In 1839 he came to Troy, Walworth county, Wis., and opened the first blacksmith shop there, the only one on the direct road between Janesville and Milwaukee. For thirty-five years thereafter he successfully engaged in milling and farming. In 1878, removed to Whitewater.

Experience Estabrook, born in Lebanon, Grafton county, N. H., April 30, 1813; died in Omaha, Nebr., March 26, 1894. Settled at Geneva, Walworth county, Wis., in July, 1840. Was district attorney in Territorial days, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1847-48, in which he figured as "one of the best known and most conspicuous members." After this he was member of assembly and attorney-general for the new State. Moved to Nebraska in 1855, after his appointment as United States district attorney for that State. He held this office for over four years. Was later a member of congress for one term; district attorney for Douglas county, Nebr.; was reviser of the statutes of that State in 1866; author of an approved form book, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1871. It was his unusual distinction to have sat in the constitutional conventions of two territories. "His work [in the constitutional convention of Wisconsin] has left a marked and enduring impress on Wisconsin, where his name should ever be held in high honor."—Tenney and Atwood's *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 212.

John S. Frary, born in Haverhill, Grafton county, N. H., October 26, 1821; died in Oregon, Dane county, Wis., April 4, 1894. Came to Oregon in 1844. In 1865, was member of assembly, and for some years postmaster of his village.

Chauncey Hall, born in Cavuga county, N. Y., November 4, 1822; died in Racine, Wis., October 7, 1894. In 1844 he came to Wisconsin, and a year later settled in Racine. During 1858-60, engaged in banking in Iowa. In 1862 he returned to Racine, and in the same year he and others opened a bank in Burlington, Wis., which for thirty years he conducted with great success. Three years before his death he had a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered.

Mark Robert Harrison, born in Hovingham, Yorkshire, England, September 7, 1819; died in Fond du Lac, Wis., December 6, 1894. In 1822

his family came to America and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., but a few years later moved to Hamilton, Ontario. During 1838-41 he was in England, studying art. In 1849 he located at Oshkosh, Wis., and three years later went to Fond du Lac. Many of his paintings are scenes from Wisconsin history, and portraits of pioneers; several are in the gallery of this Society.

George Knowles, born in London, England, May 18, 1822; died in Milwaukee, Wis., November 27, 1894. In 1830 he came with his parents to New York, and in the '40's he settled on a farm in Columbia county, Wis. During 1864-91 he was in the grain commission business in Milwaukee.

David William Kyle, born in Virginia, near the North Carolina line, September 12, 1822; died in Darlington, Wis., January 26, 1894. Came to Wisconsin some time before 1840, for in that year we find him engaged in keeping books in Shullsburg. He was clerk of the circuit court in 1850, 1852, 1856, and 1866; member of assembly in 1858, and sheriff in 1864. His heroism in caring for the sick and burying the dead of the community, during the cholera epidemic of 1853, deserves lasting remembrance.

Charles Henry Larkin, born in Stonington, Conn., May 21, 1810; died in Milwaukee, August 16, 1894. In 1836, came to Milwaukee and claimed a quarter-section of land. For many years he was a farmer and general merchant, but finally gave his chief attention to his real estate interests. In 1845 he was sergeant-at-arms of the Territorial legislature; in 1847, a member of the second constitutional convention; from 1866-69, state senator, and in 1872 and 1874-75, member of assembly. "Mr. Larkin," said *The Milwaukee Sentinel* for August 17, 1894, "has always been public-spirited and ready to serve the interests of Milwaukee, of which city he never ceased to be proud."

Alexander McDonald, born in the parish of Kilmonerac, Inverness-shire, Scotland, April 23, 1817; died in Portage, Wis., December 25, 1893. He came with his parents to New York city in 1836. During 1837-38, was employed in the Michigan government survey; during 1838-40, was in Wisconsin, part of the time engaged in the government survey. In 1840, settled on a farm in Columbia county, and was for a number of years a successful farmer and stock-raiser. In 1851-52, was sheriff of the county, and under Governor Dodge served as a major in the State militia.

George Michaets, born in Ohio in 1820; died in Browntown, Green county, Wis., October 1, 1894. In 1841 he came to Cadiz, Green county, and lived there for twenty-five years, but finally took up his residence in Browntown. He filled town offices continuously, for forty years.

Wesson Gage Miller, born in western New York in 1822; died in University Place, Lancaster county, Nebr., December 20, 1893. In 1844, came with his father's family to Wisconsin and settled near Waupun, where he assisted his father in running a saw-mill; in 1845, was granted

a local preacher's license, and for thirty years thereafter occupied the pulpits of Wisconsin Methodist churches; in 1874, was obliged, on account of ill-health, to give up his work, and then employed his time in writing *Thirty Years in the Itinerancy*, and doing other literary work; in 1879 he removed to Nebraska, and until a year before his death was engaged in ministerial duties. Was a man of great endurance and courage, and a preacher of acknowledged power in the pioneer days of the State.

William Owen, born in Stanelltyd, Merionethshire, North Wales, September 10, 1825; died in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, Wis., August 21, 1894. Came to the place where he died, in 1846. He was the first school superintendent of Caledonia; was register of deeds during 1853-56, and a member of assembly in 1865.

Pliny Pierce, born in Essex county, N. Y., 1808; died in Manitowoc Rapids, Wis., April 16, 1894. In 1836 he and seventeen others came from Buffalo to Green Bay in a small schooner. For several years he served as postmaster, register of deeds, and county clerk in Manitowoc Rapids, then the county seat. From 1849 forward he followed a farmer's life. *The Manitowoc Pilot* says of him: "Nature had well fitted him for the duty of a pioneer, capable of great endurance, persevering, and strong. He was a man in every way justly entitled to the respect which he enjoyed during his life."

Leon Silverman, born in Germany in 1819; died in Pine Bluff, Ark., April 27, 1894. Came to Port Washington, Wis., in 1847, and became proprietor of a hotel and a lake pier, and engaged extensively in lake shipping. He was a member of the legislature in 1859. After accumulating a comfortable fortune he retired from business, traveled a number of years, and finally settled in Arkansas.

William H. Stark, born in Vermont, March 6, 1810; died in Huntley's Grove, Ill., February 1, 1894. Came to Wisconsin in 1846. Was member of the legislature in 1853, 1867, and 1878, and for seven years chairman of the board of supervisors of Rock county.

William F. Terhune, born in Northumberland, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 10, 1821; died in Viroqua, Vernon county, Wis., December 6, 1893. Educated at Vermont and New York academies, and later at Union College. In 1846, was chosen county superintendent of Green county, N. Y., and two years thereafter was admitted to the bar. In 1851, came to Wisconsin, settling in Vernon county, where he was soon appointed deputy clerk of the court and deputy clerk of the board of supervisors. Was member of assembly, register of deeds, district attorney, and county judge, and held minor city offices. *The Vernon County Censor* says of him: "His life forms a part of the history of the county."

Levi Thomas, born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, 1814; died in Elkhorn, Wis., March 15, 1894. In June, 1844, he settled in Walworth

county, Wis. During the War with Mexico was with the transportation department of the army. "A type of the honest, sturdy pioneers who conquered the wilderness to make Walworth one of the most thrifty and prosperous counties of the State." In these words *The Elkhorn Independent* for June 14, 1894, summarizes his character.

Charles T. Wakeley, born in Elyria, Ohio, 1825; died at Madison, Wis., October 15, 1894. He came West at an early age, and learned the printer's trade at Galena, Illinois. In 1848 he came to Madison, and worked in the *Argus* office while he attended the State University, and was graduated with the first class in 1854. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and practiced law and officiated as justice of the peace in Madison until his death.

William H. Watson, born at Geneva, N. Y., August 31, 1822; died in Lewiston, Mont., August 17, 1894. Was educated at Hobart College (Geneva), and later entered a theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., but ill-health prevented him from entering the ministry. In 1847 he came to Milwaukee, and was for ten years editor of the *Sentinel*. Was the private secretary of Governors Randall, Harvey, and Salomon. In 1863 he went to Washington, and was connected with the Indian bureau. Later, he returned to Milwaukee, lived there until 1882, and, then moved to Montana, where he carried on a lumbering business till 1887. In 1889 he was a member of the Montana constitutional convention.

Abram West, born in Grafton, N. Y., June 10, 1805; died in Reedsburg, Wis., December 3, 1894. Came to Walworth county, Wis., in 1845, and six years later to Reedsburg. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-four years; in 1856, was a member of the legislature.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual state appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Disbursements.

Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1894.

Books and periodicals.....	\$2,625 99
Salaries of library assistants.	1,149 05
Seever collection of prehistoric pottery.	800 00
Freight and express	209 66
Traveling expenses of secretary and librarian	103 03
New typewriter and typewriter repairs	97 00
Library supplies	52 44
Museum and gallery supplies (including frames).....	38 23
Translators' fees (German and Spanish).	37 00

Photographs of library, etc.....	\$31 00
Drayage.	23 66
Extra printing ("separates")	14 25
Rubber stamps.....	5 90
Expert proof-reading	5 00
Telegrams.....	3 45
Money-order fees (American Express Co.).....	3 15
Notarial fee (Asst. Librarian Oakley)	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,200 81

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1893.	\$81 52
Annual state appropriation	5,000 00
Refunded from Wm. Tyrrel (expressage on engrossed history) ..	3 00
Refunded from Ill. Cen. Ry. Co. (overcharge on freight, Webster carriage)	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,100 52
Overpayment, due Sec'y Thwaites from appropriation for 1895	\$100 29
	<hr/>

The report of the auditing committee gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law — sec. 376, R. S. of 1878.

The Binding Fund.

This fund is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and interest on loans. Its present condition is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$24,262 15
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	400 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$25,662 15

The details of the management of this fund — which has had a net increase during the year of \$ 869.95, are given in the full and explicit report of Treasurer Proudfit, who deserves the thanks of the Society for his unrecompensed labors in the management of its private funds.

¹ The notes are as follows — one-third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Dr. Lyman C. Draper (deceased), \$ 300; Hon. John A. Rice, \$ 100 — total, \$ 400. They are, with the exception of Dr. Rice's, which was temporarily withdrawn by him, deposited in the office of the corresponding secretary.

Owing to many complications, which greatly embarrass the executors, small progress has been made during the year in the settlement of the Draper estate, in which the binding fund has interests. The select committee, appointed at the annual meeting in 1893, to confer with the resident executor in regard to the debts of the estate, will doubtless soon report a plan for hastening the settlement.

The Draper homestead still remains in the hands of the Society, at present the charge of the binding fund, but it will doubtless be placed upon the market within the coming year.

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$ 239.51:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$1,954 79
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	30 00
Total.....	\$1,984 79

The object of the antiquarian fund is to secure an income for "prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the State of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings, or other objects of historic interest." Were this fund sufficiently large to produce a working income, much could be done with it for the advancement of the Society's work. Opportunities frequently arise for the profitable use of money in just these lines of activities, yet from the lack of means it is impossible to take advantage of them. With a fund of \$ 20,000, yielding an income of about \$ 1,000, the Society would be well equipped for field work of this character. As soon as the present financial storm has spent itself, and the community regained its former prosperity, strenuous efforts should be put forth to secure this result.

¹The notes in the hands of the corresponding secretary are as follows—one third payable annually, with interest at 7 per cent. after due: Hon. Henry M. Lewis, \$ 10; Hon. Frank A. Flower, \$ 20 — total, \$ 30.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1894:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	1,675	
Books by gift	2,922	
Total books		4,597
Pamphlets, by gift	2,549	
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation	127	
Total pamphlets		2,676
Total accessions		7,273
Present estimated strength of the library—		
Books		83,999
Pamphlets		83,296
Total		167,295

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Bibliography	47	Natural science	45
Cyclopædias	21	Geology	69
Periodicals	364	Patents, American and British	167
Bound files of newspapers (out- side of Wisconsin)	793	Fine arts	70
Bound files of newspapers (Wisconsin)	133	Literature	5
Philosophy and religion	122	History, general	6
Sociology*	1,060	Historical societies	49
U. S. government publications	325	Geography and travels	90
Education	104	Biography and genealogy	252
Commerce and trade	90	Foreign history (except British)	65
Philology	9	British history	54
		American history	652
		Total	4,597

List of some of the most important books added during the year 1893-94:

- Passing events in the life of Cardinal Gibbon. 2 vols.
- Silva of North America, vol. 5, by C. S. Sargent.
- Our native birds, by Henry Nehrling, vol. 1.
- World's parliament of religions, ed. by J. H. Barrows. 2 vols.
- Centenary of Louisville, Ky., by Reuben T. Durrett.
- Proceedings of Maryland state convention, 1850.

* The general term Sociology, includes: (1) statistics, (2) political science, (3) political economy, (4) law, (5) administration, and (6) reports of associations and institutions.

Debates of Maryland constitutional convention, 1864. 3 vols.

Journal of the Virginia senate, 1778.

Journal of the Virginia house, 1776.

Maryland and North Carolina in the campaign of 1780-81, by E. G. Dawes.

Roster of Ohio soldiers, 1861-66. 3 vols.

Reminiscences of Monsignor A. Ravoux, U. G.

Dawn of Italian independence, by W. R. Thayer. 2 vols.

Familiar letters of Sir Walter Scott. 2 vols.

Letters of Asa Gray. 2 vols.

Art and handicraft in the woman's building, Columbian Exposition.

Pottery and porcelain in the United States, by E. A. Barber.

The empire of the Tsars, by Leroy Beaulieu.

The church in the Roman empire, by W. M. Ramsay.

The wilderness hunter, by Theodore Roosevelt.

An artist's story of the great war, by Edwin Forbes. 2 vols.

The industries of Russia. 5 vols.

Records of the town of Plymouth, 1636-1743. 2 vols.

Monthly Religious Magazine, Boston. 49 vols.

Good old Dorchester, by W. D. Orcutt.

Marriages of the Bourbons, by D. Bingham. 2 vols.

Memoir of William E. Channing. 3 vols.

Picturesque Berkshire.

Picturesque Hampden.

Tea leaves, by Francis S. Drake.

Christopher Gist's journals, ed. by W. M. Darlington.

Orations and addresses, by George William Curtis. 3 vols.

History of the Scandinavians in the United States, by O. N. Nelson.

Philippine Islands, by John Foreman.

Encyclopælia of missions, ed. by E. M. Bliss. 2 vols.

History of the town of Plymouth, by W. F. Davis.

Register used in Wisconsin building at World's Fair. 8 vols.

Canadian portrait gallery, by J. C. Dent. 4 vols.

Maritime geography, by J. H. Tuckey. 4 vols.

Britannia, or a geographical description of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the isles and territories belonging thereto, by Richard Blome.

Histoire du Canada, by Benjamin Sulte. 8 vols.

Picturesque Detroit and environs.

Picturesque Franklin.

Picturesque Hampshire.

Collection choisie des voyages autour du monde et dans les contrées les plus curieuses du globe, depuis Christophe Colomb jusqu'à nos jours, etc. Illustré. By William Smith. 12 vols.

Descriptive history of Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 vols.

- World's Columbian Exposition illustrated. 3 vols.
 Tales of our great families, by E. Walford. 2 vols.
 Troy's one hundred years, by A. J. Weise.
 Ontario's parliament buildings, by Frank Yeigh.
 The United States government, by G. N. Lamphere.
 World's congress of representative women, by M. W. Sewall.
 Memoirs of the international congress of anthropology, by C. S. Wake.
 Modern Review, London. 5 vols.
 Annals of the reformation, by John Strype. 7 vols.
 Silva; or discourses on trees, by John Evelyn. 2 vols. 1825.
 National portrait gallery. 3 vols.
 Biography of signers of declaration of independence. 5 vols.
 Lives of remarkable characters. 3 vols.
 History of Lower Canada, by Robert Christie. 6 vols.
 Ecclesiastical heraldry, by John Woodward.
 History for ready reference, by J. N. Larned. 3 vols.
 History of ancient geography, by E. H. Bunberry. 2 vols.
 The American catalogue, 1876-90. 2 vols.
 Tracts on metallic and paper currency, by Lord Overstone.
 History of Japan, by F. O. Adams. 2 vols.
 Camden society publications. 23 vols.
 Grants and concessions of New Jersey, 1664-1702.
 Travels into Poland, Russia, etc., in 1792, by William Coxe. 5 vols.
 Inland Massachusetts illustrated.
 Origin of commerce. 4 vols.
 History of British commerce, by Geo. L. Craik. 3 vols.
 Poor's manual of railroads in United States, 1872-87.
 Geld und credit, by Karl Knies. 2 vols.
 Geschichte der Handelskrisen, by M. Wirth.
 The United States, by N. S. Shaler. 2 vols.
 Influence of sea power, by A. T. Mahan. 2 vols.
 History of lace, by Mrs. Bury Palliser.
 Memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier. 3 vols.
 Abraham Lincoln's complete works, ed. by Nicolay and Hay. 2 vols.
 Memoirs illustrating history of Napoleon. 3 vols.
 Dictionary of political economy, by R. H. L. Palgrave.
 English town life in fifteenth century, by Mrs. J. R. Green. 2 vols.
 Canada's intellectual strength, by J. G. Bourinot.
 An English dictionary, by C. Coles, 1724-32. 2 vols.
 Atlas François, by A. H. Jaillot, 1695-1704. 2 vols.
 Jewish people in the time of Christ, by Emil Schürer. 5 vols.
 Life and times of Jesus, by Alfred Edersheim. 2 vols.
 Pioneers of New France, by J. P. Baxter.
 History of the navy, by E. S. Maclay. 2 vols.

A year ago we were able to report by far the largest increase the library had ever experienced — 7,570 titles (books, 3,596; pamphlets, 3,974). This year, as will be seen above, the increase falls short of those figures only 297 titles, but the number of books received was 1,001 greater, the falling off being in the pamphlets, which were greatly increased in 1893 because of the World's Fair. Our accessions, the present year, aggregate 7,273 titles (books, 4,597; pamphlets, 2,676). Of this number the gifts amounted to about 5,471 titles, or 75 per cent. But the actual gifts to the library have been far greater than this, for there were received from that source no less than 4,170 books and 3,895 pamphlets, a total of 7,975; of this large number, 1,248 books and 1,256 pamphlets — a total of 2,504 titles, or about 31 per cent — were duplicates of what were already on our shelves, and therefore do not appear in the tabular statement of accessions. Due credit for all these, however, is given in the list of "Givers of books and pamphlets," which it will be seen embraces men and women from far-distant parts of the civilized world, showing that the Society has friends and correspondents in many lands.

An important source of increase, this year, has been in exchanges with other libraries throughout the country. Here, our large stock of duplicates comes into play, so that no gift of books or pamphlets comes amiss to us. Especial efforts have been made during the twelve months past to effect these exchanges, although they involve much clerical work, and make us realize that our force of assistants is too small for a library with the scope and ambition of our own.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Card Catalogue.

For six years past, work on the new card catalogue of the library has been in active progress, employing always the services of one assistant, and occasionally that of two. A year ago we were able to report that all author cards had been written for vols. III.—VII., of the old printed catalogue; some of the subjects and titles in VI. and VII., and most of the subjects and

titles in III.-V. This left but one alphabet in the printed form, to consult for authors, for vols. I. (A. to L.) and II. (M. to Z.) are continuous.

During the year just closed, satisfactory progress has been made on subjects and titles in vols. III.-VII. The work is necessarily slow and tedious, for the intention is to have a card catalogue which shall be as nearly faultless as possible, and based upon the most approved modern systems, with special features adapted to our peculiar needs.

Of course all of the accessions since the publication of the last printed volume of the catalogue (VII.), May 1, 1887, have been catalogued on cards, under the new rules, as fast as received at the library.

The preparation of this card catalogue, direct from the shelves, has other good results than appear on the surface. Gaps are discovered and as far as possible filled; early mistakes in cataloguing are found and rectified; and thousands of pamphlets (notably in the departments of science, politics, economics, and general history) have within the year been re-classified. In the course of this work the library is gradually receiving a thorough renovation, and its treasures being made more readily accessible to the scholars who seek them.

Catalogue of Newspapers.

The catalogue of our bound newspaper files, which has been in progress for some eighteen months past, is now in press, and will be ready for distribution by the close of the winter. This important work, the first of its kind to be issued by any library, has involved far greater labor than was anticipated. Many vexatious problems have arisen during its progress, and much time has been required in the preparation of the historical notes with which the catalogue will be enriched; but it is believed that the result will justify the energy expended on the undertaking, and that the volume will take rank as one of the most important bibliographical publications yet issued by the Society.

Newspaper Accessions.

From various causes — partly unusual opportunities presented, partly zeal stimulated by the preparation of the catalogue — our additions of bound newspaper files have been phenomenally large during the year, numbering 931 volumes, of which 798 were papers published outside of Wisconsin. This swells our present collection to about 7,785 volumes — one of the two or three largest in the United States, and in importance perhaps only excelled by that of the Library of Congress at Washington.

Following is a list of the most important non-Wisconsin files received during the present year:

Albany (N. Y.) Weekly Journal, 1854-1867.

Alexander (N. Y.) Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, 1837-1838.

Annapolis (Md.) Maryland Gazette, 1781-1785.

Auburn (N. Y.) Northern Independent, 1860-1861.

Baltimore (Md.) American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, 1806-1814.

Daily Sun, 1851-1852, 1857-1862.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser, 1797, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1820.

Maryland Journal, 1774-1783.

Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser, 1819.

Boston (Mass.) American Apollo, 1794.

Columbian Centinel, 1792.

Columbian Detector, 1809.

Continental Journal, 1777, 1778, 1781.

Daily Advertiser, 1827-1831.

Daily Transcript, 1831.

Gazette, 1761-1762, 1767, 1769-1774, 1776-1780, 1786-1787, 1791-1798, 1803-1805.

Independent Chronicle, 1777-1778, 1780, 1808.

Massachusetts Mercury, 1793-1798, 1800.

Massachusetts Spy, 1772-1782, 1792.

New England Galaxy, 1831-1833.

Patriot, 1826-1829.

Repertory, 1808.

Charleston (S. C.) South Carolina Gazette, 1774-1777.

Chicago (Ill.) Northwestern Christian Advocate, 1864.

Cincinnati (Ohio) Cist's Weekly Advertiser, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1853.

Columbian and Great West, 1850-1852.

Emporium, 1824-1825.

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, 1811-1814, 1826.

Literary Gazette, 1825.

- Cincinnati (Ohio) Mirror, 1831-1836.
 National Republican, 1822, 1825-1829.
 Saturday Evening Chronicle, 1827-28.
 Sidereal Messenger, 1846-1848.
 Western Christian Advocate, 1834-1844.
 Western Spy, 1815-1818.
- Columbus (Ohio) Monitor, 1813-1824.
- Danbury (Conn.) New England Republican, 1804-1805.
 Republican Farmer, 1804-1805.
- Edinburgh (Scotland) Advertiser, 1774.
- Frankfort (Ky.) Palladium, 1798-1803.
 Spirit of '76, 1826.
 Western World, 1804-1810.
- Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald, 1819.
- Fredericktown (Md.) Herald, 1802-1804.
- Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise, 1871-1878.
- Hanover (N. H.) American, 1816.
- Houston (Texas) Telegraph, 1862-1863.
- Hudson (N. Y.) Balance and Columbian Repository, 1801.
- Kingston (Jamaica) Jamaica Mercury, 1779.
- Lebanon (Ohio) Western Star, 1828.
- Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, 1788, 1812-1814.
 Reporter, 1813-1814.
 Western Monitor, 1814-1816.
- London (Eng.) Chronicle, 1780, 1813-1820.
 Lloyd's Evening Post, 1774, 1780.
 Philanthropic Gazette, 1818-1819.
 St. James's Chronicle, 1774-1778.
 Sun, 1802.
- Louisville (Ky.) Literary Newsletter, 1839-1840.
 Western Courier, 1813-1816.
- Manchester (N. H.) Daily American, 1855, 1856, 1858-1863.
 Democrat and American, 1860-1863.
- Middletown (Conn.) Middlesex Gazette, 1808.
- Nauvoo (Ill.) Colonie Icarienne, 1854.
- Newburyport (Mass.) Essex Journal, 1775-1777, 1784-1785.
- New Harmony (Ind.) Gazette, 1825-1826.
- New Orleans (La.) Republican, 1871.
- New York (N. Y.) American, 1819-1820, 1823.
 Criterion, 1855-1856.
 Daily Advertiser, 1783, 1790, 1793.
 Diary, or Loudon's Register, 1793.
 Evening Post, 1874-1878.
 Gazette, 1776-1780.
 Herald, 1810-1814.

New York (N. Y.) Journal, 1771-1774.

Mercury, 1766.

Museum, 1792.

National Anti-Slavery Standard, 1841-1869.

Rivington's Gazetteer, 1774, 1775.

Spectator, 1826-1828.

Tribune, 1854.

Weekly Museum, 1793-1799, 1801-1809, 1811-1814.

Weekly Times, 1853-1854.

Niagara (N. Y.) Democrat, 1854-1855.

Oberlin (Ohio) Evangelist, 1845-1851.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Advertiser, 1817-1819.

Dessert to Philadelphia True American, 1798-1799.

Forney's War Press, 1862-1863.

Free Inquirer, 1829.

Freeman's Journal, 1784.

General Advertiser, 1791-1793.

Independent Gazetteer, 1782.

Inquirer and National Gazette, 1846, 1861-1862, 1865-1874.

Mail, and Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, 1792-1793.

National Gazette, 1831-1833.

Pennsylvania Gazette, 1773-1782.

Pennsylvania Journal, 1761, 1766, 1774-1777, 1779-1784.

Pennsylvania Ledger, 1775, 1776, 1778.

Pennsylvania Packet, 1772-1781, 1784.

Pennsylvania Post, 1779.

Press, 1858-1862.

Souvenir, 1828-1829.

United States Gazette, 1808, 1839, 1841, 1842.

Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette, 1786-1788.

Portsmouth (N. H.) New Hampshire Gazette, 1761-1770, 1774, 1786-1787.

Providence (R. I.) Gazette, 1778-1779.

Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate, 1870.

Examiner, 1800.

Recorder, 1802-1803.

Virginia Argus, 1804-1811.

Virginia Patriot, 1816.

Rochester (N. Y.) Gem, 1836.

Salem (Mass.) Essex Gazette, 1774.

Gazette, 1781-1788.

New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette, 1775.

Salisbury (Eng.) and Winchester Journal, 1774-1778.

Toledo (Ohio) Blade, 1870-1871.

Trenton (N. J.) New Jersey Gazette, 1777-1780.

Washington (D. C.) Daily Chronicle, 1864-1872.

Washington (D. C.) Daily Patriot, 1872.

Daily Union, 1851, 1852, 1855.

Federal-st, 1800-1802.

Globe, 1835, 1838-1843.

Madisonian, 1841, 1843, 1844.

National Intelligencer, 1821-1825, 1828-1830, 1832-1835,
1848, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1864-1866.

National Standard, 1870-1872.

Telegraph, 1832-1833.

Universal Gazette, 1802-1808.

Weekly Chronicle, 1864-1866.

Williamsburg (Va.) Virginia Gazette, 1775, 1776, 1779, 1780.

Winchester (Ky.) Advertiser, 1814.

Worcester (Mass.) Massachusetts Spy, 1789-1792.

The Draper Manuscripts.

In the report for 1893, progress was noted upon the preparation of the Draper manuscripts, for public use. It was then supposed that the work was complete; but during the present year several new MSS. have been discovered in the collection, which for various reasons, not necessary here to enumerate, had been overlooked. This involved some changes in the classification and enumeration, so that it is not until now that we can properly record the completion of the long and difficult task. It is proper, however, to record that the MSS. are not yet formally in the possession of the Society, for the Draper estate is still unsettled.

Among the interesting finds of the year was the MS. Journal of Charles Floyd, a sergeant in the Lewis and Clark expedition (1804). This journal was, a few months since, edited by Dr. James D. Butler, one of the vice-presidents of our Society, and published in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* (semi-annual meeting, April 25), for 1894.

Following is a list of the Draper collection of MSS., as at present bound:

	Vols.
George M. Bedinger papers. (Maj. Bedinger was a prominent Kentucky Indian campaigner).....	1
Draper's Life of Boone. (At the time of his arrangement with Benson J. Lossing, in 1855-56, Draper had written about one-third of his contemplated <i>Life of Boone</i> , but while he continued	

Vols.

gathering material therefor until his death, 1891, he made no further progress on the MS. itself. These volumes contain his work, as far as completed.).....	5
Daniel Boone MSS.....	31
Border Forays, by Draper and Butterfield. (A complete work, done in partnership with Consul Willshire Butterfield, author of <i>The Girtys</i> , etc., but never published.)....	5
Samuel Brady and Louis Wetzel MSS. (1756-96.).....	14
Joseph Brant MSS. (1763-1833.).....	22
Brant Miscellanies. (Printed matter.).....	3
Daniel Brodhead Papers. (Pa., Va., and Ky.)	3
George Rogers Clark MSS.....	64
George Rogers Clark Miscellanies	3
Jonathan Clark Papers	2
William Clark Papers (including Floyd's Journal).....	6
George and William Croghan Papers. (1770-1814.).....	3
Daniel Drake Papers. (Ohio.)	2
Draper's Biographical Sketches. (Youthful sketches by Draper, commenced in 1835, of numerous American historical characters — Colonial, Revolutionary, and Western; evidently his earliest attempts at biography.).....	3
Draper's Historical Miscellanies. (Letters, and notes on a variety of minor Western annals.)	5
Draper's Memoranda Books. (These were memoranda of topics to be looked up, and inquiries to be made on his trips after historical data.)	3
Draper's Notes. (Notes of interviews with pioneers, etc., written up in full)	33
Forsyth Papers.	3
Frontier Wars MSS. (1756-79.).....	19
Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina	1
Josiah Harmar Papers. (Pa., Va., Ohio, Ky., and Tenn.).....	2
William Henry Harrison Papers. (1811-17.).....	5
Thomas S. Hinde Papers. (Hinde was a pioneer of Kentucky and Ohio, and had much to do with Indian treaties, early lawsuits, and politics. In 1827 he sought to establish a literary and historical journal, entitled <i>The Western Pioneer</i> . He left a large number of MS. books, now in the Society's possession, but as yet unbound. The greater part of these papers are philosophical and religious treatises, yet there are in the mass a few papers of some importance to Kentucky and Ohio historians.).....	..
Illinois MSS. (Correspondence with pioneers.).....	1
William Irvine Papers. (Pa., Va., and Ky.).....	2
Simon Kenton MSS. (1755-1830.)	13

	Vols.
Kentucky MSS. (1772-1813.)	25
King's Mountain MSS. (Material from which Draper worked up his published volume.)	16
London Documents, at Albany. (Copies by Draper, of papers relating to the West, in the London Documents, New York state archives.)	1
Mecklenburg Declaration, by Draper. (Completed MS. work by Draper, to prove that the long-accepted story of the alleged early declaration of independence, May 20, 1775, was spurious. The work contains elaborate notices of the delegates to the May 30-31 convention, and a bibliography of the subject.)	3
Mecklenburg Declaration MSS	3
Mecklenburg Declaration Miscellanies	2
Newspaper extracts, in MS. (Made by Draper, where the original papers were unobtainable for his library.)	1
North Carolina MSS. (1756-86.)	1
Paris Documents, at Albany. (Copied by Draper from Paris Documents, in New York state archives.)	1
Robert Patterson Papers. (Patterson was one of the founders of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Lexington.)	3
Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee Papers	10
Pension Statements. (Statements of military service by Revolutionary soldiers in the West, accompanying their applications for pensions.)	1
James Potter Papers. (General Potter rendered distinguished military and political services to Pennsylvania, chiefly in Northumberland county.)	1
William Preston Papers. (Col. William Preston was deputy sheriff of Augusta county, Virginia, as early as 1750; accompanied Washington on several early exploring expeditions, and became an intimate correspondent of the latter; he negotiated an Indian treaty in 1757, and was familiarly identified with the border; organized troops in early years of the Revolution: was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, dying in 1783. His papers abound in valuable material for Virginia and border history.)	7
Rudolph-Ney MSS. (On the question: Was Peter S. Ney, of North Carolina, Marshal Ney, of France? Draper held the negative opinion.)	8
David Shepherd Papers. (Shepherd was colonel of the Ohio county militia, and prominently participated in Indian campaigns; his papers abound in correspondence with Fort Pitt and Virginia officials.)	5
South Carolina MSS. (1781.)	1
South Carolina in the Revolution. (Miscellaneous printed matter.) ..	1

	Vols.
Thomas Sumter MSS. (1763-1828.).....	21
John Cleves Symmes Papers. (Ohio, 1791-1827.)..	3
Tennessee MSS. (1771-1845.).....	7
Tecumseh MSS. (1775-1813.).....	13
Virginia MSS. (1774-1812.).....	13

THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

Time was, when it was supposed, even by librarians, that their chief function was to hoard books—that a scholars' library like ours was a collection of volumes to be kept in dust-proof glass cases, for bibliophiles to feast their eyes upon, and from which the public were to keep hands off, lest the precious pages should be soiled and worn by too familiar touch. But the spirit of liberal thought, so characteristic of our day, has not failed to penetrate the library profession; in Europe as well as in America it has come to be recognized that there is a higher mission than this, for librarians. No longer is it considered that the object of the collection is the collection itself, but rather the gathering in of tools for students; not the bringing together under one roof of a great variety of curious volumes, but the intelligent supply of the actual needs of scholars, who seek the library as a chemist seeks his laboratory.

This current utilitarian view of the functions of reference libraries must not be interpreted as a tendency to cheapen or vulgarize them. The possession of what is unique, greatly enhances the reputation of any collection; the rare, the curious, the beautiful, have an æsthetic quality, and for a few workers are invaluable tools. Prudence dictates that these treasures be securely guarded, for when worn out or lost they perhaps may never again be obtainable. But the great bulk of a reference library is of a sort which should be regarded as useful rather than ornamental, and every facility consistent with an orderly administration of the trust may properly be accorded all who come to it for conscientious work.

The aim of the modern librarian is not only to satisfy the wants of those who seek him, but in every way to enlarge this clientage; and each year, if possible, to show an increase of readers, and a widening of the scope of the library's influence

for good. For the library is no longer regarded as an aristocratic *sanctum sanctorum*, into which the select few may alone enter; it welcomes, and with missionary spirit cordially invites, all who can use its stores with profit to themselves. It is clearly an institution for the people, and an important factor in the system of popular education. In the conduct of our own library, we should not be slow to keep touch with our fellows in the work, to exhibit the hospitable spirit of our times, to be broad, liberal, progressive, having for our motto: "We aim to be useful!"

It is therefore a matter for congratulation that, as the years go by, the number of persons who use our library is noticeably growing, so that frequently we cannot accommodate all who come. Although a fair percentage of this increase is from other fields, it may chiefly be attributed to the growth of the State University, to whose work the library has, in important departments, become a prime necessity. A year ago we reported that a careful count during the twelve months ending November 30, 1893, revealed the fact that "of those who used the 42,000 books which were taken from the shelves, 91 per cent were connected with the State University, either as professors or students, and 9 per cent were the outside public — chiefly visiting specialists, who are more numerous in the summer than at other seasons." These percentages hold good for the year just closed.

Our relations with the University officers and students continue to be of the most cordial character. No class of the public is more amenable to library rules, or more conscientious, in the use of books and privileges, than the young men and women from all quarters of the State who daily throng our reading rooms, imbued with the serious purpose of fitting themselves for useful and honorable careers.

AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The following autographs and manuscripts have been received during the year:

James Bintliff, Darlington. MS. book of the original subscriptions to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison; also, muster roll of Co. G., 2d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, 1861; also, other papers illustrative of the War of Secession.

Estate of Sinclair W. Botkin, Minneapolis. Three documents illustrating the history of the postoffice at the City of the Four Lakes, Dane county, Wis., 1839-41.

James A. Broadlent, Iron River. Portion of document relating to Middlesex county, Mass., April, 1717.

Mrs. Nina S. Dousman, Prairie du Chien. Collection of seventy four early maps of Wisconsin, etc., printed and in MS.; also, letter-books, ledgers, letters, etc., relating to the affairs of the American Fur Co., Indian treaties, etc., formerly in the possession of Hercules A. Dousman, agent of said company.

Miss Salome Duerst, New Glarus. MS diary (in German) of Matthias Duerst, an original immigrant to the Swiss colony of New Glarus, Wis., 1845 (On deposit.)

George Fairfield, Prairie du Chien. Diaries and letters relating to the War of Secession. (Donor was a member of Co. C., 6th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers.)

John A. Halderman, Washington, D. C. Two autograph letters.

Rev. A. Ph. Kramer, Prairie du Chien. MS. marriage, baptismal, and burial records of St. Gabriel's parish, Prairie du Chien, chiefly for 1816-17.

Xavier Martin, Green Bay. MS. account of the Belgian settlements in northeastern Wisconsin.

Nathan Myrick, St. Paul. Two account books and one memorandum book used by him in La Crosse, 1841-47.

Miss Lavinia Seymour, Madison. Papers relating to the early history of the Congregational church in Madison; also, New York and Wisconsin military and legal commissions of W. N. Seymour; also, miscellaneous papers bearing on the early history of Madison.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse. U. S. tax list of division No. 2, district No. 6, State of Wisconsin, 1862-63.

H. K. White, Madison. MS. historical account (written by A. G. Warren, Sturgeon Bay) of early settlements in Door county, Wis.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin newspapers now regularly received at the library through the gift of the publishers, and bound — all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.—Friendship, Adams Co. Press.

ASHLAND.—Ashland Weekly Press.

BARRON.—Barron, Barron Co. Shield; Chetek Alert; Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.—Bayfield, Bayfield Co. Press; Iron River, Homestead.

BROWN.—Depere News; Fort Howard Review; Green Bay Advocate; Weekly Green Bay Gazette.

BUFFALO.—Alma, Buffalo Co. Journal; Fountain City, Alma Blaetter, and Buffalo Co. Republikaner; Mondovi Herald.

BURNETT.—Grantsburg, Burnett Co. Sentinel.

CALUMET.—Chilton Times.

CHIPPEWA.—Bloomer Advance; Chippewa Falls, Weekly Herald; Chippewa Falls, Chippewa Times; Chippewa Falls Catholic Sentinel.

CLARK.—Colby, Phonograph; Neillsville, Republican and Press; Thorp, Courier.

COLUMBIA.—Columbus Democrat; Kilbourn City, Mirror-Gazette; Lodi Valley News; Pardeeville Times; Portage Weekly Democrat; Portage, Wisconsin State Register; Poynette Press; Rio, Columbia Co. Reporter.

CRAWFORD.—Prairie du Chien, Courier; Prairie du Chien Union; Soldiers' Grove, Crawford Co. Advance.

DANE.—Belleville News; Belleville, Sugar River Recorder; Madison, Archon; Madison, Wisconsin Botschafter; Madison Democrat, d.; Madison, Daily Cardinal; Madison, Weekly Madisonian; Madison, Northwestern Mail; Madison, Wisconsin Staats Zeitung; Madison, Wisconsin State Journal, d. and w.; Madison, Wisconsin Farmer; Madison, W. C. T. U. Motor, m.; Middleton, Verona Herald; Oregon O server; Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub; Stoughton, Wisconsin Normannen; Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE.—Beaver Dam Argus; Beaver Dam, Dodge Co. Citizen; Juneau Telephone

DOOR.—Sturgeon Bay, Door Co. Advocate; Sturgeon Bay, Democrat.

DOUGLAS.—Superior, Evening Telegram, d.; Superior Leader, d.; Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN.—Menomonie, Dunn Co. News; Menomonie Nordstern; Menomonie, Wisconsin Signal.

EAU CLAIRE.—Augusta Eagle; Eau Claire, Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire Weekly Leader; Eau Claire, Evening Telegram, d.

FLORENCE.—Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC.—Brandon Times; Fond du Lac, Commonwealth; Fond du Lac, Daily Reporter; Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press; Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

FOREST.—Crandon, Forest Republican.

GRANT.—Boscobel Dial; Lancaster, Grant Co. Herald; Lancaster, Teller; Platteville, Grant Co. News; Platteville, Grant Co. Witness; Cassville Index.

GREEN.—Albany Vindicator; Brodhead, Busy Citizen; Brodhead Independent; Brodhead, Wisconsin Citizen, m.; Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE.—Berlin Weekly Journal; Princeton Republic.

IOWA.—Dodgeville, Eye and Star; Dodgeville Chronicle; Linden, Adviser; Linden, Southwest Wisconsin; Mineral Point, Iowa Co. Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

IRON.—Hurley, Montreal River Miner.

JACKSON.—Black River Falls, Badger State Banner; Merrilan, Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.—Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co. Union; Fort Atkinson, Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson Banner; Lake Mills Leader; Palmyra Enterprise; Waterloo Journal; Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.—Elroy Tribune; Mauston, Juneau Co. Chronicle; Mauston Star; Necedah Republican; Wonebeck Gazette.

KENOSHA.—Kenosha, Evening News, d.; Kenosha, Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union; Kenosha Volksfreund.

KEWAUNEE.—Ahnapee Record; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunee Listy.

LA CROSSE.—La Crosse Daily Press; La Crosse Chronicle, d. and w.; La Crosse Nord Stern, and Nord Stern Blaetter; La Crosse, Republican and Leader, d. and w.

LA FAYETTE.—Benton, Mining Times; Darlington Democrat; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican; Shullsburg, Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE.—Antigo, Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.—Merrill Advocate; Merrill, Lincoln Co. Anzeiger; Tomahawk, Tomahawk.

MANITOWOC.—Manitowoc, Nord-Westen; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co. Chronicle.

MARATHON.—Wausau, Central Wisconsin; Wausau, Deutsche Pionier Wausau, Torch of Liberty.

MARINETTE.—Marinette, Eagle, d. and w.; Marinette, Förposten; Peshigo Times.

MARQUETTE.—Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.—Abend Post, d.; Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung, s. m.; American School Board Journal, m.; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin, d.; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt, s. m.; Germania, s. w.; Kurier Polski, d.; Masonic Tidings, m.; Milwaukee Daily News; Milwaukee Herald, s. w.; Milwaukee Journal, d.; Milwaukee Sentinel, d.; Milwaukee Telegraph; Pneumatic, m.; Saturday Star; Seebote, s. w.; Union Signal; United States Miller, m.; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund, s. w.; Wisconsin Patriot; Wisconsin Vorwärts, d. and w.; Wisconsin Weather Crop Journal, m.; Yenowine's Illustrated News.

MONROE.—Sparta Democrat; Sparta Herald; Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.—Oconto, Oconto Co. Reporter.

ONEIDA.—Rhineland Herald; Rhineland, Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.—Appleton Crescent; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Montags-Blatt, and Volksfreund; Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times; Kaukauna Zeitung.

OZAUKEE.—Cedarburg News; Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

PEPIN.—Durand, Entering Wedge; Durand, Pepin Co. Courier.

PIERCE.—Maiden Rock, Weekly Press; River Falls Journal.

POLK.—Osceola, Polk Co. Press; St. Croix Falls, St. Croix Valley Standard.

PORTAGE.—Stevens Point, Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

PRICE.—Phillips Times; Prentice Calumet.

RACINE.—Burlington, Standard Democrat; Racine Journal; Racine Slavie; Racine Times, d.; Racine, Wisconsin Agriculturist, s. m.; Union Grove Enterprise; Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.—Richland Center, Republican and Observer; Richland Center, Richland Rustic.

ROCK.—Beloit Free Press, d. and w.; Clinton Herald; Edgerton, Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter; Evansville, Badger; Evansville, Enterprise; Evansville Weekly Review; Evansville, Tribune; Janesville, Daily Gazette; Janesville Lamplighter; Janesville, Recorder and Times; Janesville Daily Recorder; Janesville, Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange, m.; Milton, Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.—Baldwin Bulletin; Hudson Star and Times; Hudson, True Republican; New Richmond, St. Croix Republican.

SAUK.—Baraboo, Sauk Co. Democrat; Baraboo Republic; Reedsburg Free Press; Sauk City, Pionier am Wisconsin.

SAWYER.—Hayward Journal News.

SHAWANO.—Shawano, Shawano Co. Advocate; Shawano, Shawano Co. Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.—Plymouth Reporter; Sheboygan Times; Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.

TAYLOR.—Medford, Taylor Co. Star and News; Medford, Waldbote.

TREMPEALEAU.—Arcadia, Leader; Galesville Herald; Independence News Wave; Trempealeau Herald.

VERNON.—Hillsboro Sentry; Viroqua, Vernon Co. Censor; Viroqua Republican.

VILAS.—Eagle River Democrat.

WALWORTH.—Delavan, Wisconsin Times; Delavan, Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Elkhorn, Blade; Elkhorn Independent; Genoa Junction Herald; Lake Geneva Herald; Whitewater, Gazette; Whitewater Register.

WASHBURN.—Shell Lake Watchman.

WASHINGTON.—Hartford Press; West Bend Democrat; West Bend, Washington Co. Pilot.

WAUKESHA.—Hartland, News and Dairyman; Oconomowoc, Wisconsin Free Press; Waukesha, Waukesha Co. Democrat; Waukesha, Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA.—New London Press; Weyauwega Chronicle; Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.

WAUSHARA.—Plainfield, Sun; Wautoma, Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO.—Menasha, Saturday Evening Press; Neenah, Danskeren; Neenah, Twin City Daily News; Omro Herald; Omro Journal; Oshkosh, Labor Advocate; Oshkosh Daily Northwestern; Oshkosh, Weekly Times;

Oshkosh, Christian Endeavor, m.; Oshkosh, Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD.—Centralia, Enterprise and Tribune; Grand Rapids, Wood Co. Reporter; Marshfield Times.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

Boston—Boston Herald (d.)

Chicago—Norden (w.), Chicago Times-Herald (d.), Chicago Tribune (d.), Northwestern Lumberman (w.), Skandinaven (w.), Standard (w.)

Cleveland—Cleveland Citizen (w.)

Montreal—Patrie (w.)

New Orleans—Times-Democrat (d.)

New York—New York Tribune (d.), World (d.)

St. Paul—Pioneer Press (d.)

San Francisco—San Francisco Chronicle (d.)

Toronto—Mail and Empire (d.), Globe (d.)

Washington, D. C.—Washington Post (d.), Woman's Tribune (w.)

Winona, Minn.—Westlicher Herold, and Winona (w.)

PERIODICALS CURRENTLY RECEIVED.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Academy. London. (w.)

Ægis. Madison, Wis. (bi-w.)

American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. Phila. (bi-m.)

American Anthropologist. Washington. (q.)

American Antiquarian. Chicago. (bi-m.)

American Catholic Historical Researches. Philadelphia. (q.)

American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia. (q.)

American Economic Association, Publications. Baltimore. (bi-m.)

American Geographical Society, Bulletin. New York. (q.)

American Historical Association, Papers. New York. (q.)

American Historical Register. Philadelphia. (m.)

American Journal of Archæology. Boston. (q.)

American Journal of Philology. Baltimore. (q.)

American Missionary. New York. (m.)

American Monthly Magazine. Washington. (m.)

American Statistical Association, Publications. Boston. (q.)

Annals of Iowa. Des Moines. (q.)

Antiquary. London. (m.)

Archæological Institute of America, Publications.

Arena. Boston. (m.)

Athenæum. London. (w.)

- Atlantic Monthly. Boston. (m.)
 Biblia. Meriden, Conn. (m.)
 Bibliotheca Sacra. Oberlin. (q.)
 Blackwood's Magazine. Edinburgh. (m.)
 Bohemian Voice. Omaha. (m.)
 Book Buyer. New York. (m.)
 Bookman. New York. (m.)
 Books. Denver, Colorado. (m.)
 Boston Athenæum, Bulletin of Additions. (s.-m.)
 Boston Public Library, Bulletin. (q.)
 British Record Society. Index Library. London. (q.)
 Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Bulletin of Additions. (ann.)
 Canadian Bookseller. Toronto. (m.)
 Canadian Magazine. Toronto. (m.)
 Canadian Patent Office Record. Ottawa. (m.)
 Catholic World. New York. (m.)
 Century. New York. (m.)
 Charities Review. Galesburg, Ill. (m.)
 Citizen. Philadelphia. (m.)
 Clinique. Chicago. (m.)
 Confederate War Journal. New York. (m.)
 Contemporary Review. London. (m.)
 Cook's Excursionist. New York. (m.)
 Cornell University Library, Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Cosmopolitan. New York. (m.)
 Critic. New York. (w.)
 Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, Mass. (q.)
 Dial. Chicago. (s.-m.)
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. New York. (m.)
 Dublin Review. Dublin. (q.)
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. Ipswich, Eng. (m.)
 Eclectic Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Edinburgh Review. Edinburgh. (q.)
 Employer and Employed. Boston. (q.)
 English Historical Review. London. (q.)
 English Illustrated Magazine. London. (m.)
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. Salem. (q.)
 Fortnightly Review. London. (m.)
 Forum. New York. (m.)
 Fourth Estate. New York. (w.)
 Granite Monthly. Concord, N. H. (m.)
 Graphic. London. (w.)
 Harper's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. Hartford. (bi-m.)

- Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions. Cambridge, Mass. (q.)
- Helena (Mont.), Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
- Home Missionary. New York. (m.)
- Home Visitor. Chicago. (m.)
- Hyde Park (Mass.), Historical Record. (q.)
- Illustrated London News London. (w.)
- Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). London. (w.)
- Independent. New York. (w.)
- Iowa Churchman. Davenport. (m.)
- Iowa Historical Record. Iowa City. (q.)
- Irrigation Age. Chicago. (m.)
- Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
- Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
- Journal of American Folk Lore. Boston. (q.)
- Journal of Geology. Chicago. (bi-m.)
- Journal of Political Economy. Chicago. (q.)
- Journal of Zoöphily. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. Cincinnati. (q.)
- Journal of the Franklin Institute. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Journal of Speculative Philosophy. New York. (q.)
- Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
- Leslie's Weekly. New York.
- Lewisiana. Elliott, Conn. (m.)
- Library. London. (q.)
- Library Journal. New York. (m.)
- Library Record: Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)
- Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Literary Era. Philadelphia. (m.)
- Literary News. New York. (m.)
- Literary World. Boston. (bi-w.)
- Littell's Living Age. Boston. (w.)
- Macmillan's Magazine. London. (m.)
- Manitoba Gazette. Winnipeg. (w.)
- Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. Portland. (q.)
- Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
- Manifesto. Canterbury, N. H. (m.)
- Methodist Review. New York. (bi-m.)
- Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
- Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. Manchester, N. H. (m.)
- Missionary Herald. Boston. (m.)
- Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
- Nation. New York. (w.)
- National Magazine. New York. (m.)
- National Review. London. (m.)
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Boston. (q.)

- New England Magazine. Boston. (m.)
 New World. Boston. (q.)
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. New York. (q.)
 New York Mercantile Library, Bulletin.
 Nineteenth Century. London. (m.)
 North American Review. New York. (m.)
 Northwest Magazine. St. Paul. (m.)
 Notes and Queries. London. (m.)
 Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office. Washington. (w.)
 Open Court. Chicago. (w.)
 Open Shelf: books added to Cleveland (O.), Public Library. (m.)
 Our Day. Boston. (m.)
 Our Library: Bulletin of Portland (Ore.) Library Association. (m.)
 Overland Monthly. San Francisco. (m.)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. Philadelphia. (q.)
 Philadelphia (Pa.) Library Company, Bulletin. (m.)
 Philadelphia (Pa.) Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Popular Science Monthly. New York.
 Princeton College Bulletin. Princeton, N. J. (q.)
 Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Public Opinion. Washington (w.)
 Publishers' Weekly. New York. (w.)
 Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
 Quarterly Review. London.
 Review of Reviews. London and New York. (m.)
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. Providence. (q.)
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Scottish Review. Paisley. (q.)
 Scribner's Magazine. New York. (m.)
 Social Economist. New York. (m.)
 Spirit of Missions. New York. (m.)
 Spirit of '76. New York. (m.)
 Tradesman. Chattanooga, Tenn. (s.-m.)
 Travelers Record. Hartford, Conn. (m.)
 Twentieth Century. New York. (w.)
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 University Record. Ann Arbor, Mich. (q.)
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Richmond. (q.)
 Week. Toronto. (w.)
 Whist. Milwaukee. (m.)
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. Madison. (m.)
 Yale Review. Boston. (q.)

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

[This list includes all gifts of printed matter, including duplicates.]

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Abbelen, P. M., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Adams, F. G., Topeka, Kans.....	.....	1
Adams, Mrs. Mary Newbury, Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	.....
African Repository, Washington, D. C.....	8	.....
Alabama geological survey, Montgomery.....	1	.....
Albert Lea Posten, Albert Lea, Minn.....	1	.....
Allen, William W., Madison.....	20	4
American, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
American antiquarian society, Worcester, M ss.....	.....	141
board of commissioners of foreign missions...	1	1
congregational association, Boston.....	.....	1
folk-lore society, Boston.....	.....	1
forestry association, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
geographical society, New York.....	2	.....
historical association, Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Jewish historical society, Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
museum of natural history, New York.....	2	.....
numismatic and archaeological society, New York.....	1	17
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....	2	.....
library.....	4	.....
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison.....	13	53
Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass.....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, New York*.....	40	52
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....	.....	8
Angell, James B., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	1
Angell and Hastreiter, Madison.....	1	.....
Anthropological society, Washington, D. C.....	.....	3
Appleton, W. S., Boston.....	1	.....
Archæological institute of America, Cambridge, Mass...	1	.....
Arkansas, secretary of state, Little Rock.....	2	.....
Astor library, New York.....	.....	1
Atwood, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Madison.....	3	.....
Austin, A. C., Oshkosh...	2	.....
Austria, K. K. Gen. Dir. Staatsbahnen, Vienna.....	1	.....
Baker, Florence E., Madison*.....	3	18
Baker, Mrs. J. H. D., Madison.....	.....	5
Baldwin, Simeon E., Louisville, Ky.....	.....	1
Banta, Theodore M., New York.....	1	.....
Barlow, George, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	.....
Barron county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Barwig, Charles, Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Beach, Horace, Prairie du Chien.....	38	.....
Beer, William, New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Belgium, Ministère chemins de fer, etc., Brussels.....	5	.....
Bestor, O. P., Evansville.....	.....	12
Bintliff, James, Darlington.....	1	5
Bock, H. M., Richland City.....	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Boston, associated charities.....	.....	1
children's aid society.....	.....	1
city auditor.....	1	.....
city hospital.....	1	.....
home for aged women.....	.....	11
public library.....	.....	2
Bostonian society.....	1	.....
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	.....	1
Bowers, D. E., New Haven, Conn.....	1	.....
Bradlee, Caleb D., Boston.....	.....	3
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison.....	8	9
Bradley, Wm H., Mingo Junction, Ohio.....	.....	3
Briesen, E. von, Columbus.....	1	1
Brigham, E. H., Boston.....	2	.....
Broesmer, Louis, Madison.....	.....	1
Brooklyn (N. Y.), department of health.....	2	.....
public library.....	.....	1
union for Christian work.....	.....	1
Bryant, E. E., Madison.....	3	.....
Buck, W. J., Jenkintown, Pa.....	1	.....
Buell, Mrs. C. E., Madison.....	1	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society.....	1	.....
Bulger, A. E., Montreal, Can.....	3	.....
Bull, Storm, Madison.....	1	.....
Bunnell, L. H., Homer, Minn.....	.....	2
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.....	9	18
Burger, Konrad, Leipsic, Germany.....	1	.....
Burnett county board of supervisors.....	1	1
California, board of health, Sacramento.....	7	.....
historical society, San Francisco.....	.....	1
state library.....	.....	14
university of, Berkeley.....	1	.....
library.....	1	.....
Call, R. E., Louisville, Ky.....	.....	1
Canada, department of agriculture, Ottawa.....	1	.....
geological survey, Montreal.....	11	.....
Canadian government.....	3	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	.....	2
Carnegie free library, Allegheny, Pa.....	3	4
Cayuga county (N. Y.) historical society, Auburn, N. Y.....	1	.....
Chandler, W. E., Concord, N. H.....	1	.....
Chandler, William H., Madison.....	10	.....
Chapman, Mrs. C. P., Madison*.....	6	2
Chase, F. A., Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Chase, G. N., St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Cheever, D. G., Clinton.....	2	.....
Cheney, L. S., Madison.....	.....	2
Cheyney, E. P., Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Chicago (Ill.), board of education.....	1	.....
board of trade.....	1	.....
board of trustees of sanitary district,.....	2	16

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Chicago (Ill.), department of police.....		18
historical society.....		2
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.....		1
public library.....	1	1
Childs, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Christian endeavor academy, Endeavor.....		1
Cincinnati (O.) public library.....		1
Civil Service Record, Boston.....	1	
Clark, G. L., Chicago, (Ill.).....		9
Clark county board of supervisors.....		1
Cleveland (O.) public library.....		4
Cochran, Mrs. Alex., and Sullivan, Richard, Boston.....	1	
Cochran, Joseph W., Jr., Madison.....		1
Coffin, Victor, Madison.....		1
Colorado scientific society, Denver.....	2	
Columbia college, New York.....	4	4
geological department.....		7
Comstock, Geo., Madison.....		1
Connecticut woman's board of world's fair managers, Lakeville.....	1	
Connecticut historical society, Hartford.....		1
secretary of state, Hartford.....	7	
Continental union association, Toronto, Can.....		4
Cook's Excursionist, New York.....	1	
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	2	
library.....	1	1
Costa Rica, museo nacional, San Jose.....	3	
Crooker, J. H., Helena, Mont.....	16	29
Cruikshank, Ernest, Fort Erie, Ont.....		1
Cudmore, Patrick H., Faribault, Minn.....		15
Cutler, W. R., Woburn, Mass.....	3	
Dane county board of supervisors.....		1
Daniell, Irene S., Milwaukee.....	1	
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison*.....	11	1
Darling, C. W., Utica, N. Y.....	1	10
Daves, E. G., Baltimore, Md.....		1
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass.....	1	2
Davis, William M., Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Deaf Mute Hawk Eye, Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	2	
Deats, H. E., Flemington, N. J.....		5
Dedham historical society, Dedham, Mass.....	3	
Denver (Colo.), public library.....		9
De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.....	1	3
Detroit (Mich.), public library.....	1	1
Devron, G., New Orleans, La.....	3	
Dionne, N. E., Quebec.....	1	
Dodge, Joseph T., Madison.....	7	
Dodge county board of supervisors.....		1
Douglas county agricultural society.....		2

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Douglas county board of supervisors		2
Downer college, Fox Lake		2
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.		16
Drowne, Henry T., New York	1	
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Dwinnell, Mrs. S. A., Reedsburg	1	
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam		37
Egypt exploration fund, London, Eng.		1
Ely, Richard T., Madison		1
English, W. H., Indianapolis, Ind.		1
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.	2	1
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.		4
Estabrook, C. E., Milwaukee	2	
Ewing, Thomas, New York		2
Fairchild, Lucius, Madison		8
Fairfield, George, Prairie du Chien	1	
Florence county board of supervisors		1
Flower, Frank A., Superior	1	2
Fond du Lac county board of supervisors		2
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	1
French, A. D. Weld, Boston	1	
Friends' book association of Philadelphia		1
Frost, O. J., Denver, Colo.		1
Garrison, G. P., Austin, Texas		1
Gaylord, Augustus, New York		1
Geer's publishing company, Hartford, Conn.	1	
Georgia, state geologist, Atlanta	1	
Gibbes, Emily O.	1	
Giddings, Franklin H., Bryn Mawr, Pa.		7
Gilson, N. L., Milwaukee	1	
Gookin, F. W., Chicago, Ill.		11
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library		2
Graves, C. W., Viroqua	10	
Gray, E. B., Milwaukee		1
Gray, J. H., Evanston, Ill.		2
Great Britain, patent office	128	
Green, C. R., Lyndon, Kans.	1	2
Green, Samuel A., Boston	29	105
Gregory, C. N., Madison	3	190
Gregory, J. G., Milwaukee	1	
Grimm, G., Madison	4	78
Hamilton (Ont.) public library		1
Hammond, Mrs. L., Strong's Prairie	1	
Harper, Blanch, Madison	1	51
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary		1
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.	3	
Haskins, C. H., Madison		2
Hastings, S. D., Madison	8	
Hastreiter, Robert, Madison	1	
Haugen, Nils P., River Falls		38

. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Hayden, Horace E., Wilkesbarre, Pa.....		2
Hayes, C. W., Phelps, N. Y.....		1
Hazen, H. A., Auburndale, Mass.....		10
Helena (Mont.) public library.....		13
Hempl, George, Ann Arbor, Mich.....	5	
Henkels, Stan. V., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Henning, E. J., Madison.....		1
Henshaw, Miss H. E., Leicester, Mass.....	1	1
Heuston, B. F., Winona, Minn.....		2
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....		1
Hobbs, William H., Madison.....	1	4
Holland society of New York.....	1	
Howell, George R., Albany, N. Y.....		2
Hunter, B. F., Philadelphia, Pa.....		13
Hyde, John, Washington, D. C.....		1
Illinois, secretary of state, Springfield.....	81	
Indian rights association, Philadelphia, Pa.....		5
Indiana, geological department, Indianapolis.....	1	
historical society, Indianapolis.....		3
state library, Indianapolis.....	72	20
Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.....	1	
Iowa, agricultural college, Ames.....		6
geological survey, Des Moines.....	1	
masonic library, Cedar Rapids.....		1
state historical society, Iowa City.....	1	
state university, Iowa City.....	1	1
Jackson county board of supervisors.....		1
James Prendergast free library, Jamestown, N. Y.....	1	6
Jenkins, Cyrus J., Madison.....		1
Jersey City (N. J.), free public library.....		3
Jewish publication society of America, Philadelphia.....		3
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.....	7	6
Jones, Mrs. Burr W., Madison*.....	2	4
Jones, Charles E., Augusta, Ga.....		2
Kansas, academy of science, Topeka.....	2	
board of world's fair managers, Topeka.....	1	
Katz, G. H. Milwaukee.....	1	
Kelton, D. W., Bridgeport, Conn.....	1	
Kendall, C. W., Chicago, Ill.....	1	
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....		1
Kerr, Alexander, Madison*.....	4	
Ketchum, I. P., Madison.....		1
Keyes, E. W., Madison.....	1	
Kramer, A. P., Prairie du Chien.....	1	
Lafayette county board of supervisors.....		1
La Follette, R. M., Madison.....	18	400
Lamb, F. J., Madison.....	3	4
Lea, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.....		2

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Leach, J. G., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	2
Leeds, Josiah W., Seal, Pa.....	1	1
Leland Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal.	1	1
Lenox library, New York.	2	1
Libby, O. G., Madison	3	2
Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.	1	2
Livingston county historical society, Geneseo, N. Y.....	1	2
Long Island historical society, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	2
Los Angeles (Cal.), public library.....	1	2
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans.....	1	1
McCormick, R. L., Hayward	1	1
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, Ill.....	1	7
McMynn, J. G., Madison	1	2
Magoun, G. F., Grinnell, Iowa	1	1
Maine historical society, Portland, Me	1	9
Mair, J., Montello	1	1
Manitoba historical and scientific society, Winnipeg.	1	2
March, F. A., Easton, Pa	1	1
Maryland, bureau of industrial statistics, Baltimore.....	2	1
historical society, Baltimore.....	1	1
Mason, Mrs. M. L., Milwaukee.....	1	1
Mason, W. L., Milwaukee	2	1
Massachusetts, bureau of labor statistics, Boston.....	1	1
civil service commission, Boston.....	1	1
general hospital, Boston	2	3
historical society, Boston.....	1	1
horticultural society, Boston	3	1
institute technology, Boston.....	1	1
medical society, Boston	1	1
public records commissioner, Boston	1	1
railroad commissioners, Boston	27	1
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston	1	1
state board of arbitration, Boston.....	1	1
state board of health, Boston	1	1
state board of lunacy and charity, Boston.....	36	19
state library, Boston.....	1	2
Mathes, George P., Madison	4	1
Michigan, state university, Ann Arbor.....	5	1
Miller, Rose E., Great Falls, Mont.....	1	1
Mills, Simeon, Madison	1	2
Milwaukee, chamber of commerce.....	1	1
Deutsche gesellschaft	1	1
health commissioner	1	1
public library.....	1	1
public museum.....	1	1
school board	71	79
Sentinel office.....	4	1
Miner, H. A., Madison.....	1	1
Minneapolis (Minn.), public library.....		

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Minnesota, geological and natural history survey, Minneapolis.	1	.....
state board of corrections and charities, St. Paul. ....	.....	2
state geologist, Minneapolis.	1	.....
Missouri, botanical garden, St. Louis.	2	1
bureau of labor, Jefferson City.	3	.....
historical society, St. Louis. ....	.....	1
medical association, Jefferson City.	1	.....
state university library, Columbia.	3	.....
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee.	8	45
Montana, bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, Helena.	1	.....
historical society, Helena.	1	.....
secretary of state, Helena. ....	.....	21
Montgomery, M. L., Reading, Pa.	1	2
Moore, Mrs. A. W., Madison.	9	.....
Moore, J. B., New York.	2	2
Morris, Charles M., Madison.	1	30
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison.	10	14
Morrison, R. J., Prairie du Chien. ....	.....	1
Morton, Levi P., Washington, D. C.	1	.....
Moseley, James E., Madison. ....	.....	1
Mount Holyoke college, S. Hadley, Mass. ....	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee.	6	59
National board of trade, Boston.	1	.....
National democratic congressional committee, Washington, D. C.	1	40
republican congressional committee, Washington, D. C.	2	.....
Nebraska historical society, Lincoln.	16	39
Nelson, William, Patterson, N. J.	1	.....
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston.	1	1
New Jersey historical society, Trenton.	31	21
New Mexico, bureau of immigration, Santa Fé.	1	.....
New South Wales, government board for international exchanges, Sydney.	9	.....
New York, adjutant general, Albany.	1	.....
board of health, Albany.	11	.....
bureau of labor, Albany.	4	.....
civil service commission, Albany.	1	.....
commissioners of state reservation at Niagara, Albany.	1	.....
factory inspectors, Albany.	1	.....
forest commissioners, Albany.	2	.....
historical society, New York.	1	.....
mercantile library, New York. ....	.....	1
railroad commissioners, Albany.	4	.....
society for ethical culture, New York. ....	.....	3
state board of mediation and arbitration, Albany.	2	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, state library, Albany.....	3	.....
state university, Albany.....	2	3
Norsman, O. S., Madison.....	.....	3
Notz, E. A., Milwaukee.....	.....	4
North Dakota, department of agriculture and labor, Bis- marck.....	.....	2
secretary of state, Bismarck.....	3	.....
Northampton (Mass.) lunatic hospital.....	.....	1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.....	31	26
Oakley, Frank W., Madison.....	.....	1
Oakley, Minnie M., Madison.....	1	1
Oates, W. C., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Ohio, adjutant general, Columbus.....	1	.....
agricultural society, Columbus.....	1	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....	.....	1
state library, Columbus.....	19	9
Wesleyan university, Delaware.....	.....	1
Olin, John M., Madison.....	.....	1
Olson, Julius E., Madison.....	16	.....
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....	1	.....
Osborne, Mrs. J. H., Oshkosh.....	16	.....
Ott, J. C., Watertown.....	.....	1
Page, Mrs. Jennie, Madison*.....	.....	.....
Palmer, E., La Crosse.....	.....	11
Pammel, L. H., Ames, Iowa.....	.....	1
Pardee, A. A., Madison.....	.....	4
Parker, L. F., Grinnell, Iowa.....	1	.....
Patchin, Mrs. M. B., New London.....	6	.....
Patzer, C. E., Manitowoc.....	.....	3
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1
Pearson, H. G., memorial committee, New York.....	.....	1
Pease, Lynn S., Janesville.....	.....	1
Peck, George W., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Pennsylvania, secretary of the commonwealth, Harris- burg.....	2	.....
woman's medical college, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Philadelphia (Pa.) library company.....	.....	3
mercantile library.....	.....	3
Pinney, Mrs. S. U., Madison*.....	.....	.....
Polk county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Poole, Wm. F., Chicago.....	1	.....
Portage county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Portland (Ore.) library association.....	.....	1
Powell, Lyman P., Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.....	5
Presbyterian historical society, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	18
Price county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Pritchard, R., Portage.....	1	.....
Providence (R. I.) athenæum.....	.....	1
city messenger.....	.....	1

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Providence (R. I.), public library.....	.....	2
record commissioners	2	.....
Putney, F. H., Waukesha.....	2	.....
Racine county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Rasmussen publishing company, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.....	.....
Redfield, Mary, Madison.....	.....	11
Reed, E. R., Madison.....	1	.....
Reinsch, Paul, Madison .....	.....	4
Rhode Island, bureau of industrial statistics, Providence.	1	.....
historical society, Providence	1	.....
record commissioners, Providence.....	2	.....
secretary of state, Providence.....	4	.....
soldiers' and sailors' historical society,	.....	.....
Providence	3	.....
world's fair commissioners, Providence...	1	.....
Rider, Sidney S., Providence, R. I.....	2	.....
Riley, E. F., Madison.....	.....	11
Rio de Janeiro, museo nacional	1	.....
Rogers, Hubert E., New York .....	.....	2
Rohrer, Henry, Madison.....	1	.....
Roser, H. H., Geneva, Ill.* .....	.....	.....
Royal society of Canada, Montreal.....	1	.....
Ruble, Horace, Milwaukee.....	27	.....
Ruegg, Mrs. A., Rockfield	1	.....
Russell, Hetta M., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Rutgers scientific school, New Brunswick, N. J.....	1	1
Saffell, C. C., Baltimore	2	.....
St. Croix county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
St. Louis (Mo.), academy of science.....	1	5
mercantile library association.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	1
St. Olaf's college, Northfield, Minn .....	.....	1
Salem Press historical and genealogical record, Salem,	.....	.....
Mass	2	.....
Salem (Mass.) public library.....	.....	4
Salisbury, R. D., Chicago .....	.....	1
Salter, William, Burlington, Iowa.....	1	.....
San Francisco (Cal.), free public library.....	.....	1
mercantile library association.....	.....	1
Schenck, A. V. C., Madison.....	.....	4
Scott, Austin, New Brunswick, N. J .....	.....	1
Scranton (Pa.) public library.....	.....	1
Searight, J. A., Uniontown, Pa.....	1	.....
Sener, S. M., Lancaster, Pa .....	.....	22
Seymour, Miss L., Madison* .....	.....	.....
Shambaugh, B. F., Iowa City, Iowa	1	.....
Sheldon, C. S., Madison	1	.....
Sheldon, E. S., Cambridge .....	.....	1
Shepard, Fred J., Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....
Simonds, A. M., Madison.....	6	.....
Simonds, W. D., Madison.....	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Smith, J. G., St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	10	.....
Snyder, J. F., Virginia, Ill. ....	.....	1
Society for preservation of monuments of ancient Egypt, London, Eng. ....	.....	1
Sons of Revolution, New York.	1	.....
South Dakota, agricultural college, Brookings	1	34
state, Pierre.	1	.....
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles.	1	.....
Spencer, J. O., Tokyo, Japan. ....	.....	3
Stechert, G. E., New York. ....	.....	11
Stephenson, A., Middletown, Conn.	1	.....
Stewart, I. N., Appleton.	2	.....
Stewart, Mary, Milwaukee.	3	.....
Stockholm (Sweden) historical society.	5	.....
Storey, H. E., Belleville.	1	.....
Sutherland, James, Janesville.	1	.....
Swain, W. C., Milwaukee.	1	.....
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna*.	1	35
Tasmanian government, railroad commissioner, Hobart.	1	.....
Tennessee historical society, Nashville. ....	.....	1
Texas, department of state, Austin.	2	.....
Thom, H. C. Milwaukee. ....	.....	9
Thomas, J. E., Sheboygan Falls. ....	.....	13
Thompson, C. T., & Co., Paris, France.	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.	13	78
Tillinghast, C. B., Boston.	8	8
Todd, W. C., Atkinson, N. H. ....	.....	1
Tokyo Anglo-Japanese college, Tokyo, Japan.	1	.....
Toronto (Can.) public library. ....	.....	2
Tradesman, The, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	.....
Travelers Record, Hartford, Conn.	2	.....
Trelease, William, St. Louis, Mo.	1	5
Trent, Wilham, Sewanee, Tenn. ....	.....	1
Truth, The, St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Tulane university, New Orleans, La.	1	.....
Turner, A. J., Portage. ....	.....	1
Turner, F. J., Madison. ....	.....	20
Tuttle, C. A., Crawfordsville, Ind. ....	.....	1
Underwood, A. W., Chicago, Ill.	1	.....
United States, board of supervising inspectors of—		
steam vessels.	1	.....
bureau of education.	7	1
bureau of ethnology.	3	2
bureau of statistics.	6	.....
census office.	5	.....
chief engineer of army.	7	.....
chief of ordnance.	1	.....
civil service commission.	4	1

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States, coast and geodetic survey	2	.....
commissioner of finance .....	.....	51
department of agriculture	11	.....
department of interior	157	.....
department of labor	13	.....
department of the navy	1	.....
department of state	25	4
department of treasury	7	.....
department of war	17	.....
library	55	6
director of mint	1	.....
fish commission	4	.....
geological survey	32	.....
legation, Santiago, Chili	3	.....
life saving service	1	.....
national museum	3	.....
patent office	30	.....
post-office department	6	.....
Updike, Mrs. E. G., Madison	7	.....
Vance, J. W., Madison	8	.....
Van Hise, C. R., Madison .....	.....	3
Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Vignaud, Henry, Paris, France	18	.....
Vilas, W. F., Madison	5	.....
Waddell, J. A., Staunton, Va.	1	.....
Walcott, C. D., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	41
Ware, Miss C. L., Madison	11	.....
Warner, A. G., Palo Alto, Cal. ....	.....	4
Washburn observatory, Madison	1	.....
Washington county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Washington, state agricultural college, Pullman .....	.....	4
Waterhouse, S., St. Louis, Mo. ....	.....	1
Waukesha county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waushara county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Weeden, W. R., Providence, R. I. ....	.....	1
Weeks, Stephen B., Washington, D. C.	2	.....
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.	1	.....
Wells, O. E., Madison .....	.....	5
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.	2	15
Western Reserve protective tariff league, Cleveland, O. ....	.....	1
Wheeler, W. F., Helena, Mont.	3	22
Wheeler, W. O., Morristown, N. J.	1	1
Whist publishing company, Milwaukee	1	.....
White, H. K., Madison .....	.....	2
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Wilcox, C. M., Washington, D. C.	1	.....
Wilcox, R. W., New York	1	.....
Williams, Talcott, Philadelphia	1	.....
Willis, Bailey, Washington, D. C. ....	.....	5
Winnebago county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Winslow, Arthur, Jefferson City, Mo. ....	.....	4

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Winslow, J. B., Madison .....	.....	1
Wisconsin, board of world's fair managers	8	.....
dairy and food commissioner	1	.....
dairyman's association	1	.....
democratic state central committee	1	.....
executive office	101	682
farmers' institute	1	.....
horticultural society	1	.....
I. O. O. F., grand secretary, Baraboo	1	1
insurance commissioner	6	.....
labor commissioner ..	1	.....
Lumberman, Milwaukee	3	.....
Naturalist, Madison	1	.....
newspaper publishers	133	.....
secretary of state	1	1
state of	264	3
state board of control	1	.....
state library	357	339
state teachers' association	1	.....
state superintendent public instruction	1	11
state treasurer	2	.....
state university	11	29
agricultural experiment sta- tion .....	.....	3
Woburn (Mass.) public library .....	.....	2
Wood county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Worcester (Mass.) free public library .....	.....	1
society of antiquity .....	.....	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee	1	.....
Württembergische kommission für landesgeschichte, Stuttgart	2	.....
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Nebr	1	1
Wyoming historical and geological society, Wilkes- barre, Pa .....	.....	4
Yale university library, New Haven, Conn	43	1
observatory .....	.....	1
Yonkers (N. Y.) historical and library association .....	.....	1

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The most notable accessions of the year were marble portrait busts, life size, by the Florentine sculptor, Signor Gaetano Trentanove, of the late Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter, and William Edward Cramer, the veteran editor of the *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin*. These two beautiful works of art, in the finest Carrara marble, were formally presented to the Society on the fourth of July last,—the former by the Carpenter Monument Association, and the latter by the friends of Mr. Cramer. The impressive ceremonies took place in the central hall of the gallery. Thomas W. Spence, of Milwaukee, made the presentation address for the Carpenter Monument Association, and John G. Gregory, of the *Evening Wisconsin* editorial staff, that on behalf of Mr. Cramer's friends. Vice-President Harlow S. Orton, chief justice of the State supreme court, occupied the chair, and accepted the busts in the name of the Society.

The official record of receipts of works of art during the past twelve months, is as follows:

STATUARY.

Matthew Hale Carpenter, Milwaukee.—Portrait bust, in Carrara marble, with red marble pedestal, by Gaetano Trentanove, of Florence, Italy, sculptor. Mr. Carpenter was born at Moretown, Washington county, Vt., December 22, 1824; he was educated at West Point, 1843-45, and admitted to the bar at Montpelier, Vt., in 1847. The following year, 1848, he was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., and the same year removed to Beloit. In 1852 he was elected district attorney of Rock county, and during 1863-74, and 1879-81, was United States senator. He died at Washington, D. C., February 24, 1881.—Presented by Carpenter Monument Association.

William Edward Cramer, Milwaukee.—Portrait bust, in Carrara marble, with red marble pedestal, by Gaetano Trentanove, of Florence, Italy, sculptor. Mr. Cramer was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 29, 1817. Graduated from Union college in 1838. For a time he studied law, but during 1843-46 was a contributor to the *Albany Argus*. He located in Milwaukee in 1847, and purchased the *Courier*, since called the *Wisconsin*. He has been continuously connected with the paper ever since.—Presented by friends of Mr. Cramer.

Cyrus Woodman, Cambridge, Mass.—Plaster medallion, by Miss Leila Usher. Mr. Woodman was born at Buxton, Me., June 2, 1814. Grad

uated at Bowdoin college in 1836; after spending four years in Illinois, he settled in 1844 at Mineral Point, Wis., where he engaged in business with Cadwallader C. Washburn; he was elected in 1861 to the legislature, without his solicitation or desire, and resigned without taking his seat; removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1863; was until his death one of the vice-presidents of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Died at Cambridge, Mass., March 31, 1889.—Presented by Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse.

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

William Parks Merrill.—Born in South Berwick, Maine, March 25, 1816. Two years later his family moved to Jefferson county, New York, and in 1836 he came to Milwaukee. He had been a member of the Pioneer Club of Milwaukee since its organization, and part of the time its president.—Hugo Broich, Milwaukee, artist

Byron Paine.—Born in Painesville, Ohio, October 10, 1827. Educated in the Painesville academy, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar of Milwaukee. He was judge of the Milwaukee county court during 1856–59, and was associate justice of the state supreme court during 1859–64. Served as lieutenant-colonel of the 43d Wisconsin infantry during 1864–65. During 1867–71 he was associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and for the same period was professor and lecturer in the law school of the University of Wisconsin. Died in Madison, Wis., Jan. 13, 1871.—Deposited by J. P. Paine, Madison.

James Sutherland, Janesville.—Born in town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, March 20, 1820. Removed to Wisconsin in May, 1847, and engaged in the bookselling business at Janesville; was the first superintendent of the town, and later of the city; was state senator, 1855–58; was mayor of Janesville, 1872–73. Had been vice-president of the State Historical Society since 1869.—James R. Stuart, Madison, artist.

MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES.

Cabinet (and larger) photographs of—Gaetano Trentanove, Florence, Italy; Eleazar Williams.

Unclassified.—Exterior and interior views of the Peabody Institute library, at Baltimore, Md.; photograph of the "Pen is mightier than the sword;" six photographs descriptive of the great earthquake at Ogaki, Japan, October 28, 1891; photograph of counting room of *Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, Wis., taken about 1881; two large and six small photographs, of Prairie du Chien, Ft. Crawford, etc.; daguerreotype of George Fairfield, Prairie du Chien.

Givers of the above miscellaneous pictures.—G. Trentanove, Florence, Italy; George P. Mathes, Madison; George Fairfield, Prairie du Chien; Louis Brosemer, Madison; Blanch Harper, Madison; Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.

THE MUSEUM.

The Seever collection of 254 pieces of mound pottery, paid for within the present year, but described at length in our last annual report, has been placed in appropriate cases and makes an important addition to our archaeological collection.

We cannot afford to starve the library, which of all our departments is by far the most important, and upon the maintenance of which, together with the historical investigations always in progress, our reputation as a society largely depends. Nevertheless, it is important not to lose sight of the needs of the museum, and its possibilities as a factor in popular education. This department is visited, each year, by about 50,000 persons from all parts of the State; probably not over 2,000 of these ever see the library, which, although our principal possession, is not attractive as a show-place save to a small percentage of the people. In better quarters, architecturally adapted to the purpose, the library could easily be made a spectacle of interest to all visitors; but the fact remains that the museum and portrait gallery will to the great majority remain the principal charm. It behooves us, therefore, to make these features of our work worthy of the Society's reputation. Progress is continually being made to this end, but through lack of money it is far too slow. Unable further to reduce the library stipend, we need special means for the conduct of the museum. The antiquarian fund, when it reaches an income-producing stage, will be of help in this direction, but our main reliance must be on an enlarged appropriation from the State, which we trust may soon be obtained. If the Society, in its educational work, can not keep pace with the growth of the commonwealth, it will fail in its mission.

The accessions to the museum during the fiscal year have been as follows:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

L. H. Bunnell, Homer, Minn.—Skull found in mound on bluff near Mount Trempealeau, Wis., in September, 1883, by T. J. Seymour, of Trempealeau; also, some pieces of charcoal from the site of Perrot's wintering fort (1686), Trempealeau.

F. H. Couse, Madison.—Iron spear-head found seven feet below the surface on lower campus, State University, 1894.

E. L. Ducas, Spooner.—Barrel of old flint-lock musket, found by donor in an Indian mound at Mud Lake.

John Elkins, Racine.—Cutlas found in Yuba county, California, on Yellow Jacket creek, eighteen feet below the surface, January, 1887.

J. Ellington, Lodi.—Prehistoric stone implement.

Ole Swenson, Dane county.—Stone ax, twelve arrow heads, and two fossils, found near the State fish hatchery, town of Fitchburg, Dane county, Wisconsin.

HISTORY.

Florence E. Baker, Madison.—Specimen of real estate script for \$2, issued by Porough of Mineral Point, dated Sept. 25, 1837.

James Bintliff, Darlington.—Home-made Confederate flag captured by Col. C. R. Jamison (the "Jay-hawker"); of 1st Kansas Cavalry, also, blanks issued by Colonel Jamison on his raid through Missouri in 1861.

Mrs. Nina S. Dousman, Prairie du Chien.—Silver teaspoon found on site of old Fort Shelby, within the donor's grounds.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago, Ill.—Brass bullet mould used in old shot-tower at Helena, Iowa county, Wis., 1848.—*Purchased.*

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago, Ill.—Relics excavated by Orin G. Libby, August, 1894, at old shot-tower near Helena, Wis.

Rev. A. Ph. Kramer, Prairie du Chien.—Pewter chalice, said to have been in use at St. Gabriel's church (R. C.), Prairie du Chien, for at least one hundred years.—*On deposit.*

CURIOS.

Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.—Copper tool made by him in imitation of prehistoric implement.

James R. Doolittle, Racine.—Gold-headed cane voted to him, as senator from Wisconsin, at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Fair, held at Washington, D. C., July 10, 1866, with press comments, etc.

C. G. Ermatinger, Madison.—Birch bark hat made by Indians of Northern Wisconsin.

George Fairfield, Prairie du Chien.—Collection of agates.

John R. Goodrich, Milwaukee.—Carriage built in London about 1800, and imported and long used by Daniel Webster.

Lewis & Lynch Co., ———. Lead and zinc ore from Iowa county, Wis.

E. B. Maltbey, Portage.—Sections of white and black oak trees that have become amalgamated.

Rock County, Wis., Board of Supervisors.—The flag purchased by Rock

county and floated over the Wisconsin building at Jackson Park, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

Abraham Taber, New Bedford, Mass.— Ruler made from one of the original timbers of the whaleship "Rousseau," 180..

John W. Tobey, Neenah.— Flint-lock musket bearing the date of 1832.

COINS, ETC.

Coins.— From G. Devron, New Orleans, two of the copper coins used during the French domination of Louisiana, and described in Dr. Devron's paper in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings* for 1893; from Rounsaville Wildman, specimens of lead pitie (or "dump") used as money in the Malay Peninsula prior to *circa* 800, and of tin pitie used after that date; also, miscellaneous coins from Elizabeth Briggs, Madison, and Edward S. Miles, Verona.

Medals.— From the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N. Y., medal struck on the occasion of the Onondaga centennial (March 5), 1894.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

With the growth of the Society's possessions, and the extension of its field of operations, the secretary finds that the duties of administration materially increase, while the burden of correspondence is now nearly fifty per cent greater than when the present incumbent assumed office eight years ago. This latter work has necessitated the frequent employment of assistance from the registrar, whose time is now largely occupied with the clerical details of this office. The time is not far distant when it will become necessary for the secretary, if any time is to be left for field work and the editing of publications, to ask the Society for the full service of a competent clerk. The large advancement which we are enabled to report, each year, necessarily entails greater expense in administration. No institution of learning in this country, of similar importance, is so economically administered as our own; but expenses necessarily grow with our growth, and it behooves us soon to be looking seriously for a larger income, that our purchasing fund may not be too seriously impaired by unavoidable extension of the salary list.

In January and February the secretary made several visits to Prairie du Chien, familiarizing himself with the topography of that important historical field — a work that had previously been done on the Lower Fox — and seeking additions to the manu-

script collections. He was fortunate enough to secure from Mrs. Nina S. Dousman all of the documents left by the late Hercules L. Dousman, agent of the American Fur Company on the Upper Mississippi. The maps, account-books, and correspondence of this famous fur-trade chief are important accessions to our already large collection of Wisconsin manuscripts. The Prairie du Chien trips were also productive of other manuscript accessions, and will probably lead to still more in the future. It is unfortunate that there is not time, amid the growing duties of the home office, for more field work of this character.

LIBRARY CONFERENCES.

During September 14-22 the secretary represented the Society at the annual conference of the American Library Association, held at Lake Placid, N. Y. This yearly gathering of library experts, from all parts of the United States and Canada, is of prime importance to their profession, as a means of cultivating its *esprit du corps*. To these meetings the members bring the fruits of experience, their best thoughts, their ripest judgments, and in the week of earnest deliberation receive new ideas and become freshly imbued with enthusiasm in the common cause. That librarianship has within the past decade been lifted from its old-time ruts, and become a progressive profession, employing in its practice some of the brightest men and women of our country, is chiefly due to the institution and successful management of the American Library Association. It is proper that our Society should annually be represented at these inspiring meetings by one or more of the working staff.

The Wisconsin Library Association held its annual meeting at Beaver Dam, on the fourth of July last, our representative being the assistant librarian, Miss Oakley. The well-attended conference was successfully conducted, and it is believed proved a stimulus to all concerned. This State association has in it the possibilities of much practical benefit to library interests in Wisconsin; and it is believed that from the missionary spirit it seeks to engender will in time proceed a higher popular appreciation of the benefits of public libraries, and the introduction of such into many communities now without this

educational influence. Wisconsin cities and villages are not lacking in public spirit, and their schools are for the most part conducted upon a high plane; but they are deficient in public libraries as compared with communities of like wealth in several other Western states. The State Library Association hopes to reverse this order of things, and with it our Society — controlling the most important library in the commonwealth — should earnestly co-operate.

NEED OF A NEW BUILDING.

The Society's need of a new building has so frequently been explained in the reports of this committee, and is so patent to all, that it would seem needless at the present time to repeat the arguments in detail. Suffice it to say, the growth of the library is so rapid that there is now left room for but three years' book accumulations; and even were a new building at once contracted for, that amount of time would be spent in construction; while the reading rooms are already too cramped for the proper accommodation of the crowd of readers who seek them each afternoon, and all day on Saturdays.

But even were the present rooms large enough, they are in every other way unadapted to the purpose: the building is not fire-proof; it has been declared structurally unsafe; the rooms are without ventilation or proper light; the library cannot be economically administered within them; and modern methods of library use cannot be adopted. The legislature should again be urged, during the coming session of 1895, to make an appropriation for a substantial fire-proof structure for the proper housing of the priceless treasures which the Society holds in trust for the people of the State.

Two years ago (Jan. 10, 1893), the committee held a fully-attended meeting, and after listening to arguments *pro* and *con* unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society unite with the State University and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters in asking the legislature at its coming session to erect a building upon or near the University grounds, for the proper accommodation of the libraries of the three institutions, as well as of the gallery and museum of the Society; provided, that the title of the site shall rest in the name of the Society as the trustee of the State.

Frequent conferences were subsequently held by representative committees of the Society, the Regents, and the Academy, together with leading members of both branches of the legislature, the result being that on February 7, 1893, Senator Bashford introduced a bill (No. 69, S.) which met with the approval of all concerned. This measure had many friends in the legislature, and several elaborate arguments in its favor were made before the senate committee on education, and the joint committee on retrenchment and reform. It chanced, however, that the State University was in urgent need of other assistance of a costly character, and the library bill, after trembling in the balance for some weeks, was allowed to give way to her other and perhaps more pressing demands.

An attempt should be made at the coming session to secure the passage of this bill, or one of similar character, and there are many good reasons for hope that if properly presented the measure will be adopted. No efforts should be spared on behalf of the Society to attain a result which will be of the greatest importance to the educational interests which are in the care of this Society, as the chartered trustee of the State.

OPINION OF UNIVERSITY BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following report for 1893-94, of the sub-committee of the Board of Visitors to the State University, on the University Library and the relations of the University to the State Historical Society, succinctly states the situation which confronts us, and deserves consideration:

The rapidly growing library of the University is occupying quarters already far too small for its proper administration, and it is plain to be seen that with the accessions of another year or two the officers in charge will find it impracticable even to display the books. It is impossible for the University to attain its highest measure of usefulness in the educational system of the State without a suitable library, housed in an adequate building, and conveniently situated for the use of the faculty and students. Carlyle has said, "The true university of our day is a collection of books," and to the truth of this dictum everyone familiar with the conduct of any modern institution of advanced learning will eagerly testify. That the University of Wisconsin has already achieved much success is largely attributable, we feel convinced, to the presence in Madison of the deservedly-famous library of the

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, now numbering some 170,000 volumes. This library, whose growth has more than kept pace with the growth of the University, has always been open, free, and under most liberal rules, to both students and professors; indeed, the last annual report of the Society shows that upon an average somewhat over ninety per cent of the users of the Society library, each year, are University people.

An inspection of the library of the Society in the State capitol, and an examination of its recent annual reports, convince the committee that it too is, as claimed by its officers, sadly in need of enlarged quarters. It has not actual space for the accessions of over four or five years more at the utmost, and is already much too cramped for the proper accommodation of its daily crowd of readers — one hundred persons and over often being almost literally packed in its reading rooms and alcoves. It appears that the rooms in the capitol occupied by the Society are greatly needed by the State government for legislative and administrative purposes. Again, grave doubts are entertained by architectural experts as to the structural safeness of that wing of the capitol, under the enormous and rapidly-increasing weight of the library. The Society also strongly urges, and we think with propriety, that there is grave danger from fire, in the present quarters, and that it is bad business policy to subject, any further than need be, this enormous collection — having an undoubted market value of nearly if not quite a million dollars, but in reality priceless — to the many hazards which now surround it.

The State Historical Society, by statute, holds all of its property in sacred trust for the State. It is the incorporated trustee of the State, and in no sense a private institution; its collections are the priceless possession of the whole people. It is conceded that it is the duty of the commonwealth properly to house these collections. Bills having this object in view have been before the legislature during the past three sessions, and appear to be growing in favor — questions of financial expediency alone being urged against them.

Thus both the Society and University libraries are in imperative need of new buildings. Both are the property of the State, and it is eminently proper that the State should meet their needs. Ninety per cent of the users of the Society library are connected with the State University; it is, and always has been, while a distinct institution, an important factor in the growth of the University; and in the advertisements of the latter the free use of the library has ever been urged as one of the chief attractions to intending students. But while the State Historical library will always largely be used by University students, particularly by graduate students, and others engaged in advanced work, not strictly scientific, it is true that this literary storehouse is used by less than one-third of the entire body of students. It is a mile

away from the campus, and the two-thirds lack either time or inclination to travel this mile. It is the experience of all colleges that the greater part of the library reading done by students is done in those occasional hours and half-hours between classes and lectures, which now often are wasted by the students of the University because the principal library is too far removed from them.

The proposed placing of the University and the Society libraries under one roof is, it appears to us, the only advisable solution of the problem. The Society library should go where it would meet the convenience of ninety per cent of its readers — a percentage that would be largely increased, by the way, were its library more convenient to the University, for the number of its University readers would at once be trebled. It is not likely that the State will ever consent to purchase a suitable site down town, at a cost of upwards of \$50,000; while by an arrangement entered into a year and a half ago, between the Regents and the Society, six lots are offered free, upon the lower campus. A union of the two libraries under one roof — with, however, distinct ownership as at present — would be an eminently desirable arrangement for all concerned.

(a) There is the greatest good to the greatest number.

(b) Were the libraries in immediate proximity, with one common reading room, duplication of books would be avoided. At present, in the effort of each to keep up a general reference library, an expensive duplication is constantly going on; thus is the money of the State frittered away to keep up two collections that are designed for practically the same constituency.

(c) The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, at present inadequately housed in the capitol, has voted to remove its excellent but now almost inaccessible library — a strong and rapidly-growing collection of scientific periodicals and transactions — to the joint building, if the latter is erected. Were all three reference libraries under the same roof, so that investigators could easily pass from one to the other, each could be built upon its own special lines: to the Academy could be left the collection of scientific periodicals and transactions, a work for which it is at present well equipped; the University could use its purchasing fund in the fields of literature and general science; while the Historical Society library could devote itself exclusively to the departments of history and economics, in which it has already made its reputation. Near by, in the law school building, is the new school of economics, history, and social science, with its own special library, which in time might profitably be moved to the new building. With all these special libraries, each intelligently and separately administered within one building, the combination would without doubt be the grandest collection of reference books west of the Alleghany mountains: reflecting credit upon all the institutions, and upon none more than

upon the Historical Society itself, under whose expert general directorship they no doubt all would be placed.

(d) The historical museum and portrait gallery is an important adjunct to the State Historical library. The 50,000 or more persons who now annually visit the former, in the capitol, would find, upon reaching the proposed new site, that they were in immediate reach of the finely-equipped geological and natural history museums in Science hall, the University buildings themselves, and the experimental farm — in fact, nearly every point of educational interest under State support being in a convenient group.

(e) The relatively small number of users of the State Historical Society library, outside of University circles, could easily be accommodated upon the excellent electric-car line, by which the lower campus is reached from the capitol in an average of four minutes.

(Signed)

CHAS. E. DYER.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

T. M. BLACKSTOCK.

EXPERT OPINIONS OF THE SOCIETY'S WORK.

We believe that the people of Wisconsin appreciate the work of the State Historical Society, and understand its value as a factor in the educational work of the commonwealth. But the fact that the Society has won a high reputation among American scholars at large is not as well known among us as it should be. During November, 1894, the corresponding secretary wrote to several representative American men of letters, whose work in history and economics has given them special — and in many cases intimate — knowledge of the library, inviting them, in view of this proposed appeal for a new building, to express in a few words their candid opinion of the Society and its work. All of the replies are printed below. The number could have been multiplied many times, for there are few American scholars of note who are not familiar, either by use or by reputation, with the Wisconsin Historical Society's library; but it is thought that those here given are sufficiently representative to indicate the drift of sentiment among experts concerning an institution which has brought honor to the State.

FROM HON. F. G. ADAMS,

Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, which ranks next to Wisconsin among Western historical societies:

"I am pleased to learn that an effort is to be made to secure, through your State legislature, provision for a commodious fire-proof building for the Library and Museum of your Society. I know of no library west of New England or New York which so much needs to be permanently cared for as the Library of your Society. I am sure that it is unsurpassed by any in its collections of original materials of history, and of rare books of history, science, the arts, sociology, politics, etc. It has been my pleasure to visit your rooms many times during the past seventeen years. Yours is the model historical library of the country. Its loss would be irreparable, and a great public calamity, not only to the people of Wisconsin, but to the whole country. It should be, by all means, placed beyond the reach of accident. I sincerely hope the effort contemplated will be successful."

FROM JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.,

President of the University of Michigan, and ex-President of the American Historical Association:

"I have been much gratified at hearing of the proposition to erect a new fire-proof building for the Library and Museum of your Society. The great value of your Library is known to all historical scholars in the country, and as I have walked through its well-stored alcoves I have felt a shudder of solicitude at such invaluable treasures being so exposed to peril from fire. It really would be an irreparable disaster, not only to Wisconsin, but to the whole country, if your Library should be destroyed by fire. I am sure that I only express the strong feeling of all historical students in the country when I say that the State of Wisconsin seems to us to owe it to itself to find a secure home for the treasures which it has in its possession."

FROM JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, D. C. L., LL. D.,

Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, ex-President of the Royal Society of Canada, and a leading authority on Canadian history:

"It is with much interest that I and other historical students have heard of your efforts to secure a new and well-equipped fire-proof building for the Library and Museum of your Society, which in the past has

done such excellent work for the Western states. I hope that these efforts will be supported by the intelligence and culture of the State to which the Society is an honour. The members of the national society of Canada, the Royal Society, will gladly aid you by their sympathy."

FROM DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON,

Of Philadelphia, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and author of *The American Race, Essays of an Americanist, The Language of Palaeolithic Man, Rig-Veda Americanus*, etc.:

"When in Madison in 1893, attending the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, I visited the rooms and looked over the Library of your Society. Before my visit I was familiar with its publications. They have always ranked among the very best issued by any State Historical Society in our country; and the legislature of your State cannot make a wiser appropriation of public funds than to provide all needed facilities for the continuance of the excellent work done by your Society."

FROM HON. RICHARD A. BROCK,

Secretary of Southern Historical Society, and editor of the *Southern Historical Society Papers* — a leading authority on Virginia history:

"The noble Library which the Wisconsin Historical Society has been the means of accumulating would be a pre-eminent distinction to any State in the Union. The publications of the Society have, too, most usefully contributed to our country's history. They are held in high regard by students. It was my privilege to have held correspondence with the late secretary of the Society, Dr. Draper, for many years, and I profited much by his counsel and advice.

"His warm encouragement was a stimulant for me to undertake the secretaryship of the Virginia Historical Society, a position which I held for eighteen years.

"The eleven volumes edited by me, and published by the Society, were thus largely an inspiration of your Society through my lamented, deceased friend.

"I sincerely hope that your Society may receive from your State the adequate accommodation so richly deserved."

FROM ALEXANDER BROWN, ESQ.,

Of Norwood, Va., author of *Genesis of the United States*, etc.:

"Some years ago, in correspondence with the late Lyman C. Draper, LL. D., I became impressed with the great — I may say with the *unique* — importance of the manuscript collections of your Society, especially relative to our Western states; and being aware of the irreparable losses which we have sustained by fires at Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Richmond, I most earnestly hope, as a student of American history, that your Society and your University Regents may secure the necessary fire-proof buildings. I know of no other one act by which your legislature could so greatly benefit *the past, the present, and the future.*"

FROM DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL. D., F. R. S. C.,

Dominion Archivist of Canada:

"Having known by experience the value of the services rendered to history by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, it was a matter of great gratification to me to learn that there was a prospect of the Society obtaining better quarters for the housing and rendering more accessible the valuable collections now in possession of the Society. As a worker in a similar class of subjects, I cannot but congratulate you and the other members of your committee on this approaching benefit, not to the Society alone, but to all the investigators of the documents relating to the history of your State and to that of your country at large; and, believing in the public spirit of your citizens and their representatives, I can entertain no doubt of the action they will take in placing so valuable a collection beyond the risk of damage, so far as that can be secured by human effort."

FROM GEN. CHARLES W. DARLING,

Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society (Utica, N. Y.), the author of numerous historical papers, and an authority on New York history:

"The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is certainly doing very valuable work in connection with historical matters, not only in the State of Wisconsin, but also in every State in the Union, and every cultured individual should be willing and ready to aid it in its effort to secure a well-appointed fire-proof building for its Library and Museum."

FROM GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER,

Of New York, author of many monographs on matters connected with the history of the War of Secession, Early New York, the Netherlands, etc. He is, also, one of the leading military critics in this country:

"From my long acquaintance with your Society, it is no flattery to say that in many respects none other has done its business with greater exactness, promptness, and propriety. You know I have had considerable experience in such lines. As to its utility there can be no question. It is an honor to so young a State to possess such an institution or organization, and it seems to me if I had a voice in the appropriation of State funds I would raise it emphatically in favor of subsidizing liberally that which is not only a credit to the commonwealth, but to the country."

FROM HON. MELVIL DEWEY,

Director of New York State Library, and ex-President of the American Library Association,—one of the foremost library experts in America:

"I am glad to learn that an effort is to be made for a suitable fire-proof building for the State Historical Society and the libraries. Wisconsin has always occupied a foremost position in the great Northwest, and its great University is now marked by the rapidity with which it is taking a leading place among American institutions of learning. The work of your Historical Society has been universally recognized as of the highest value; but librarians have long wondered that a State so generous to education and letters should run the terrible risk of storing your great libraries in anything but a thoroughly fire-proof building. It is a mere question of time when they will be destroyed, and if burned all the money in the treasury could not fully replace them, for you have so many things of which no other copies are obtainable. Every librarian or scholar the world over feels a personal interest in seeing your splendid collections safely housed. If the building could be placed nearer the University, where more and more the great use of these collections will be made, it would be vastly better than to have it attached to the State House."

FROM COL. REUBEN T. DURRETT,

Of Louisville, President of the Filson Club, and author of numerous works on Kentucky history, in which field he is without doubt the leading authority:

"It is more than pleasing to me to learn that an effort is being made to secure a new building for the Library and the Museum of the State

Historical Society of Wisconsin. I regard the collection of books and specimens belonging to this Society as among the very best in the land. A few years ago, while I was in Madison, I had access to this collection, and shall always remember how adequately they met my historical and archaeological investigations. It was plain to me, however, that the quarters in which these treasures were stored were not adequate, and that they were liable to destruction at any moment by not being in a fire-proof building. I do hope that the friends of this valuable collection of books and specimens may succeed in securing suitable and ample and safe quarters, where the books and specimens may increase from time to time, as they naturally will, and be safe from fire. Posterity could never forgive the crime of their destruction if they should be consumed by fire, which can be so easily prevented by placing them in a fire-proof building."

FROM DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON,

Of New York, author of *A History of the United States and its People*,
The Hoosier Schoolmaster, etc.:

"I am glad that an effort is to be made to secure a fire-proof building for the safe-keeping of the inestimable treasures of the Wisconsin Historical Society. How it has come about that your library is so much richer than others of the kind I do not know, but the fame of your rare collections has even reached Europe. Your library is one of the glories of the country, and in the eyes of scholars it is the greatest glory of Wisconsin. The loss of your collection would be an irreparable loss to the history of the country—a loss to the world's scholarship. To secure it from danger is a duty of the highest patriotism."

FROM DR. WILLIAM HENRY EGLE,

State Librarian of Pennsylvania, and author of several standard works on the history of that State:

"I am really glad to learn that your Society proposes to renew its efforts in securing a fire-proof building for its priceless Library. Of all the state historical societies, the collection of Wisconsin is one of the most valuable, and it would be a serious loss to historic and literary culture if it should ever be destroyed. From what I know of it from others, the collection has been greatly appreciated by scholars in different parts of the Union, and I trust that your efforts may be successful in inducing the legislature of Wisconsin to provide for the erection of a new building, by and through which all students may be accommodated in their researches into the history of America. Your Historical Society

has done a great work; and not only yourself, but those who have preceded you, should be held in lasting memory for what has been accomplished.

"In this era, when representative literary men must consult all the large libraries in the country, it is of great importance that such valuable collections as Wisconsin's should be accessible to them. I trust, therefore, that your legislature will appreciate any efforts made looking toward this end."

FROM HON. SAMUEL A. GREEN,

Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and author of numerous works on New England history:

"I am glad to learn that there is a movement on foot to provide a fire-proof building for your Historical Society and other kindred associations. Your collection of books, etc., is simply invaluable to Wisconsin in particular, and to the great Northwest in general; and the influence of the work done by your members is felt throughout the country. If any accident should befall your library, I know not how many of the books could ever be replaced. The strongest argument that could be made before any legislative committee, in favor of a State appropriation, might be found in a set of your *Collections*, where every page of the twelve volumes furnishes valid reasons for liberal help."

FROM WILLIAM R. HARPER, LL. D.,

President of the University of Chicago:

"The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society is one of the best things that have been done for scholarship in the West. Its admirable selection of material makes it rank with the very few really great libraries of America. In the interest of a knowledge of the history of our country, I trust that its priceless material may be put in a safe place."

FROM ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH. D.,

Professor of American History in Harvard University, editor of "Epochs of American History" series, author of *Formation of the Union*, etc.:

"Learning that there is a movement to provide your Library with a suitable fire-proof building, I desire to say that the Library of the State Historical Society is recognized by scholars throughout the country as being one of the best and most valuable in the West. It is indispensable for every student of the growth and development of the Western

states, and that subject is one which is more and more coming to be recognized as an essential in the study of the history of the United States. Money spent upon a suitable building will be a contribution to science, and will reflect credit upon the generous people of Wisconsin."

FROM COL. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,

Of Cambridge, Mass., military and naval historian of Massachusetts, and author of a *History of the United States* and many other historical works:

"I am very glad to hear that an effort is to be made to secure a proper and ample building for your great collection. Every historical student in this country recognizes the great services already rendered by the Wisconsin Historical Society, and will rejoice to hear that they are to be farther facilitated by the possession of a proper building."

FROM PROF. B. A. HINSDALE,

Of the University of Michigan, and author of *The Old Northwest*, etc.:

"It is with lively feelings of pleasure that I hear of the movement to construct a suitable building for the housing of the State Historical Society, the State University Library, etc. The proposition will be received in the same spirit by every student and scholar in the country who is well informed in the premises. While I have not been able hitherto to use, for literary purposes, the collections of historical material that have been gathered at Madison, I have had the pleasure of informing myself, both by visits and otherwise, of their great value; and it seems to me highly desirable that these materials should be so disposed of that they may become of even greater value than at present to the scholars of the commonwealth and of the nation. Every historical scholar in the Northwest, certainly, has a personal interest in these materials, either direct or indirect. It is painful to think of their being exposed to the hazard of fire, or even of their being housed under conditions that do not admit of their larger usefulness. I hope the movement in which you are so deeply interested will be as successful as it is meritorious."

FROM HON. GEORGE F. HOAR,

Of Worcester, Mass., U. S. Senator, and well-known as an historical writer:

"I hope the legislature of Wisconsin will not hesitate to provide a suitable fire-proof building for your collections. I have never had an

opportunity to visit your Library. But I have heard much of its treasures. They will grow in value and estimation as the years go by. The destruction of such collections, relating to the earlier history of a great state, is an irreparable and most grievous loss. Massachusetts has not yet ceased to lament the loss to her early history of the destruction of Gov. Hutchinson's papers by a mob shortly before the Revolutionary War. The outrage almost makes a Tory of the most zealous patriot when he thinks of it. You have some treasures for which New England collectors would almost give their eyes.'

FROM J. N. LARNED, ESQ.,

Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library, ex-President of the American Library Association, and editor of *History for Ready Reference*:

"Wisconsin is very fortunate if it has another institution which it may feel proud of as reasonably as of the Library of its State Historical Society, and which has equal claims upon its interest and care. Such a collection of the fundamental material of American history — in some respects the most important in the United States, and ranking in all respects with the two or three greatest historical libraries of the country — imposes upon the State a serious obligation and duty, not merely to itself, but to the nation at large. The remarkable treasure of manuscripts and books, so laboriously and ably collected at Madison, ought not to be regarded as a Wisconsin possession alone, but held in trust for America; and the trust is assuredly one which confers great honor on the State. That the Library should not be safely and adequately housed, in a worthy building, seems very strange to those in other parts of the country who know its immense value and importance. I sincerely hope that the efforts now being made to secure such a building will be speedily successful."

FROM DR. JAMES MAC ALISTER,

Formerly Superintendent of Milwaukee Public Schools, and now President of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia:

"I hope that the efforts of the Historical Society will be successful in securing a fire-proof building for its Library and Museum. Its collection of books is one of the most valuable in this country, and the Library has a reputation among scholars and literary workers equal to that enjoyed by the larger libraries of a similar character in the Eastern states. While a resident of Wisconsin, I had a fair knowledge of the Library and had occasion to use it frequently. The State has reason to be proud of this institution and it is worthy of support, not only because of its intrinsic

value, but for its educational influence. No collection of books like this is safe in a large building used for other purposes, and the tendency everywhere is to provide separate buildings specially adapted to the preservation of books and historical collections."

FROM EDWARD GAY MASON, ESQ.,

President of the Chicago Historical Society, author of many monographs on Illinois history, and editor of several publications of his Society:

"I am very glad to give my testimony to the great value of the work of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and of its collections. They are known and appreciated by literary men and historical students all over our country. I regard this Society as a great educational force, the advantages of which are felt by the whole Northwest, and indeed throughout the nation. It is only to-day that I have read a tribute which the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt paid to your collections in his latest work, and I am sure that many others, as well as myself, gladly endorse it. The State of Wisconsin can do nothing better for its people henceforth than to erect a suitable building in which to properly house this Society and its associates in the departments of science, art and letters. I sincerely hope that the new project will succeed."

FROM HON. JOHN G. NICOLAY,

Of Washington, D. C., one of the authors of *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, one of the editors of Abraham Lincoln's *Complete Works*, and author of *The Outbreak of Rebellion* ("Campaigns of the Civil War" series):

"I am heartily rejoiced to hear that a movement is in progress in your State to secure the erection of a separate and fire-proof building for the Library and Museum of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. If the members of your legislature could only realize, as thoroughly as twenty years of historical research have impressed upon me, the value of your vast Library, they would vote the necessary appropriation without delay. The legislator more than any other intellectual worker needs the lights of past experience, as reflected in authentic history; and correct history can only be written from contemporaneous records in manuscript and print collected in the great libraries, and freely accessible to the investigation and criticism of students. I sincerely trust that yours, now the third in size in the Union, will not only be secure from every danger of loss by fire, but also given abundant room for future growth and ready usefulness."

FROM HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Of the United States Civil Service Commission, and author of *Winning of the West*, and many other historical works:

"I can conscientiously say that I don't think that in the entire country there is a single historical society which has done better work for American history than yours, and but one or two can rank with it at all. Every American scholar, and in particular every American historian, is under a debt to your Society, and a debt to the State of Wisconsin, for having kept it up. I earnestly hope that you will get your new building."

FROM WILLIAM P. TRENT, PH. D.,

Professor of History in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and author of *William Gilmore Simms* ("American Men of Letters" series), etc.:

"You rank with the Massachusetts Society as a model of all that a true historical society should be. I know of nothing that the State of Wisconsin has more cause to be proud of than your Society, and any other state or country ought to be proud of it. * * * I sincerely trust that your legislature will see fit to give you all you ask for and need, and I hope that my own section will see in the success of your Society and its work a model to follow and a goal to strive for."

FROM WOODROW WILSON, PH. D.,

Professor of Jurisprudence in Princeton College, and author of *Division and Reunion*, *Congressional Government*, *The State*, etc.:

"I have had several opportunities of becoming acquainted with the unique character of the collection of books, manuscripts, and pamphlets relating to American history possessed by the Wisconsin Historical Society; and I have no hesitation in saying that its loss or impairment would be nothing less than a national calamity, so far as the scholarship of the country is concerned.

"It gratifies me very much to learn that there is now a definite prospect of putting it beyond the danger of loss or injury by securing a fire-proof building in which to place it. Certainly no legislative grant could more directly contribute to the best interests of scholarship and patriotism than a grant to preserve such records as you possess. I shall look forward to the success of the efforts now being made in that direction, with the greatest interest and the liveliest hope."

FROM REV. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, D. C. L., LL. D.,

Of Boston, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the United States
of the Egypt Exploration Fund:

"We in Boston hold the Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in high estimation, both for its rich and varied treasures and for its great usefulness as an educational force. Your State may well be proud of it, and should place so invaluable a collection in an absolutely fire-proof building. The age in which we live will not tolerate neglect of such a duty."

FROM JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D.,

Librarian of Harvard University, editor of *The Narrative and Critical History of America*, and author of *Christopher Columbus, Cartier to Frontenac*, etc.:

"Your scheme is an interesting one. To unite kindred societies under one roof has great advantages. There was a project of the kind in Boston a few years ago, but it came to naught. It deserves to succeed with you, and your Society and its Library should have all the advantages to accrue from such a scheme, for it well deserves it."

Such generous words as these, from scholars of other states, who are well qualified as experts to judge of the work of the Society, are indeed encouraging, and inspire in us a firm belief that the coming legislature and their successors will not fail by needed aid to assure the continuance of that work upon a plane commensurate with the dignity of the commonwealth.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Corresponding Secretary.

EARLY SHIPPING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER, LL. D.

[Address delivered at the Forty-second Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 13, 1894.]

Walking down to the oldest pier in the city of Superior, I saw on the right the shattered wreck of a vessel. This ruinous heap,—keel, keelson, with ribs, as well as something of stem, stern, and sheathing,—I was told to be all that remained of the "Algonquin," an old-timer which some people believed the first decked vessel that had reached the head of the lake.

This amphibious mass, lying half on land and half on water, I perceived to be highly prized as a quarry of curios. The rusting spikes had tinged the water-logged oak with charming tints, and hence canes, chairs, and tables had been fashioned out of the hulk. Seeing these things, full both of associations and of intrinsic beauty, I quoted Shakespeare:

" Nothing of it that doth fade,
But hath suffered a sea change,
Into something rich and strange."

What manner of vessel the "Algonquin" had been, where she hailed from, when she was built, and when she perished, were questions I found no one to answer.

Fortunately one of my friends in Detroit had been early in government employ on the great lake. By writing him I found what I sought,—that he had seen the "Algonquin" on the first day of June, 1840, at the Soo,¹ where she had just been dragged over the portage on ways and rollers. She was a schooner of about sixty tons, built in Lorain, a town about twenty miles west of Cleveland, by the Ohio Fishing and Mining Company in 1839.

¹ Modern popular name for the Sault Ste. Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron.—ED.

The first Methodist missionary, Pitezel, relates¹ that in the fall of 1844 he had hoped to sail up the lake on the "Algonquin," but learned at the Soo that she had been chartered for carrying supplies to Fort Wilkins — a post which had been established at Copper Harbor the summer before. I find an account of the "Algonquin," which from 1845 was commanded by Capt. John McKay, who finally bought her as an active agent in developing the settlement and commerce of Lake Superior. According to a statement by the captain's son, her dimensions were fifty-four feet in length, twenty-six feet beam, five feet in depth of hold, ribs five by six inches spaced thirteen inches apart with one and a half inch planking. These figures may enable experts to estimate her real tonnage, which is variously stated: Steere says 50 tons, Hubbard 60, and Houghton 70.

In 1853 she became the fishing smack of Captain Davis, and nearly a decade after died of old age. Growing leaky, she was abandoned, and sank not far from where her remains now lie. According to Voltaire, when men die old their death is not much noticed, in fact they scarcely notice it themselves. So fared it with the "Algonquin." Age is thrown into unregarded corners. My inquiries about her had scarcely begun when I ascertained that she was by no means the first decked vessel on Lake Superior. Others came to my knowledge which were there before her — not only in 1835, and then in 1823, but in 1815 and even in the first decade of our century. The next surprise was, ascertaining that a bark of 95 tons had crossed the great lake many a time before the year 1800, and sometimes ten times in a single year. Nor was this all. In 1785 a schooner had arrived at the Soo for passing up the rapid, while another had been built above that descent in 1771, and yet another forty years earlier, or about 1731. "In the lowest deep, a lower deep." In view of such disclosures one is ready to exclaim: We may next expect that the first land on which the ark of Noah rested will turn out to be the shore of Lake Superior, which geologists agree is the oldest spot on the face of the earth.

All sailing vessels on our grandest lake, during the last cen-

¹ John H. Pitezel's *Lights and Shades of Missionary Life* (Cincinnati, 1883), p. 61.—Ed.

tury and the first four decades of the present, owed their existence to fur. Throughout that period fur was king, and pre-eminently on that innermost lake. Hence, as early as 1679 DuLhut was already a fur-dealer on the site of the city which now bears his name.¹ There he feared no English or other rival. There he could laugh at restrictions which fettered traders in Canada. There furs were best and prices lowest.

We cease to wonder that the furor for fur was born so early and lived so long, when we glance at the career of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was incorporated in 1670. Their price current for a beaver, when brought to their posts, was a quart of brandy, much watered; or, if preferred, a dozen needles, or twenty flints, or four fire-steels. What they thus bought they sold at such rates that for a hundred years their dividends never fell below sixty per cent. They realized the best speculation imagined by poets, which is:

"To buy a fool up at the price he is worth,
And sell him for that which he puts on himself."

No modern speculator has better understood the three ground-rules of success, namely, multiplication, division, and *silence*. Their watchword was "Mum." Hence, nothing in my research has been so hard as to ascertain what the Hudson's Bay Company accomplished in ship-building on our grandest lake.

The earliest builder of a vessel on Lake Superior, with sails larger than an Indian blanket, whose name has been discovered in the New Dominion archives at Ottawa, was La Ronde, a Frenchman, who about 1731 had already constructed at his own expense a bark of forty tons, though he was obliged to transport the rigging and other materials as far as the Soo in canoes.² His reward was the monopoly of the fur trade at La Pointe — the only post on the south shore of the lake for a century afterward. He thus became an autocrat there. Madelaine island, on Bellin's map, issued at Paris in 1745, is printed "Isle de La Ronde."

No doubt the Catholic church helped La Ronde in his ship-building, for he would give missionaries a free passage to an

¹ Parkman's *La Salle*, p. 257.

² *Minnesota Historical Society Collections*, v., p. 425.

inviting field — the asylum where their converts, when driven from Lake Simcoe by Iroquois, had found the safest refuge. He must also have been helped by some of those French who were then sanguine of success in opening a short-cut to China through the most western of mediterranean lakes. From that point, in 1722, Charlevoix tried hard to adventure to the Pacific. Others may have aided him as a prospector for copper, surface indications of which, and indeed Eshcol clusters, were abundant in his domain. In 1740 La Ronde was sick, and went to Montreal. In 1747 his son is mentioned as on his way to his father's western post.

It is a pity we know no more concerning the fates and fortunes of the pioneer sloop. But if its career was as long as the "Algonquin's," it did not come to its end before companions of its own class had been launched on the same water. About 1766, Capt. Jonathan Carver spent a year in coasting Lake Superior. He states that "the French, while they were in possession of Canada, had kept a small schooner on this lake."¹ In the *Calendar of Canadian Archives* we have a notice of the loss of this vessel, soon after the conquest of Canada in 1763.² Agents now at work in Paris, as the New Dominion archivist writes me, may probably find what we so long for, regarding the earliest of white man's vessels on the innermost of lakes. La Salle's sloop, the "Griffin," launched just above Niagara in 1679, was never heard of after that year. The French never built another vessel on Lake Erie. Upon the uppermost lake fur was of a better quality and far more plentiful, and trade safer from both English rivals and Indian hostiles. They therefore chose to build on Superior, and not on Erie. The date of the earliest launch in Detroit was 1769, and that by English.

Within less than a decade after the British had mastered Lake Superior, another decked vessel was launched on its north shore at Point aux Pins. This point, where La Ronde and other French seem to have had their ship-yards, is seven miles above the Soo. One Henry Baxter had gone over to London, reinforcing the reports of Carver with such stories about virgin

¹ Carver's *Travels*, p. 134.

² *Calendar of Canadian Archives*, 1888, p. 64.

copper, and such specimens of that mineral, that a company was there formed which furnished money for mining. Early in 1770, Baxter and his money-bags were at the Soo. He joined with Alexander Henry, a trader from New Jersey, as well as Boston agents and partners, who composed a company for working Superior mines. In August, 1770, they laid the keel of a sloop of 70 tons, and during the following winter finished a barge. Henry says: "Early in May, 1771, we departed [in our barge] from our ship-yard three leagues from the Soo. We crossed to the south side of the lake, and coasted westward till we reached the Ontonagon, where we landed miners and arranged everything for their accommodation during the winter, and returned to the Soo."¹ In the spring of 1772 the southern mine had caved in and was abandoned. Henry continues: "In August, 1772, we launched our sloop and carried miners to the copper ore on the north side of the lake. In 1773 we carried them as far as the river Pic [which is half way to Port Arthur] and sent copper to England, but the partners declined entering into further expenses. So in 1774 Mr. Baxter disposed of the sloop."²

The failure of this enterprise is ascribed by the best authorities not to any mismanagement, but to the extreme difficulties of forwarding supplies, especially provisions, to the miners. But that the project was born out of due time, would at all events have been soon demonstrated by what Carver calls "the distracted situation of affairs"—meaning the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. No doubt the sloop fell into the hands of fur traders who well knew the value of such a craft for their business, and some of whose firms may already have made more than one vessel as large, regarding which no chronicle remains. However this may be, nine years after Baxter's sale, when the Northwest Fur Company was organized in 1783, one of their first endeavors was to secure a decked vessel on the chief lake. With this view, in 1784, they petitioned the military governor of Canada for permission to build a vessel at Detroit, to be sent early in the spring to the Soo, for the purpose of getting her

¹ *Travels and Adventures of Alexander Henry*, pp. 226-234.

² *Ibid.*

up the falls and to be employed on Lake Superior. They showed that canoes could not supply their demands, but that a large vessel was needed to carry merchandise and provisions to the Grand Portage,¹ and was indispensable for the prosecution of their trade in furs.²

Their petition was promptly granted, and a schooner named the "Beaver" was at once constructed. Her dimensions were, keel thirty-four feet, beam thirteen, and hold four feet; cost £1,843 13s 2d. She arrived at the foot of the Soo in May, 1785. For some unexplained reason, however, it proved impossible to bring her then over the portage.³

But no doubt the "Beaver" was either brought over another season, or some similar craft was very soon prepared. For such a vessel became a necessity immediate and constant. The headquarters of the Northwest Company were established about thirty miles west of Port Arthur. The spot was called Grand Portage because by a land-carriage of nine miles from that point goods reached navigable water on Pigeon river. Through this stream, and others interlocking, they could be transported in canoes to multitudinous posts, many of which — thanks to felicitous positions — could intercept Indian trade which had before gone to Hudson's Bay. But in order to equip these posts the same year, merchandise must arrive at Grand Portage by mid-summer. For this purpose, the utmost dispatch was demanded in the transit from the Soo. Otherwise goods forwarded from Montreal at the opening of navigation could not be brought to their market till the close of the second season. Manifestly they needed something which could bestride the waves like a colossus, when shallow bauble boats of weak, untimbered sides, that did not fly to harbor, became a toast for Neptune.

We have a description of such a vessel which in the last year of last century was, it may be, already a dozen years old. Harmon, a Vermont boy who had enlisted in the fur company's service, had made his way to the Soo in thirty-three days from Mont-

¹ See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., pp. 123-125, for historical sketch of Grand Portage.— Ed.

² *Cal. Canad. Arch.*, 1888, pp. 64-72.

³ *Id.*, 1890, p. 50.

real, on the last of May, 1800. He there at Pine Point inspected the company's vessel and was informed by the captain that she would carry as many as ninety-five tons, and that she made four or five trips to Grand Portage every season. A saw-mill at the Soo was preparing lumber for her to transport, and a canal had been cut on the Canadian side so that loaded canoes might need no portage for conveying their freight to the vessel.¹ In 1798 the Northwest Company had had a British garrison for a decade at Grand Portage; they had in their pay 1,205 employes; and as no crops were raised at their posts they were forced to carry food as well as other supplies over the lake—an additional proof that they must have early provided on that water a vessel with larger sails than Indian blankets. The crowning proof, however, lies in the fact that such a vessel—named the "Speedwell"—was afloat there in 1789, and flying the flag of their most formidable competitor, the Hudson's Bay Company.²

The rivalry of competing corporations is now fierce, but it is tame compared with that of the clashing fur companies. For their thrusts and counter-thrusts I find no parallel, save in the *odium theologicum* between the Greek and Latin churches. In their ecclesiastical antagonism it is reported that when one party was proud of a skull of Peter, a twelve-year-old fisher boy, the other produced the skull of the selfsame Peter, full grown and chief of the apostles. It could not have been long after the Hudson's Bay men hoisted their banner on the "Speedwell" before she encountered a foeman worthy of her steel, and battling for the Northwesters. A proverb declares:

"Where'er for God we holy churches rear,
Beside them Satan's chapels soon appear."

Which company gave proof of the more devil-wit it would be hard to decide.

During the first years of the nineteenth century, several other decked vessels appeared on Lake Superior. At the beginning of the year 1812 the Northwesters reported to the Canadian government that in case of war they would put at its disposal

¹ D. W. Harmon's *Journal*, p. 37.

² *U. S. Service Mag.*, ii., p. 458. Article by a medical officer on the lake fleet in the War of 1812-15.

one vessel of 120 tons that could carry six or eight guns, and another of 60 tons.¹ Nor were these two the whole of the Superior fleet, for in July, 1814, three others were captured by the Americans, namely: the "Perseverance," of 85 tons, the schooner "Mink," of 45 tons, and the sloop "Nancy," of 38 tons. As an indemnity for two of them, £3,500 were paid the company by the British government.²

There was yet another schooner on the uppermost lake before 1812. This was the "Recovery," which through fear of American privateers was secreted in one of the deep-water canyons at the northeast end of Isle Royale. Her spars were taken out, and being covered with brushwood she lay undetected until the termination of hostilities. Then, put again in commission, she was after a while run down the rapids, and under Captain Fellows she was engaged in the Lake Erie lumber trade. Wrecked at last near Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, her skeleton there was long pointed out to strangers.³

It is possible that the Northwest Company had no sailing vessel on Superior after the war which closed in 1815. An act of Congress in 1816, which forbade their doing business within the limits of the United States, led them to sell out to John Jacob Astor, who styled himself the American Fur Company. But their sale may have included more than one vessel. Moreover, it is certain that in 1822 a schooner bearing the British ensign was sailing on Lake Superior.⁴ This vessel was commanded by Lieutenant Bayfield of the British navy, who in that year and the next made a far better survey and chart of that lake than had been hitherto attempted. This service for the admiralty was rewarded by the immediate promotion of Bayfield, who at length became an admiral; and it is fitly commemorated in the name of a Wisconsin city and county.

If Astor had bought no decked vessel he probably built one soon. His need of such a craft was similar to that of the com-

¹ *Mich. Pion. Colls*, x., p. 68, and *Cal. Canad. Arch.*.

² These three vessels seem to have been at first reserved by the fur company for carrying on their business during the war.

³ T. Houghton, *Mineral Region of Lake Superior* (Buffalo, 1846).

⁴ *Major Long's Expedition*, ii., p. 181.

pany he had supplanted. Having hired the same men who had done the work of the old company, he would naturally adopt their methods. The Wisconsin Historical Society has published a list of his employes in 1818 and 1819.¹ More than one-fifth of them appear on that roster as stationed at Fond du Lac — that is, operating at posts radiating from the head of Lake Superior. Of these fifty-eight Fond du Lac agents, eleven drew salaries of \$1,000 or upward. One was paid \$2,400.

In 1834 the timbers and planks for the brig "John Jacob Astor" were fashioned at Charlestown, Ohio, and the next spring they were carried to the Soo on the schooner "Bridget." The keel of the "Astor" was laid above the falls May 17, 1835, and she sailed for La Pointe on the 15th of August. She was rated at 112 tons, and after nine years was wrecked at Copper Harbor in the equinoctial storm of Sept. 21, 1844. It is hard to believe that Astor, succeeding to the business of the Northwest Company, waited well-nigh a score of years before following their example of ship-building, or that his first experiment was on so large a scale as his namesake brig.

In regard to the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels on Superior, mention has been made of the "Speedwell" as there in 1789. The "Whitefish" was chronicled by Bela Hubbard as at the Soo in 1840, and she was but two or three years younger than the "Astor." The "Elizabeth" and the "Isabel" are described as two others of their navy. They are well remembered by the older inhabitants of the Soo.

In 1837 the American Fur Company built the "Madelaine," of about 20 tons, sailed by Captain Angus, and employed chiefly in fishing. Within two years she was stranded at the upper end of Minnesota Point. This wreck was much talked of in the spring of 1839, when Vincent Roy first came down St. Louis river. The "William Brewster," a schooner of the American Fur Company, was of 73 tons and launched in 1838. Her frame was prepared in Euclid, Ohio. Having run down the rapids in 1842, she then saw service on Lake Erie.

In regard to steam vessels, the "Sam Ward" is erroneously

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii., p 170.

believed by some to have been the first on our largest lake. The truth is, that that craft was not seen there before 1848. It seems certain that the first steamer was the "Independence," a propeller of 280 tons. It was 1845 when she first arrived in Copper Harbor. This propeller's maximum speed in good weather was four miles an hour. In the same year in which she had been drawn over the portage, Vincent Roy came in her to La Pointe, which she reached November 1, 1845.

In 1846, another steamer, also of 280 tons, the "Julia Palmer," appears. According to Judge Steere, her bones are still visible some eight miles west of Point Iroquois. In that year, 1846, the census of the Lake Superior navy, as made by Jacob Houghton, was as follows: Nine sail vessels, namely — three of seventy tons, "Algonquin," "Swallow," "Merchant;" four of forty tons, "Uncle Tom," "Chippewa," "Fur Trader," "Siskowit;" one of fifty tons, the "Whitefish."

Two years earlier, in 1844, mining had begun in earnest, an industry which multiplied both steamers and sail vessels. It was, however, the completion of the ship canal at the Soo, opened May 21, 1855,—and pre-eminently the deeper canal of 1881,—which broke down the barrier between sea-going ships and our central sea. In 1883, the completion of the railway from the Pacific to Duluth first made Lake Superior the mediterranean highway of commerce from farthest West to farthest East. Now the last and greatest need, the one thing needful, is deep waterways — the Toronto international convention's end and aim.

We mark the advance of navigation on Lake Superior as we contrast the "Beaver," I have described as built in 1784, and the "Northwest," built a century and a decade later. The former's keel was thirty-four feet, the latter's length was 400, wanting one rod; thirty-four feet was the depth of one, the other's was four; the ancient vessel cost \$9,000, the modern a hundred times more; the one could give no real accommodation to a single passenger, the other could carry 400 amid more tasteful surroundings than I have discovered in most Old World palaces. Last summer I was in such a company from end to end of the great lake. As to electrics, the "Northwest" surpassed every

one of the three and twenty sea-going steamers which had borne me around the terraqueous globe. In no point was it far behind ocean grey-hounds. On the Inland Sea of Japan, the "Kobi Maru" pleased me so well that I longed to imitate Peter Schlemihl, who clapped whatever took his fancy into a magic purse, and when he had need took it out again. So I threatened the captain that I would purse up his ship and crew for launching on all oceans I should encounter in rounding the world. Happy the traveler who shall carry in his pocket the new-crowned empress of our most imperial lake, or who shall traverse that lake of lakes encompassed in her arms.

Furs, alike for their beauty and utility, have been coveted the world over and through all ages. They are equally serviceable for a glory and for a covering, so that nature affords nothing better to warm a monarch than the fur that has warmed a bear. The finer varieties — beaver, otter, mink, marten, and wild cat — were early discovered by the French and their successors to be at their fullest and best, as well as easiest to procure, either in a ring around Superior, or in regions to which that water was the royal road. It is therefore no wonder that large vessels began to be constructed at an early day, and that they continued to be fabricated so long as that country continued to be the hunter's paradise, whether he sought ermine for judges, or sables for settled age or the light and careless livery of youth.

Again, ship-building must needs grow with the growth of mining industries, which sprang up in luxuriant life as soon as the lacustrine copper and iron treasures were revealed — the richest deposits known. Added to this the discovery of wheat oceans westward, balanced by the miraculous movement of coal from the east, giving ship-masters assurance of freight both ways, have given birth to the witty inventions of the world-famous "whale-backs," and raised the tonnage on our chiefest lake to more millions than pass through the Suez canal, that conflux of commerce from all the continents. The exports alone, the current season, are valued at more than a hundred and fifty millions.

After all, iron and copper mining on Lake Superior — tributary

agriculture westward, and coal-digging eastward — are still in their infancy. The greatest is behind. When they have done their perfect work, what shall Superior navigation become? It must be something worthy of that lake's peerless magnitude and felicitous position — at once the key to both oceans, and the bond of perfectness to unify them both. We see much, but we see only

“The baby figure of a giant mass
Of things to come at large,”

which in the r seeds and weak beginnings lie intreasured.

THE FREE SOIL PARTY IN WISCONSIN.

BY THEODORE CLARKE SMITH, A. M.

(Paper presented at the Forty-second Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 13, 1894.)

While Wisconsin was still a frontier region, its prevailing political feeling was that of the Western or Jacksonian Democracy. The hard necessities of the struggle for existence, the lack of wealth and of culture, tended to create an equality of social conditions which led to a strong sense of political equality. Since the Democratic party from the days of Jefferson had always claimed this as a central principle, that party was popular in Wisconsin.

But in 1854 an election took place which turned a Democratic majority of 5,000 into a minority of 7,000, and placed a new party, the Republican, in a position of power which with few interruptions it has maintained to the present day. The immediate cause of this sudden and permanent change was the widespread indignation resulting from the passage by the Democratic majority in congress of Stephen A. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill; but this indignation was rendered possible only by the growth of a new anti-slavery and anti-Southern feeling strong enough to counterbalance the traditional preference of Wisconsin people for Democracy and the Democratic party. Unless the way had been thus prepared for it, the Republican party of 1854 could never in Wisconsin have overcome the prejudices of thousands in favor of the Whig and Democratic organizations.

Now what was the cause of this sectional and anti-slavery feeling of 1854? It is easy to say that for the country at large it was an inevitable outgrowth of economic and constitutional conditions, and in Wisconsin the strong local sentiment was a part of the general movement; but that in reality tells us nothing about the means. For the agency which stirred the

Northern conscience, excited Northern feeling, and kept the question of slavery-extension before the minds of the people far from Washington and also far from any slave territory, we must look to the anti-slavery agitators and still more to the distinctively political anti-slavery organizations, the so-called Liberty and Free Soil parties. In Wisconsin, particularly, it is hard to conceive a Republican party arising fully equipped with a platform and a political vocabulary, had there been no model before it other than the Whig and Democratic parties.

While the claim, sometimes made, that the Liberty and Free Soil parties were the ancestors of the Republican party is manifestly one-sided, it has thus much of truth: that in their principles, leaders, and methods, they were truly continuous one with another; while the true identity of the Whig party with the Republican did not appear until anti-slavery issues had changed their nature, and the old questions which had formerly separated Whig and Democrat once more rose into prominence.

The Liberty and Free Soil parties did then play a considerable part in preparing the way for the later Republican party, and are worthy of study as indices of the state of opinion in Wisconsin at the times they flourished. It is the purpose of this paper to treat them rather as political organizations than as propagators of anti-slavery ideas; but this latter feature will receive a certain amount of exemplification even if the narrative is concerned more with conventions, resolutions, and political manœuvres than with state sentiment as a whole. And since the Liberty party in Wisconsin Territory was so obscure, its political action so insignificant, its influence so much more social than political, and the materials for its study so meagre, it has seemed advisable to treat it merely in an incidental way.

This paper, too, is professedly a study and criticism of these parties, and takes for granted the merits of the anti-slavery cause. The Liberty men and Free Soilers need no eulogy; their self-sacrifice, conscientiousness, consistency, and courage under defeat and discouragement, are too well known to need praise or even extended mention in a paper like the present.

And finally, this paper is largely preliminary. It is drawn almost entirely from newspapers in the Harvard University

library, the Boston Public library, and the libraries of the Western Reserve Historical Society (Cleveland), and the Wisconsin State Historical Society. It makes no use of correspondence or other manuscript sources. Such must be in existence. There must be newspaper files also, in the State, which may serve to fill gaps in the material. If this essay can succeed in interesting any one to furnish such material to the author, it will to a considerable extent have served its purpose as a preparation for a later, more accurate treatment of the subject.

I.—ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT AND POLITICAL ACTION, 1840–48.

The history of the Wisconsin Free Soil party begins properly in the year 1848, but the circumstances of its origin and activity cannot be fully understood without a survey of the growth of anti-slavery feeling in the Territory previous to that time.

Before 1840 there is no likelihood that any organized or even conscious anti-slavery sentiment existed in the region. The settled portion of the Territory was mainly near the Mississippi river, by which it was brought into connection with the Southern states which furnished the majority of the early inhabitants of the lead-mining district of Grant, LaFayette, and Iowa counties.¹ Slaves were held there in defiance or ignorance of the prohibitory clause of the Ordinance of 1787, and the whole tenor of local feeling was Southern in character. After 1840, however, a new stream of immigration set in from the East, bearing with it a mixture of foreigners — chiefly German and Scandinavian — and native Americans from New York and New England. Towns grew in the central counties and along Lake Michigan; and with the towns newspapers began to appear, and diffuse a greater interest in national politics than had hitherto been possible. The result was, that the Mississippi settlements ceased to give their tone to Wisconsin public opinion. The flow of trade turned eastward, Eastern newspaper offices furnished editors for Wisconsin journals, and soon the Territory —

¹ See Davidson's "Negro Slavery in Wisconsin," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1892.

hitherto an outpost of Southern slave-holders in a land nominally free — took on the characteristics of a distinctly Northern community.

As early as 1840 the national Whig and Democratic parties had taken shape in Wisconsin. While the local Whig papers occasionally expressed mild disapproval of slavery, and still feebler approval of anti-slavery agitation, the Democratic papers ignored the one and condemned the other. When, in 1842, the censure of J. R. Giddings for his presentation of certain resolutions offensive to the slave-holders made a ripple of interest in the Northwest, the Whig Milwaukee *Sentinel* deprecated the incident as an attack upon liberty of speech; but the Democratic Milwaukee *Courier* thoroughly approved, calling Giddings a "groveling-minded man, intent on infamous notoriety."¹ It must not be thought that slavery questions occupied much space in the papers of those days. On the contrary, it is only from rare and obscure paragraphs that one can learn that they were aware of the existence of any such problem. As years passed on, however, the Texas question began to divide the country sectionally; and Wisconsin papers began, through defining their position, to find themselves opposed to the "peculiar institution." The growth of a general anti-slavery feeling had begun.

The one point in local political affairs where this new feeling could make itself felt was the matter of negro suffrage.² Without enumerating all the details, it is enough here to say that the effort to allow blacks to vote was repeatedly made in the Territorial legislature in the years 1844 and 1846, and although always defeated generally mustered a respectable minority in its favor. In 1847 the question was submitted to popular vote in connection with the proposed State constitution of that year; and the popular will expressed itself in a decisive rejection of universal suffrage, by a vote of 7,664 to 14,615. In the southwest counties, where the original Southern settle-

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, April 16, 1842, and Milwaukee *Courier*, April 13, 1842.

² See F. E. Baker's "A Brief History of the Elective Franchise in Wisconsin," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1893.

ments had been, there were heavy majorities against the measure; and likewise in the eastern counties, where the foreign-born element predominated. But in the central part of the Territory, inhabited largely by people of New York descent, eight counties cast majorities in favor of negro suffrage. Years afterward, these same counties were destined to be strongholds of the Republican party.

This brings us to the eve of the Free Soil movement, and the evidence indicates a strong anti-slavery feeling. The practice of negro suffrage, in the years before 1850, was almost unheard-of. Nobody but abolitionists advocated such a thing. Thousands who strongly disliked the slave system objected just as strongly to the possession of equal political and legal rights by blacks. In nearly every Northwestern state, where the Ordinance of 1787 had ensured a population of Eastern birth, and where sentiment as a rule was opposed to slavery, the free negro was under grave disabilities in civil, political, and judicial matters. If then in Wisconsin we find so strong a minority in favor of negro suffrage at this early date, it is an index of anti-slavery feeling.

The anti-slavery sentiment of Wisconsin did not lack a more direct outlet than the effort for equal suffrage. No sooner had the first frontier struggle for existence given place to settled farm and town life than the abolition agitation, now actively in operation in the East for ten years, began to make itself felt in the Territory.

The first organized movement in this direction was the formation of an anti-slavery society in Burlington, Racine county, in the spring of 1840.¹ Beyond the mere fact of its existence, nothing is known of this, nor is there any record of any other societies at that time. At any rate the leaven was working; for two years later there was sentiment enough to justify the formation in June, 1842, of a Territorial Anti-Slavery Society.

Upon the new movement thus started, the leading newspapers looked with small favor. The Milwaukee *Courier* (Dem.) thought it a waste of time, and liable to create an unnecessary prejudice against the Territory. It advised its readers not to

¹ Cincinnati *Philanthropist*, July 7, 1840.

attend abolition meetings.¹ The Madison *Democrat* looked with abhorrence upon the abolitionists' scheme, firmly believing that ' Providence decreed that the white race should guard and protect, clothe and feed the negro race; and that the latter should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for those who feed and protect them.'² The Whig Milwaukee *Sentinel*, whose mildly anti-slavery attitude has been referred to, published all the abolitionists' notices and reports, and, while careful not to approve their methods, declared itself opposed to slavery in every shape, and in favor of free discussion.³

The abolitionists, however, did not purpose to satisfy themselves with mere discussion, however free. Within a year from the founding of the Territorial Anti-Slavery Society, a movement toward the Liberty party was under way. In every Northern state, the political abolitionists were at this time extremely active. It was inevitable that Wisconsin sympathizers should follow their example.

The first time that the abolitionists are asserted to have exercised any political influence was in a Milwaukee county election in April, 1843, when E. D. Holton, running for sheriff on a "people's " ticket against W. A. Barstow, the Democratic candidate, was elected, according to the Milwaukee *Courier*, by abolition votes.⁴ If he received any formal nomination at their hands,— which is not likely,— this was the practical beginning of the Wisconsin Liberty party; otherwise, its origin is to be found in a convention of delegates called in August of that same year, to meet at Madison on September 13, to nominate a candidate for Territorial delegate to be supported by the "Friends of Liberty."⁵

The convention met, and nominated Jeduthan Spooner, of Walworth county. Vernon Tichenor prepared an address to the people,⁶ and the campaign was begun. In the town elec-

¹ Milwaukee *Courier*, Aug. 3, 1842; May 24, 1843.

² Madison *Democrat*, Oct. 12, 1843.

³ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Apr. 12, 1843.

⁴ Milwaukee *Courier*, May 3, 1843.

⁵ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Sept. 9, 1843.

⁶ Quoted in Albany *Patriot*, Oct. 3, 1843.

tions in Milwaukee county, the new party produced surprise by the size of its vote; but when in October the Territorial election took place, the Liberty candidate polled the ridiculous total of 152 votes against 4,942 and 3,360 for the Democratic and Whig candidates respectively. This ceases, however, to be surprising, when we learn that Spooner, a staunch Whig, seems to have taken the stump against his own candidacy.¹

This fiasco at the outset of their career did not turn back the Liberty men. The next winter a paper was started, the *American Freeman*, which after some hard struggling finally reached a firm basis, and lived for nearly twenty years. It was edited by C. C. Sholes, C. C. Olin, Ichabod Coddington, and others, and remained until 1848 the only distinctively anti-slavery publication in the Territory.²

The course of the Liberty party offers little of particular interest during its five years' existence. In 1845 the party nominated E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, for Territorial delegate, and in September cast 790 votes against the Democratic 6,803 and the Whig 5,787. The contrast between the 790 Liberty votes of 1845 and the 7,664 votes for equal suffrage in 1846, shows how far the party was from containing even the decidedly liberal and anti-slavery part of the people. The next autumn, Charles Durkee was nominated for delegate to Congress, and supported by a vigorous canvass. The result was a slight increase to 973 votes, which was still insignificant compared with a total of 10,670 Whigs and 9,748 Democrats.

In 1848, the Territory having adopted a State constitution, an election was to be held in May to choose State officers and representatives to Congress. The Liberty convention which met at Waukesha, on April 19, was conducted with all the method of a national body. It nominated Durkee for governor, and a full ticket. The vote in May was, Dewey (Dem.) 17,238, Tweedy (Whig) 14,049, and Durkee 1,134, which marks the highest point attained by the Liberty party of Wisconsin.

The Liberty party was above all a "conscience" party. It was started by men whose anti-slavery logic led them to vote first

¹ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Nov. 17, 1843.

² See *History of Waukesha Co.* (1880).

only for anti-slavery men; and secondly, only for an anti-slavery party. Its leaders in Wisconsin, while not fanatics, were distinctly reformers and radicals. Some were interested in Fourierism, others in spiritualism, nearly all in the temperance cause. Guided by such men, the party early showed a disinclination to unite with, or in any way to make concessions to, the old organizations, or even to treat them with the consideration which most persons would consider required by ordinary political expediency. "The Democratic and Whig parties are not anti-slavery — why then regard them? Let us go on our own way," — that was the abolition logic. In fulfillment of it, they showed an activity fairly astonishing when we consider the scanty numbers of real Liberty men. From the very beginning they tried to build up their party by organizing in every county, town, and senatorial and assembly district. In a majority of the central and southern counties they ran tickets in every election from 1843 to 1848. Here and there they actually did elect town officers,¹ but they never succeeded in carrying an assembly district. Party conventions for the whole Territory were held in various places several times a year. Lecturers traversed the State. The *American Freeman* was for years published at a loss. In all this activity, even if one questions the wisdom of so separatist an attitude, one cannot help admiring the courage and devotion of the Liberty leaders.

Toward the end of its career the Liberty party showed signs of discontent. Throughout the country, in the year 1847, two elements began to be discerned in the ranks of the faithful few: one, composed of the followers of S. P. Chase, H. B. Stanton, E. Wright, Joshua Leavitt, and others, the other centering round William Goodell and Gerrit Smith. The former group, tired of the apparently fruitless exertion of the past seven years, were beginning to feel that for the sake of tangible political results it might be pardonable to abate something of their strict logical consistency and, when in politics, do as the politicians do. This the other group abhorred as a degradation of their high aims. They were willing to go on to the end of time with

¹ As early as April, 1844, a supervisor was elected in Brookfield, Milwaukee county. See *Courier*, April 10, 1844.

the Liberty party no larger than before, rather than abate a jot of their high moral ground. The Wisconsin party had a strong leaning toward the more radical faction. The party in the Territory was yet young; it had not had time to feel the impatience and discouragement which beset the older agitators, and it showed an unmistakable sympathy with Smith and Goodell.

In the summer of 1847 the growing opposition between the two factions found an issue in the matter of a national convention and presidential nomination. The more radical, less "practical," wing desired to nominate in 1847, a whole year before the election, and to place in the field some tried and true Liberty-party man without regard to any possible action by the other parties. Chase and his followers, on the contrary, wished to postpone the convention until the spring of 1848, with a view to taking advantage of the rising interest in the question of slavery in the Territories; and to nominate some prominent man of anti-slavery tendencies, like John P. Hale, without regard to his previous political connections.

In the summer of 1847 the radicals carried their point, and the convention was called for November of that year. Meanwhile Gerrit Smith and some of his sympathizers had made a new organization, the Liberty League, a general radical reform party. Though agreeing with Smith's views, this was a step the Wisconsin party was not prepared to take. The *Freeman*, while expressing the greatest respect for Smith, Goodell, and the others involved, thought the movement a mistake, as liable to damage the integrity of the Liberal party.

When in November the Buffalo convention of the Liberty party nominated Hale over Smith, the *Freeman* was openly disappointed. "We are slow," it said,¹ "to think it necessary to leave the circle of noble men who have been the life of the cause." In January, 1848, the Wisconsin Liberty Association resolved that, "Although the course taken by the Buffalo convention last fall was of doubtful propriety, . . . yet if John P. Hale shall be found to espouse the great principle which is the basis of our

¹ *Amer. Freeman*, Nov. 10, 1847.

organization, . . . we will support him."¹ Truly a zealous support! And as late as August 2, 1848, in the thick of the Free Soil movement, the *Freeman* threatened to bolt Mr. Hale "and advocate the election of *the man* of the nation, Gerrit Smith."² It is interesting in this connection to note whom the *Freeman* found itself supporting about two weeks after this utterance.

Besides being radical³ and separatist, the Liberty men of Wisconsin were sometimes lamentably deficient in a sense of humor. No body of men not blinded by their zeal to the absurdity of it, could have passed such a resolution as did the Wisconsin Anti-Slavery Society in February, 1845:⁴ "*Resolved*, That the Whigs by their blind adherence to Henry Clay, a gambler, . . have defeated the election of Birney the just, for which they deserve the severe censure of every friend of human rights." When one considers the relative bulk of the Whig and Liberty parties in 1844, and the chances of "Birney the just" for election, one does not know whether to laugh at the preposterousness of the resolve and its lack of political wisdom, or to admire the courage of the little band who put it forth.

In saying this, we must not be taken to condemn Liberty methods. Harshness in language, strictness in drawing party lines, radicalism of political belief, came naturally to men in their position, and were in fact necessary to stir popular feeling. The course of the Liberty party was not calculated to increase their vote, but it could not have been better directed to spur up the public conscience. It is not in reality surprising that the Liberty party made no more gains. In fact, it is surprising that they did so well.

¹ *Amer. Freeman*, Feb. 2, 1848.

² *Ibid.*, Aug. 2, 1848.

³ The radical abolitionism of the Wisconsin Liberty men must not be confused with Garrisonism. Of that I have met absolutely no trace in the Territory or State. There is no evidence that Garrison's anti-constitution and no-government views ever obtained a foothold. Phillips's and Garrison's utterances were continually being cast up against the Wisconsin Liberty men by the *Sentinel*, *Democrat*, *Courier*, and other papers.

⁴ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 5, 1845.

The attitude of the old parties toward them, at first doubtful, rapidly turned to dislike; and, in the case of the Whigs, to furious hatred. After 1844, when Clay, as was generally asserted, was defeated by the abolition vote in New York, the Wisconsin Whig press became extremely bitter. Fully believing in Birney's asserted coalition with the Democrats, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* castigated him and the Liberty men without stint, and during an absence of the senior editor descended to the following language with regard to the *American Freeman*: "The 'nigger paper' published at odd spells at Prairieville . . . is the miserable driveling concern that is all the while whining and sniveling at the community for its lack of patronage. This sheet, which on every one of its irregular and abortive appearances froths and foams with long-drawn slush pails of stale abolition twaddle, . . . is a rare political curiosity." ¹

The Democratic sheets can challenge comparison with this or any other Whig abuse of the Liberty men. Both unite in charging them with office-seeking, hypocrisy and phariseeism.

Now in Wisconsin, among the settlers of New York or New England birth, the political sense was keenly developed. To such the conscientious scruples of the abolitionists were incomprehensible, the generalities of their platform unattractive, and the narrowness and self-centredness of their policy positively distasteful. So, when the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and *Courier*, the Madison *Express* and *Democrat*, vied in condemning them, they concluded the Liberty men must be fanatics and unworthy of their confidence. The attitude of many anti-slavery men is well shown by some resolutions adopted in a meeting at Prairieville on March 7, 1845: ²

"*Resolved*, That in the issue forced upon us in town elections by the self-styled abolitionists we recognize the workings of an enthusiastic zeal without knowledge and of questionable integrity.

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion the slaves of the South will be no nearer liberty by the election of an abolitionist supervisor, justice of the peace, or fence-viewer in this town than they were

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Aug. 7, 1845.

² *Ibid.*, March 22, 1845.

before, making all due allowance for the twenty-four days that must elapse between this and our town elections."

Now all this time the local Whig papers were occupying distinctively anti-slavery ground. Like the Whig party elsewhere in the North, they opposed the annexation of Texas in 1844, and the Mexican war in 1846, and supported the "Wilmot proviso." The result was that although the Whig party's platforms were not in any sense anti-slavery, its action in Congress and elsewhere, and the influence of those newspapers, had been such as to keep anti-slavery men in its ranks.

Are we then to consider the Liberty party's work during these years as fruitless? By no means. Their action had helped awaken the anti-slavery feeling of the Territory. Every Whig paper that assaulted the "Birney party," every man that resisted the appeal of an abolitionist friend or lecturer, had to give some reason why, being opposed to slavery, he should also oppose the abolition party. The indefiniteness of the Liberty programme suggested the answer: "Give us an issue, a practical question, and we will act against slavery. Until then, let us attend to other important matters." There can be no doubt that the Liberty party in this manner prepared the way for the movement of 1848.

Lastly, it had trained a compact band of workers and agitators, willing to suffer all things in pursuit of anti-slavery ends, who, if their zeal were properly directed and adequately supported, would be of great value in the later, larger struggle against the slave power. Such men were C. Durkee, E. D. Holton, C. Clement, S. M. Booth, I. Coddington, S. D. Hastings, V. Tichenor,—men who received in the Wisconsin Liberty party a training preliminary to later usefulness and success.¹

¹ It should be said that some of the most efficient Wisconsin Liberty leaders were not products of the soil. Durkee, Holton, Clement and Tichenor seem to have begun their abolitionism in Wisconsin; but Booth had come from Connecticut, Hastings from Pennsylvania, J. H. Paine from Ohio, and Coddington from Maine, and were already prominent as abolitionists. All of these except Coddington became permanent members of the Wisconsin anti-slavery movement.

II. — THE FREE SOIL REVOLT, 1848

To the anti-slavery people of Wisconsin, the situation in national politics in the winter of 1847-48 presented an extremely disquieting aspect. The question of slavery in the territory newly acquired from Mexico was not yet settled; the Wilmot proviso, often defeated, was still the bone of contention in Congress; and with the growing prospect that a new president and house of representatives, soon to be chosen, would be called upon to meet the vexatious question, a natural anxiety arose that this administration should be a distinctly Northern one. In the case of the Whigs this desire conflicted to a certain extent with the popular feeling in favor of Taylor. There were numbers of "Conscience Whigs" in Wisconsin, who in the early months of 1848 felt a qualm at the idea of supporting a slaveholder even if, like W. H. Harrison of beloved memory, he was a military hero.

The case of the anti-slavery Democrats of Wisconsin was still less satisfactory. Cass's "boom"—to use the modern slang—towered above all others as the year advanced, and Cass was not only notoriously unsound on the subject of slavery in the Territories, but upon that of internal improvements. This latter point deserves more extended attention than it is generally accorded in the current narratives of the Free Soil party. The Northwest, a growing section, full of waterways not quite suited by nature for commerce, bordered by great lakes whose scanty harbors were none too capacious or safe, held an attitude toward governmental assistance of internal commerce quite other than the old-fashioned Jeffersonian position. "Democracy" was popular in these states, but it was Democracy not so much of theory as of practice, and the matter of harbor and river improvement touched the business men of Wisconsin and Illinois too closely to admit of scruples as to the limits of Federal power having much weight. Now in August, 1847, a great Northwestern river and harbor convention had been held in Chicago to give voice to this sentiment; and Lewis Cass, when invited to attend, had been so impolitic as to reply merely that "circumstances would prevent his coming." This was enough to

condemn him in the eyes of numbers in Illinois and in Wisconsin,—Democrats as well as Whigs.

But while the masses were dissatisfied, the party leaders on both sides hesitated to commit themselves; for to run the danger of disagreeing with the national platforms soon to be formed at Baltimore and Philadelphia would be impolitic. It was probably these considerations which led the Territorial legislature, on March 8, to table a resolution in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and a month later brought about the entire absence of any reference to the question of slavery in the Territories, in the resolutions of the local Whig and Democratic conventions called to nominate tickets for the first State government. In fact, the Wilmot proviso received scant courtesy in the Democratic convention. The *Southport Telegraph*, an anti-Cass Democratic paper, asserted with indignation that it had been "hooted out;"¹ that when Mr. Wright of Racine "had the temerity to introduce a resolution in its favor" it met with such a reception that he was forced to withdraw it.

When on May 2 the Baltimore convention set forth its candidate and platform, the worst fears of the Wisconsin Democrats were realized. Cass was the nominee, and the platform omitted the very two planks they desired—the Wilmot proviso and internal improvements. There was an outburst of disgust. The *Racine Advocate* refused to place the name of Cass at the head of its columns, and called for a new nomination;² the *Southport Telegraph* did the same, saying, "There is not a Democratic editor in the State, however he may deceive himself and his readers, but thinks a more unfortunate and objectionable nomination than that of Cass could not be made."³

In spite of their distance from New York, so many of the Wisconsin Democrats had come from that state that they felt a strong kinship with the "Barnburners," whose revolt in this month of June shook the Democratic party of the Empire state to its center. The outcries of the enraged Van Buren men found echoes in all the southern counties; and when the news

¹ *Southport Telegraph*, April, 1848; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, April 23, 1848.

² *Milwaukee Sentinel*, June 1, 1848.

³ *Ibid.*, June 5, 1848.

came of the Utica convention of June 22, with its nomination of Martin Van Buren, and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin, the *Telegraph* and *Advocate* at once joined in, and the *Rock County Democrat* showed signs of wavering. Meetings were held at Southport, Janesville, and other towns to support the candidacy of Van Buren. There were hopes that Senator Dodge might head the Wisconsin "Barnburners;" but that gentleman, strongly anti-slavery as he was in practice, was too good a party man to do anything so irregular. He declined the Utica nomination; but his refusal was scarcely noticed by the *Advocate* and *Telegraph*, and was in fact quite disregarded in the general shout.

Meanwhile the Whig national convention had been held,—the famous "slaughter-house of Whig principles,"—and Zachary Taylor had been made the nominee upon absolutely no platform at all. At Philadelphia as at Baltimore, the Wilmot proviso had been kicked out of the convention, and the "Barnburner" revolt in New York was now paralleled by a Whig bolt in Ohio and elsewhere. In Wisconsin at no time was there any such bolt as occurred in the Democratic party in Racine, Walworth and Rock counties; but there were plenty of dissatisfied Whigs here and there, some of whom even went so far as to attend "Barnburners'" meetings.

Noteworthy as an index of the general feeling are the resolutions passed by the legislature, June 20: "*Resolved*, That our senators and representatives be requested to use their influence to prevent the introduction of slavery into any territory now belonging to, or that may be hereafter acquired by, the United States." After considerable debate, and many signs of uneasiness on the part of some Democrats, the resolutions were adopted by the senate 15 to 3, and by the house with only 5 negative votes.¹

By the beginning of July it was generally recognized that the "Barnburner" movement was but the prelude to a greater one. The Ohio Free Territory convention of June 22 had issued a call for a national convention of the friends of the "Free Territory" at Buffalo on August 10, and the proposal was being seconded on all sides. So the *Racine Advocate* on July 12 is-

¹ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, June 15-20, 1848.

sued a call for a State convention to meet at Janesville, to nominate an electoral ticket and choose delegates to the Buffalo convention. With this call the Free Soil campaign may be said to have begun.

All this time there was a band of men in Wisconsin to whom this growing excitement, so essentially anti-slavery in its causes, would naturally, one supposes, have appeared attractive,—that is, the Wisconsin Liberty party. But, as has been said, ordinary considerations had no effect on these men. Instead of welcoming the Wilmot proviso issue, the Liberty leaders looked askance or even condemned it. During the winter of 1847–48 the vacillations of the *American Freeman* with regard to the fitness of John P. Hale for a Liberty candidate had prevented it from paying much attention to the proviso question; but in April, 1848, at the State Liberty convention, the issue came up sharply. A resolution was introduced, "That it is our strong desire to see liberty prevail; we are willing to unite with any and all parties who will pledge to carry out the Wilmot proviso." The resolution was baldly expressed,—perhaps purposely so,—and met with no favor, being rejected unanimously.¹

After the "Barnburner" movement had actively begun, the *Freeman* became alarmed at the signs, in Ohio and elsewhere, of a tendency in the Liberty men to join it. When the Ohio Liberty leaders decided to participate in the State Free Territory convention of June 22, the *Freeman* gave full vent to its disgust. "In so doing they have left the Liberty party," it said,² "and so the Wilmot proviso and not abolitionism is henceforth to be the creed of the Liberty party! We wash our hands of all participation in this business!"

The editor of the *Freeman* was S. M. Booth, recently arrived from Connecticut. Evidently his views did not control the whole party, for on June 28 a call appeared, signed by Charles Durkee, for a State Liberty convention on July 19, at Southport, "to consider grave and important questions intimately connected with the welfare of our country." Although not expressly named, every one understood that it was to determine

¹ *Amer. Freeman*, April 26, 1848.

² *Ibid.*, June 7, 1848.

the policy of the Wisconsin Liberty party with respect to the Buffalo convention. After the greater part of two days had been consumed in hot debate, the convention resolved to participate in the new movement. In so doing, however, it reiterated its anti-slavery creed, and resolved that "the Liberty party of Wisconsin can sustain no candidates except those who are not only pledged against the extension of slavery, but are also committed to the policy of abolishing it."¹ Thirteen delegates were appointed to the Buffalo convention, the list containing the very best men of the party.

Even after this, the *Freeman* still hung fire, and its last utterance on the subject, before the result of the Buffalo convention was known, ran as follows: "If it shall nominate a man who like Van Buren is opposed to abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, we can't go for him. And if Mr. Hale and the Liberty party unite on such a foundation, we are out of the Liberty party in a twinkling."²

Despite the *Freeman's* doubts, there were several members of the Liberty party present at the Free Territory convention which, in accordance with the call of the *Racine Advocate*, met at Janesville on July 26. It was a miscellaneous body, but the bulk of those present were Democrats. The *Sentinel*, analyzing the proportions, came to the conclusion that "three-quarters were Democrats, and the rest mainly Liberty men, with a few Whigs."³ After a spirited debate, in which Codding and Durkee took active part, the convention unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the Buffalo convention and chose twenty-five delegates, the list containing Booth, Codding, Durkee, Ly Brand, and one other Liberty man, two Whigs, and the rest Democrats. It decided to postpone nominating an electoral ticket until August 24.

Of the history of the Buffalo convention it is not necessary to treat here. The twenty-five Wisconsin delegates seem to have attended and borne their part in the tumultuous, enthusiastic, and somewhat spectacular proceedings. Codding, Miller,

¹ *Amer. Freeman*, July 26, 1848.

² *Ibid.*, Aug. 2, 1848.

³ *Ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1848; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Aug. 1, 1848.

and Crocker were on the committee to prepare a platform. Paine, of Milwaukee, formerly an Ohio Liberty man, made a vigorous speech, and all returned home full of enthusiasm for the newly-born Free Democratic party.

Then followed one of the hottest campaigns that ever agitated the State of Wisconsin,—a campaign that was to be without a parallel until the Anti-Nebraska campaign of 1854. The Free Soil party began work at once, and during the months of August and September showed a vigor that fairly stunned the old parties. Accessions came from every side. Walworth county went *en masse*, both Whigs and Democrats, under the lead of the *Elkhorn Star* and the *Walworth County Democrat*, abandoning their former principles. The *American Freeman* did the unexpected, and from a doubtful supporter of Hale, more than half-inclined to bolt to Gerrit Smith, developed into a red-hot Van Buren paper. Booth was apparently brought to this by the influence of S. Lewis, Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stanton, whose course at the Buffalo convention seems to have impressed him deeply.¹ Once in the new party, with characteristic energy he published a campaign paper, *The Barnburner*.

On August 24 the adjourned Free Soil convention met at Janesville to adopt a plan of organization. For a platform it repeated the Buffalo resolutions, and adopted in addition certain resolves in favor of internal improvements and land reform. This last comprised three measures: exemption of homesteads from forced sale, limitation of the amount of land to be held by one person, and the disposal of the national domain in small parcels to actual settlers only. These points had been urged for some years by the so-called "National Reformers," who were not without some efficient mouth-pieces in Wisconsin. Since their doctrines had been ignored by the old parties, and were Democratic in character, and since the land reform vote was supposed to be worth having, this plank was inserted. It is to be doubted whether it gained much in this campaign. The National Reformers had already joined in the nomination of Gerrit Smith and apparently clung to it.

¹ *Wis. [formerly American] Freeman*, Aug. 23, 1848. (Title changed this month.)

After this convention, county organization followed rapidly in all the central and southern sections of the State. By October, the Free Soil movement was established in Wisconsin without the possibility of doubt. The only question seemed to be where it would stop.

Very many of the Cass Democrats had begun by sympathizing with the "Barnburners;" but when by August the movement had gone so far as to appear a serious menace to Cass's success in the State, all sympathy vanished, and vehement opposition took its place. That branch of the Wisconsin party corresponding to the "Old Hunkers" of New York assailed the Free Soilers from the outset with bitterness; but since it is not likely that their tactics — consisting mainly of personal abuse, mingled with calls for "party usage" and the "straight ticket" — had much effect on the campaign, it is more interesting and profitable to note the attitude of those anti-slavery Democrats who adhered to Cass. The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* well represented this class, whose main hope was to retain the anti-slavery vote for Cass by showing that the Wisconsin Democratic party were more Free Soil than the Free Soilers themselves. The *Wisconsin* never tired of pointing to the recent action of Lynde and Smith, the Democratic representatives in Congress, saying,—"They have acted, while the abolitionists have merely ranted against slavery."¹ Democratic meetings in Milwaukee, Waukesha, and elsewhere passed irreproachable Wilmot-proviso resolutions. Democratic papers coupled the names of "Cass and free soil!" To the assaults of Whigs and Free Soilers on Cass, the Democrats replied that he at least was not a slaveholder like Taylor. They even went so far as to claim that Cass was in favor of the Wilmot proviso. "Will you believe," said W. P. Lynde at a ratification meeting, "that Lewis Cass, whose interests and associations are all identified with the West, is not a Free Soil man? No, gentlemen!"²

Later the Whigs took alarm. They had at first viewed the "Barnburners'" revolt with great complacency, applauding every

¹ Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, Oct. 24, 1848.

² *Wisconsin Freeman*, Aug. 30, 1848.

Van Buren bolt in Racine and Walworth counties. After the Buffalo nomination, however, things ceased to look wholly satisfactory. The action of the Western Reserve in Ohio, and of Walworth county, showed that Whigs were actually going to support Van Buren and endanger "Old Zach's" success. To forestall this, it was necessary to prove that the Whig party was anti-slavery; and here the *Sentinel* had an easier time than its Democratic neighbor, the *Wisconsin*, for there was in the local Whig record no such ugly thing to deny, smooth over, or explain as the "hoisting out" of Wilmot-proviso resolutions from State conventions. Whig conventions had passed Free Soil resolutions as early as June, 1848, and now went still further: "Resolved," said the Walworth county convention, "that the Free Soil party has stolen the Whig thunder and hopes to ride into office on Whig principles." "Resolved," said the Columbia county Whigs, "that the Whig party is, and ever has been, the only consistent Free Soil party." ¹

By October it was evident that the Free Soilers were not to be easily won back, and the campaign became more bitter. Argument gave place to abuse, personalities began to be bandied about. With the Democrats, wrath at Martin Van Buren swallowed up all other considerations. He was denounced as traitor, liar, hypocrite, Judas Iscariot. His nomination had "sickened all honest men;" the Liberty party was not going to vote for him, nor any but a few Democrats. The Whigs, on the other hand, while echoing the Democratic abuse of Van Buren, contended that none but Liberty men were going to support him, that he was an abolition candidate, run solely to defeat Taylor. "The game of '44 is revived," cried the *Sentinel*; "can it be that any Whigs with a keen remembrance of the campaign of 1844 still in their minds will lend themselves to a repetition of the same third-party swindle?" ²

In October all three parties had candidates in the field in the three congressional districts. That of the Free Soilers in the First district, the center of the "Barnburner" movement, was none other than Charles Durkee, the chief standard-bearer of

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Oct. 12 and 20, 1848.

² *Ibid.*, Sept. 18, 1848.

the Liberty party. Against him were Lynde (Dem.) and Finch (Whig), both being ex-Liberty men. All three were nominated on strong Free Soil platforms. In the Second district, things were less even, for the Democratic convention which nominated A. H. Smith was rash enough to call the Wilmot proviso "an impracticable abstraction," which Smith tried in vain to remedy by declaring himself radically Free Soil. In the north district, all three parties were anti-slavery. When Durkee was nominated, the *Wisconsin* exulted in the supposed disaffection of the "Barnburners" over the nomination of an abolitionist, and the *Sentinel* pointed to the nomination as another proof that the Free Soil was merely the old Liberty party in disguise. Their clamor so worried the "Barnburners" that Booth rushed into the field to prove that Durkee was nominated by a convention composed almost wholly of old-fashioned Democrats.

Toward the end of the campaign, the old parties seemed to unite in an effort to cry the Free Soilers down. It was asserted, and reiterated without limit, that the excitement was dying away, that the people were returning to their senses, and that the Van Buren vote would be little, if any, above the old Liberty vote.

The Free Soilers, however, kept at work. On September 4, Marquette county held its election, at which the first Wisconsin Free Soil ticket was run. It proved a victory for the new party in at least one, and possibly more, of the offices. About a month later, Racine elected a Free Soil city government. These were encouraging signs. At Milwaukee, on September 12, a Free Soil league was formed at a large and enthusiastic meeting in which Holton, Payne, Booth, and others participated. On September 23 a county convention met in the same place. An effort was made through A. H. Bielfeld, a leading German of Milwaukee, to attract the foreign vote, by publishing a campaign paper, the *Volksfreund*.

On September 27, at another State convention of the Free Soil party, held at Madison, resolutions were adopted, presidential electors nominated, a candidate for superintendent of public instruction chosen, and a committee of six appointed to report a plan for organization to a mass meeting on January 17, 1849.

From this time until the sixth of November the campaign went on apace. The newspaper controversies grew more savage; the *Barnburner* and *Racine Advocate* drew down on themselves floods of abuse. The Free Soilers were "office-seekers," "worn-out party hacks," "abolitionists," "men who had long been dead and damned in the public mind." Booth, of the *Barnburner*, Bunner, of the *Advocate*, and Sholes, of the *Telegraph*, retorted in much the same way, and the campaign came to a close amid a tempest of billingsgate.

On November 3, Wisconsin voted as follows:

State, President.....	Cass, 15,001	Taylor. 13,747	Van Buren. 10,418
1st District, Congressman.....	Lynde. 4,436	Finch. 3,621	Durkee. 5,038
2d District, ".....	Smith. 5,690	Cole. 6,281	Crabb. 1,916
3d District, ".....	Doty. 5,746	Howe. 3,338	Judd. 2,330

So Cass carried the State electoral vote by a plurality of 1,254 over Taylor, and 4,583 over Van Buren; and each of the three parties secured a congressman.

The results of the year may be summed up: a new party, caused primarily by an anti-slavery sentiment, had come into being, and at a bound had sprung to a position of importance with 26 per cent of the total vote, and one out of three congressmen; this party had drawn perceptibly from the Whigs and largely from the Democrats, and had absorbed, without obliterating, the old Liberty party. Both Whig and Democratic parties had been driven to take strong Free Soil ground, so that the State of Wisconsin, in November, 1848, was more nearly anti-slavery than any similar area in the Union.

III.—THE RETURN OF THE "BARNBURNERS," 1849.

When the smoke of the campaign had cleared away, a drawn battle was revealed. The Whigs had won the national election, but failed to carry Wisconsin. The joy of the Democrats over their State victory was rendered tasteless by their national defeat. The Free Soil party had not carried the State, as some enthusiasts had hoped; but they pretty effectually held the balance of power, and each party sent one congressman to the house of representatives.

The Free Soil party, however, was menaced by certain dangers which the old organizations did not fear. It was composed of three hitherto-warring elements, had no definite State policy to look forward to, and was moreover confronted by two parties, each claiming to be as anti-slavery as itself. It was a situation where the most skillful leadership was demanded to weld the Free Democracy into a united, harmonious organization. Such leadership was unfortunately not forthcoming.

The first test of the coherence of the party was to be made in the legislature of 1849, which was to elect a United States senator. Although the Democrats had a nominal majority of four on joint ballot, their party was so badly split up by factions that it was not outside the bounds of possibility that a union of Whigs and Free Soilers, upon the proper kind of candidate, might checkmate them. Dreading some such action, the Democratic press exerted itself to the utmost to prove the identity of the Free Soil and the Free Democratic parties, and the needlessness of further separation. The *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, prompt to see signs of that which it feared, asserted soon after the election that plans for a Whig and Free Soil bargain were under way. This was denied, but not very explicitly, by the Whig papers.¹ Just what occurred previously to the meeting of the legislature cannot be known, but it is probable that "unofficial" conversations between leaders of the two minority parties did take place.

When the legislature convened, the business of electing a

¹ *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, Nov. 10 — Dec. 19, 1848; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, same period.

senator was put off several days by the refusal of the assembly to vote except by ballot. Marshall M. Strong, a Free Soiler, led in this movement until a clause in the constitution was found to contradict or forbid the position of the assembly, when it finally gave way and went into convention with the senate, in the ordinary fashion. It is possible that the Free Soil leaders hoped by a secret ballot to enable a combination to be perfected. In any case their hopes were vain; for the Democrats, having nominated I. P. Walker in caucus, triumphantly elected him on January 17, by a vote of 45 over the Free Soil 18 for Byron Kilbourn, the Whig 18 for Martin, and 4 scattering. The details of this election, as preserved in contemporary newspapers, are unfortunately meagre. There is much surmise as to what is going on, columns of rumor, and charges of bargains, but little direct information. The *Wisconsin* chose to consider it a "fiery ordeal," a glorious victory won against an unprincipled coalition who offered Democratic members \$200 for their votes.¹ These charges were laughed to scorn by the *Sentinel* and *Journal* on one hand, and the *Free Democrat* (as the *Freeman* of 1844-48 now styled itself) on the other; yet the probability is that some attempts at union in the legislature did take place and fail.

While this was going on, the Free Soil party found itself losing ground. It had made no use of its position in the legislature; and the unanimous chorus raised daily by the Democratic press, in favor of the identity of the two parties, began to have its effects. Soon some of the party's leaders found themselves thinking of Democratic and Free Soil fusion with less abhorrence than six months previously; and when on January 11 the State convention of the Free Democracy of Wisconsin met at Madison, these new tendencies were plainly visible.

The convention had been appointed on September 27, 1848, or January 17, but the date had been moved back in order, as the Whig and Democratic papers said, to influence the senatorial contest. It met in Madison on the 11th, while the air was full of rumors of coalitions, bargains and wire-pulling; and be-

fore it adjourned it had, unknown to itself, effectually wrecked the Free Democratic party of Wisconsin.

The principal business was the adoption of a platform, to prepare which a committee had been appointed in September. On this committee were Codding, Durkee, C. L. Sholes (of the *Kenosha Telegraph*), and three others; and the resolutions reported by these men gave the Wisconsin Free Soilers a trend toward the Democratic party that it took four years of defeat and decline to outgrow. The Buffalo platform was Democratic, but it was not anti-Whig, nor was it distinctively radical. This Wisconsin platform was both. In addition to the usual declarations against slavery, it took ground in favor of land reform, free trade, revenue by direct taxation, election of *all* federal officers by popular vote, reduction of army and navy; it was opposed to war, and in favor of universal suffrage and universal philanthropy.

Had the convention adjourned after adopting this platform, the Free Soil party of Wisconsin might have had a very different history. In spite of the free trade and direct taxation clauses, the resolutions had enough that was not Democratic, in the party sense, to leave the Free Soilers an independent standpoint; but the Wisconsin "Barnburners" were not content with them. They added one more: "*Resolved*, That we are ready to unite and co-operate with any party, or the members of any party, that cordially approve the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions; and, for the purpose of harmonizing differences and promoting union, we invite all the friends of these principles to meet at this place this evening, to adopt measures to insure their success."¹

This could have but one meaning, for no Whig, of course, could approve of free trade. It was the plainest kind of an invitation to the Democratic party.

When the evening came, Moses M. Strong, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, made his appearance in response to the foregoing invitation, and in behalf of the Democracy made a long speech, advocating union of the two parties. He was listened to respectfully, and with apparent acquiescence; and at the close

¹ *Madison Express*, Jan. 16, 1849; *Southport Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1849.

of the meeting a committee seems to have been appointed to consider the question at further length after adjournment. The convention then came to an end, its members little conscious, probably, of the unfortunate results soon to follow from their action.

There seems to have been no wide-spread knowledge of these coalition negotiations. Few papers gave full accounts of the convention's proceedings, and some, like the *Wisconsin*,¹ seem completely to have misunderstood them. Even such papers as the *Madison Argus*, which was right on the spot, failed through ignorance, or purposely, to refer to the resolution of invitation and the subsequent appointment of a committee. The fact is, the Free Soil and Democratic leaders were quite willing to leave the matter hazy. Too great publicity might hinder the progress of their plans, and would in any case cause needless talk and criticism.

Now, what is the explanation of these Democratic resolutions; this invitation to "any party or members of a party;" the address of Moses M. Strong; and the appointment of a committee to consider coalition? How does it happen that the Wisconsin Free Democracy, with every reason, one would think, to strive for an individual existence and to distrust the party of Lewis Cass, should be openly considering the question of coalition with the regular Democracy?

The answer is to be found in the idea, gathered from the proceedings in New York before and during the Buffalo convention, and now after the election sedulously insisted upon by every Northern Democratic paper, that the Free Soil party was essentially an offshoot of the Democratic party. It was not true, of course,—probably half the party were Liberty men and Whigs,—but everything gave color to the idea. They called themselves Free Democrats; their candidate had been Martin Van Buren, Jackson's right-hand man; their campaign paper had been the *Barnburner*. The word "democracy" was still a power in the West, and the Wisconsin leaders—Liberty men like Durkee, Coddington, and Booth, as well as "Barnburners"—confused the abstract word "democracy" with the

¹ *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, Jan. 20, 1849.

concrete "Democratic" platform.¹ Hence the free trade and direct taxation, as well as popular election of federal officers and universal philanthropy. Before August, 1848, Durkee, Coddington, Booth, and the rest were no more Democratic than Whig; in fact, if anything, the Liberty party was regarded as an offshoot of the Whigs, and yet five months later they were "Free Democrats."

If the purpose of these resolutions had been to solidify the Free Soil party, it failed utterly. The Whig members at once took offense at the tariff article. The *Elkhorn Star*, of Walworth county, broke out in angry remonstrance. "We take the Buffalo platform," it said, "and shall not follow any pretended convention of Free Soilers away from those landmarks. We venture the assertion that it will take but a few such conventions as this one to stave the craft upon rocks more hopeless than the whirling maelstrom."² The figure was somewhat vague, but the Whig animus was evident.

As to the other resolutions, they merely seemed to the Democrats to confirm the claim that the "old line" and Free Democratic principles were identical. Signs thickened of an actual purpose on the part of the "Barnburner" Free Soilers to act with their old associates. As early as the opening of the legislature, Wells of Waukesha, and Noble of Fond du Lac, both elected as Free Soilers, attended the Democratic caucuses which nominated Walker, and afterwards voted for him. For this they were regarded as traitors, by the ultra abolitionist wing of the party.

Toward the end of January the legislature took decidedly anti-slavery ground, in a set of resolutions instructing the Wisconsin senators, and requesting the representatives, to vote so as to secure the application "of the anti-slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787 to all new territory," and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The resolution, at first introduced by S. D. Hastings, an old-time Liberty-party man, called "slavery a libel on free institutions," and instructed the senators to oppose any legislation favoring

¹ As, for example, in the *Oshkosh True Democrat*, Feb. 23, 1849.

² Quoted in *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, Feb. 10, 1849.

slave labor. These phrases were struck out in the course of a full debate; but the resolutions themselves passed by immense majorities, 57 to 1 in the house, 14 to 2 in the senate. In these resolutions the Madison correspondent of the *Wisconsin* saw a deep plot of the "Abolitionists, who hoped by making their language inflammatory and needlessly insulting to get the Democrats to vote against them, thus leaving the Free Democrats at liberty to pose as the only true and exclusive friends of Free Soil."¹ The majority of the people of Wisconsin, however, found in them another proof of the unanimously anti-slavery attitude of the State and, as a corollary, the needlessness of the Free Soil party.

In February there appeared a call for a convention of the "True Democracy of Waukesha," signed by numbers of Free Soil and "old line" Democrats. Fusion had actually begun, much to the disgust of the "Free Democrat" and the delight of the "old line" press. This Waukesha convention seems to have met harmoniously enough, but there was an ominous sound to one of its resolutions: "Repudiating regular nominations," it said, "aims a deadly blow at an essential principle of our political organization. Democrats should hold each other to a strict observance of the usages of the party."² If this was to be the language of "Fusion," Free Soilers might well beware. But they did not heed the warning.

In a short time occurred another incident, which further served to obscure any possible differences between Democrats and Free Soilers. In March, Senator I. P. Walker, elected two months before as a strong Wilmot-proviso man, introduced into the United States senate a bill organizing the new Territories *without providing for the exclusion of slavery*. A perfect explosion of wrath occurred in Wisconsin. The Democrats in the legislature joined Whigs and Free Soilers in passing resolutions of censure, rehearsing his misdeeds and calling on him to resign. This action was followed by a number of county mass meetings "without distinction of party," which adopted similar resolutions. Once more Wisconsin sentiment had proved itself a unit against the extension of slavery.

¹ Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, Feb. 5, 1849.

² *Ibid.*, March 21, 1849.

While this was going on, the final step was taken leading to Democratic "reunion." A meeting took place on March 30 of Free Soil and Democratic members of the legislature. After organizing by choosing M. Williams chairman, and Marshall M. Strong secretary, the meeting heard from W. Boyd, of Walworth, a series of resolutions practically identical with the Buffalo platform of the Free Soil party. They were discussed separately at some length, and unanimously adopted. Then the meeting voted:

WHEREAS, It appears that the principles held by the great majority of the Democratic and the Free Soil parties in this State are the same,

Resolved, That we recommend that the State central committees . . . unite in calling a State convention to be held at Madison, September 5th. . . .

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in all parts of the State to abandon their separate organizations.

Resolved, That we further recommend a union and concert between the several committees of the separate organizations throughout the State.

On April 1, then, the Free Soil party of Wisconsin woke up to find itself "reunited" to the "old line" Democracy. The date is suggestive. For the time being, the Free Soil party was in a fool's paradise. United with the Democrats, they were about to control the State of Wisconsin in such wise that its name should become the symbol for stern, uncompromising anti-slavery action. Union went on apace. Waukesha county found imitators in Winnebago, where ex-Governor Doty presided over a Union meeting. Democratic journals congratulated themselves and the Free Democrats on the union of true hearts. To the Whigs, of course, all this was "a disgusting exhibition of depraved seeking for spoils," but their ill-natured remarks only heightened the satisfaction of their opponents. But, before two months had elapsed, there suddenly appeared a flaw in the union. Since there were still two State committees, one of them — the Free Soil — took occasion to invite the Democratic committee to call, in conjunction with it, the "Union convention proposed by the meeting of March 30." To the surprise

of the Free Soilers, the invitation met with no reply. Silence, unbroken even by rumor, was the policy of the Democratic central committee; a silence which, as May gave way to June, and the latter drew near to its end, grew distinctly ominous. At length, on the twenty-seventh of June, a month after the Free Soil invitation, there appeared a call for a State Democratic convention to meet at Madison on September 5; and with this call, an address from the central committee explaining their reasons for refusing to follow the recommendations of the coalition meeting of March 30.¹

The address said, in substance, that although a union of all Democrats was desirable, the methods proposed were impracticable. Two simultaneous conventions were unmanageable, and sure to disagree; joint action on an equality, in a single convention, would be unfair, since the "old line" Democrats far outnumbered the Free Soilers. In fact, there was no need for any formal reconciliation. The point on which the "Barnburners" had left the Democratic party had no reference to State action, "hence a return could be attended with no degradation of feeling." Finally it was to be observed that the call invited all true Democrats, "by whatever name hitherto known, to meet in the primaries."

So the Free Democrats were rudely awakened with the news that they could join with the regular Democracy if they liked, but only as individuals, *not* as an organization. It was an intense humiliation, and the more radical of the Free Soil leaders resolved without an instant's hesitation to checkmate the Democrats by calling the union convention themselves; this they did, setting the time for September 7, two days after the other Democratic convention, their call being addressed to "all who agree in the main with the principles of the union resolutions."

Things then were in a decidedly incoherent state for the Free Soil party in the summer of 1849. Whatever Whig elements it had possessed had been staggered by the free trade resolutions of January, and repelled by the Democratic coalition, and were ready to seek their original party. Most of the ex-

¹ *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, July 5, 1849.

Liberty men,—coalitionists throughout, against their will,—were exceedingly bitter toward the Democratic party, a bitterness due to chagrin at the snub they had received. The "Barn-burner" Democrats, who composed the remaining and larger element of the party, were hesitating. Some wished to continue union, others justified the Free Democratic committee. On the whole, the desire to coalesce carried the day. In Dodge and Rock counties in July, in Winnebago, Fond du Lac, and Marquette in August, union took place.

At length the summer came to an end, and on September 5 the Democratic State convention met at Madison. It was, according to the *Southport Telegraph* and the *Wisconsin Express*,¹ "a collection of office-seekers and their particular friends." In any case it was extremely business-like. It proceeded to nominate a set of regular, old-time Democrats from Governor Dewey, the incumbent, down to the end of the list. Then, as a platform, it adopted the entire set of resolutions recommended by the coalition meeting in the previous March, and, having completed routine business, adjourned. Nothing was said or done with regard to Free Soil fusion,—the whole matter was simply ignored. The *Wisconsin* "pointed with pride" to the unanimous adoption of the platform; but it afterwards transpired that the platform had been at one stage rejected, and later adopted on sufferance.² At the time, though, the party stood committed to simon-pure Free Soil doctrines.

Two days later, met the so-called Union convention. There were present about forty delegates, of whom a considerable number had already attended the Democratic convention, one of whom, A. W. Randall, as soon as the convention was organized, offered for a platform the resolutions of the Democrats. They were not, however, adopted. Then A. E. Elmore moved that since the Democratic convention had adopted a proper platform it was inexpedient to nominate, but that a committee be appointed to question the Democratic candidates. Stung by this suggestion, the convention voted that since it was a Free Soil

¹ *Southport Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1849; *Madison Express*, Sept. 11, 1849.

² See letter to *National Era*, Oct. 4, 1849; also *Madison Express*, Sept. 11, 1849.

convention, called to select a Free Soil ticket, it should proceed to nominate without regard to any other convention or body of men. At once Elmore, Randall, and a dozen others withdrew, and nothing more was done that day.

The next morning the convention reassembled, and the seceders reappeared. Their stay was but short, for S. M. Booth having moved (1) that this is a union convention (carried, 28 to 13), and (2) that it proceed to nominate (carried, 23 to 14), they once more withdrew and left the *soi-disant* union convention of twenty-five men to nominate a complete State ticket headed by the same Nelson Dewey who had received the regular Democratic nomination. To Booth, Sholes, and others who composed this band, the recollections of the tumultuous, enthusiastic days of September a year before must have come with bitter irony as they realized the hopelessly-divided state of that then vigorous party.

Their troubles were not yet ended; for within a few days Dewey wrote declining their nomination, and B. Hunkins, the candidate for secretary, followed. To fill these gaps, a mass convention was called to meet in October.

Meanwhile the Whig convention had met. The Whigs had been watching the proceedings with grim humor, feeling no doubt that Democratic extremity was their opportunity. On September 11 they nominated a respectable ticket upon a thoroughly Whig, but also thoroughly anti-slavery, platform, calling for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all new States and new Territories, and the abolition of slavery wherever it came under the powers of Congress. It was just such a platform as would attract stray Whigs of 1848 back again to the fold; but the Free Soilers, as a body, hardly noticed the Whigs. They were engaged in a life-and-death struggle for existence as a party, and it was not the Whigs, but the Democrats, by whom they were particularly threatened. So they poured forth their wrath on the Democratic nominees. Said the Southport *Telegraph*: "The ticket is composed of the most rabid pro-slavery Hunkers, to take whom as the representatives of the Free Soil resolutions which were adopted is simply humbug, so transparent that none should be deceived by it." ¹

¹ Southport *Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1849.

This position was, however, soon destroyed by the action of the candidates themselves. The major part of the delegates who had seceded from the "union" convention under the lead of A. W. Randall had addressed to each Democratic candidate the question whether he favored the platform of the convention which nominated him. Every one responded strongly in the affirmative, and in addition said that he saw no difference between the Democratic and "union" platforms. In the middle of October the correspondence was published, together with a long, well-written address signed by eight of the seceders, urging the Free Democrats to vote the "regular" ticket. Of course this took the wind completely out of the Free Soilers' sails. Their campaign came almost to a stand-still. Only on October 11, at a mass convention called to nominate candidates for the vacancies on the "union" ticket caused by the declination of Dewey and Hunkins, was there any effort at rehabilitation. After nominating Warren Chase, a "Barnburner," for governor, and E. D. Holton, the old Liberty standard-bearer, for secretary, the convention adopted a resolution declaring that "the Free Democratic party was organized as a permanent national party," and appointed a committee to prepare a Free Soil justification. This committee's address came out at the same time as the seceders' manifesto; but, although it rehearsed at length the "trickery and bad faith" of the Democratic party, it evidently failed entirely to counteract the effect of the other. In the popular eye, the Free Democracy seemed to stand for a mere faction which, through spite and disappointment at the prospect of exclusion from spoils, had run a separate ticket.

The Democrats loudly asserted the destruction of the Free Soil party. The *Potosi Republican* said that complete union was prevented only by a "few prominent individuals who wished to render themselves notorious." The *Madison Argus*, hitherto doubtful, turned to Dewey. One of the leading members of the Free Democratic central committee, E. Wakely of Walworth, resigned, "seeing no necessity for two distinct State organizations."

When the election day came, the Free Soilers realized their worst fears. Their vote had fallen from 10,418 for Van Buren

to 3,980 for Chase; while in a total vote, some 8,000 smaller than the preceding year's, the Whig figures were only slightly diminished and the Democratic vote had actually increased. Following are the details:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Governor	Dewey..... 16,649	Collins..... 11,317	Chase..... 3,761
Lieut.-Governor.	Beall..... 16,441	Howe..... 10,983	Bannister..... 3,176
Secretary of State...	Barstow 16,767	Alden..... 10,963	Holton..... 3,766
Treasurer.	Fairchild 16,722	Terry..... 11,051	Goodsell... 3,799
Attorney-General...	Coon..... 16,823	Butterfield..... 10,879	Strong..... 3,849
Superintendent.. ...	Root. 19,831	With the Democrats .	Barry... 8,449
For free suffrage.....			5,265
Against free suffrage....			4,075

(The negro suffrage question was entirely overlooked in this campaign, so engrossed were people in party politics. Since only a minority took the trouble to vote on the subject, the validity of the result was later denied.)

So ended the interesting year's campaign of 1849. The result of it was, that the Free Soil party lost, once for all, its commanding position in State politics. Its vote no longer held the balance of power, the Democrats having changed a minority of 9,000, in 1848, to a clear majority of 1,700. It is evident that this was brought about by the return of the "Barnburners" into the Democratic fold, on the basis of the Wilmot-proviso resolutions sanctioned by Democratic leaders in March and by the party convention in September. As one observes the processes of politics this year, it is hard to repress a feeling of admiration for the ingenuity and skill displayed by the Democrats in putting the Free Soilers in a false position, making them ridiculous; and, when election day came, leaving them without any logical reason for their separate existence. The Free Soilers were outwitted from the start.

When one considers the circumstances, it seems surprising that the Free Democratic vote attained even its actual modest dimensions. It would not have been strange had it shrunk to the numbers of the old Liberty men. That it did retain some "Barnburners" and Whigs, is evident from a comparison of the

State-election vote in May, 1848, before the Free Soil movement had begun, with the vote of this year:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Liberty and Free Soil.
1848	17,238	14,049	1,134
1849	16,561	11,089	3,754

These figures indicate clearly the probable composition of the Free Democratic party of 1849.

The Democratic press exulted in the isolation of the "abolitionists," and expressed the opinion that no Free Soil ticket would again be nominated, after the lesson of this election. The Whig press spoke contemptuously of the small faction of disappointed Democrats and irreconcilable abolitionists who still affected to consider themselves a party. The Free Soil papers, themselves, were gloomy. Their only comfort was in the thought that, since all three parties in the State stood on the Wilmot proviso, the right somehow was sure to triumph. Said the Southport *Telegraph*, on November 30: "At present it strikes us the Free Soilers have nothing to do except to keep an eye on the dominant party. It is not at all important to us who has our thunder, so long as it is issued effectively. Let us quietly observe the dominant party." To this tame end had come the glowing enthusiasm which in 1848 had pledged itself to "Fight on and fight ever, until victory shall crown our cause."

IV.—FREE SOIL WEAKNESS, 1850-52.

The Wisconsin Free Soil party had gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick, and was now in the eyes of most people as dead a remnant of burnt-out political fireworks as could be found anywhere in the United States. Nothing but the persistency of the Liberty element in it enabled the discouraged and discredited party to hang together during the two years after the disastrous campaign of 1849, especially when the Compromise of 1850, with its "final settlement" of the slavery question, had cut the ground from under it. It was not until

the national election of 1852 that the Wisconsin Free Soil party really found its feet after the crushing blows of 1849 and 1851.

We can afford then to pass somewhat lightly over the political history of the party during these years of its weakness, dwelling on those circumstances only which are of significance in connection with its later activity.

In 1850 the Free Soil party of Wisconsin lay dormant. It was in fact an "off year" politically, for in the general absorbing interest in the congressional struggle over Clay's compromise, party lines tended to be overlooked. In the choice of congressmen this year this feature was extremely prominent, the elections running more on personal than political grounds. In the north district the contest lay between Hobart, the "regular" Democratic nominee, and the veteran J. D. Doty, an independent candidate who received enough Democratic, Whig, and Free Soil votes to give him a triumphant re-election. In the west district, Eastman, the Democratic candidate, defeated Cole, the Whig incumbent, both being good anti-slavery men.

In the First district Durkee had made himself so popular during his two years as congressman that the Free Soilers had strong hopes that his return to Congress might be unopposed. In furtherance of this project no regular Free Democratic nomination was made; but a "people's" petition of some 2,000 names was drawn up asking him to run, to which request he acceded in September. The Democrats, however, would not countenance anything so irregular. "We wish the matter fully understood," said the *Waukesha Democrat*, "that if Mr. Durkee comes up he must do so openly and fairly as the choice of the party."¹ It was evident that Democratic and Free Soil fusion was a thing of the past. The Whigs, however, showed a different spirit. Although an effort was made on their part to have a party nomination, J. H. Tweedy, their candidate, at once declined to run; and, with the help of many prominent Milwaukee Whigs and the leading Whig papers of the district, succeeded, not without some difficulty, in bringing the party to the support of Durkee. This incident is perhaps the most noteworthy of the year, for we shall find the same Whig leaders

¹ Quoted in *Kenosha Telegraph*, Aug. 9, 1850.

who so heartily supported Durkee in 1850, repeating the manœuver on a larger scale in the People's campaign of 1853. On this occasion their aid was well-timed. A. E. Elmore, the Democratic nominee, it will be remembered, was one of the leaders of the "Barnburners" who had seceded from the "union" convention of 1849; and he had probably been selected as an available candidate because of his Free Soil antecedents. Doubtless many an anti-slavery man vacillated between him and Durkee, but the latter's personal popularity carried him through. The vote in 1850 was:

	Democratic.	Opposition.
1st District	A. E. Elmore..... 5,574	C. Durkee (Free Soil)..... 7,512
2d District.....	B. C. Eastman 7,262	O. Cole (Whig) 5,852
3d District.....	H. C. Hobart..... 5,371	J. D. Doty (Ind.) 11,159

In 1851 the Free Soil party reached its lowest point. The Compromise of 1850, in spite of its fugitive-slave-law feature, had paralyzed anti-slavery action in the ranks of the old parties, and left the Free Soilers, in the minds of most people, without an issue.

An illustration of the state of feeling in Wisconsin is the fact that in January the legislature resolved: "That the joint resolutions censuring the Hon. I. P. Walker, and the instructions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate, be repealed; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution be considered as censuring or disapproving the course of the Hon. Henry Dodge, or any of the former or present members of congress from the State of Wisconsin."

In the State election which took place this fall the Democratic party proceeded to divest itself of the Free Soil trappings it had donned two years before, by resolving in its nominating convention "That the Democracy of Wisconsin now stand where all true Democrats have stood since 1836, on the platform of principles drawn by that pure and lamented statesman, Silas Wright, and approved by every national Democratic convention since that day;" and, "we would in their name repudiate all

extraneous issues and sectional tests of party faith, as disorganizing in their tendency." ¹ Although this action gratified the "old line" Democratic press it caused some dissatisfaction, particularly in the case of the *Oshkosh Democrat*, which, while supporting the State ticket, considered the platform "a libel on the sentiment of the State, an insult to the party, and a violation of all its pledges." ² But the *Oshkosh Democrat* found little sympathy.

The Free Soilers called a State convention in September, their first one since the fall of 1849, two years before. They reiterated the Buffalo platform of 1848, condemned the fugitive-slave law, called for all Democrats and Whigs to unite to oppose the slave power, and nominated a state ticket headed by L. J. Farwell, a Whig! Evidently the Free Soil party, having felt the advantages of Whig coalition in the election of Durkee the previous year, were willing to try it again.

The Whigs, on their part, while disclaiming the slightest interest in the actions of the Free Soilers, nominated the same Farwell in their own convention; and, as the vote in the election shows, had reason to congratulate themselves for so doing, for Farwell was the only candidate on their ticket to be elected.

	Democrat.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Governor.....	Upham.....21,812	Farwell. .. 22,319	With Whigs.
Lieut. Governor.....	Burns 24,519	Hughes.....16,721	Spalding. ...2,904
Secretary of State.....	Robinson...24,140	Wight .....16,324	Holton .....2,914
Treasurer.....	Janssen ...24,174	Crawford...16,362	Willard.....2,674
Attorney-General.....	Estabrook..24,574	Truesdell...16,772	Paine.....2,775
Superintendent.....	Ladd .....22,757	Lord..... 20,839	With Whigs.

As far as the Free Soil party is concerned, it marks the lowest point reached. Their vote was scarcely larger proportionally than the old Liberty votes of 1845-48. In fact, the Free Soil party of 1851 was practically the Liberty party under a new name. A comparison of the vote for Durkee in May, 1847, with that for Spaulding in 1851, shows the interesting fact that

¹ *National Era*, Oct. 2, 1851.

² *Kenosha Telegraph*, Sept. 26, 1851.

in all but a few counties the votes are strikingly similar, and in some cases almost identical. Only in Walworth, Kenosha, and Winnebago counties is there any great increase. The cause for this decline was, first and last, the compromise of 1850; its finality, now for a year incessantly proclaimed, tending to make all but abolitionists cease agitation.

Under the stimulus of a national election all parties not incurably diseased tend to increase in vigor. In 1852 this was the case with the Wisconsin Free Democratic party, which by this time had developed into something materially different from the "Barnburners" of 1848, and far more like the Liberty party. They were now a compact, homogeneous body. All weak-kneed had been driven away in the disastrous campaigns of the last three years, and those who remained were thorough-going anti-slavery men. The party had lost the bumptiousness of 1848, but had not fallen into the narrowness of the old Liberty organization. The *Free Democrat* said in January, "We are not to be misled by names. Whenever the Democratic party will dissolve its alliance with slavery, we shall act with it. Or should the Whig party take the ground of human rights, we shall co-operate with it."

This frank offer was destined to remain fruitless in 1852. In this year, for the first time since 1848, the three parties in Wisconsin stood each by itself. The Free Democrats began their campaign in July by a State convention at Waukesha, which adopted the platform of 1852. After this, local conventions in the southern counties began to bestir themselves; and in the month of September, when, for the first and only time in the party's history, outside political talent entered the State in the shape of Sam Lewis of Ohio, and the national Free Soil candidates, J. P. Hale and G. W. Julian, real enthusiasm broke out. The main interest, however, of the Free Soilers centered, as in 1850, in the First congressional district, represented now for two terms by Durkee. While the Democrats nominated J. W. Wells of Waukesha, an ex-Free Soiler, the Whigs were for a time quiet; and the Free Soilers began to hope that they would again, as in 1850, support Durkee. That the Whigs would have liked to

do so can hardly be doubted; but, although Durkee was personally popular, he was no Whig. It was too great a stretch to ask Whigs to support an ex-Democrat, ex-Liberty man and free-trader in a presidential campaign when protection was the Whig battle cry. So the Whigs nominated H. S. Durand, to the bitter disappointment of the Free Soilers, some of whom, like Booth of the *Free Democrat*, insisted that Durand was run merely to let in Wells.

The campaign was dull; for by no efforts could the Free Soilers get the old parties to discuss the slavery question, nor could the Whigs and Democrats find much to quarrel over beyond personalities. In November, at the national election, the Whigs found themselves in a hopeless minority while the Democrats swept the State, as the vote shows:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
President.....	Pierce.....33,658	Scott.....22,240	Hale.....8,814
Congressman, 1st District....	Wells.....8,342	Durand.....3,870	Durkee.....5,731
Congressman, 2d District....	Eastman...10,893	Abbott.....7,816	Enos.....1,497
Congressman, 3d District....	Macy.....14,597	Shafter.....9,513	McKee.....2,168

The Free Soilers, as far as the presidential vote went, had no cause for discouragement; for, without regaining their lost "Barn-burner" allies, they made large gains over 1849 and 1851. But in the First congressional district it will be seen Durkee was defeated by Wells. To lose their congressman, the one consolation they had had during years of defeat, was maddening. A perfect storm of recrimination broke forth between them and the Whigs, whom they accused of corruptly plotting to defeat Durkee by running Durand in order to let in Wells. In his wrath Booth, the editor of the *Free Democrat*, issued a call for a State convention in November to organize for vengeance on the Whigs; but, after the first glow had cooled off, the date was postponed to January. It is true that Durand's nomination did help to defeat Durkee; for, as the vote in the district shows, very many Whigs preferred to vote for the Free Soil candidate.

Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Pierce... ..8,261	Scott.....5,254	Hale.....4,558
Wells.....8,342	Durand.....3,870	Durkee.....5,731
Gain.....81	Loss.....1,384	Gain.....1,173

But the charge of a conspiracy seems absurd, especially when laid to the same Milwaukee Whigs who were zealous in engineering Free Soil and Whig union in 1851 and 1853. Certain other facts also should be taken into account, namely: that Durkee's chances were hurt by his failure to get an appropriation for Racine into the last River and Harbor bill; and that a large foreign immigration had taken place into the southeastern counties since 1848, most of which, as usual, furnished Democratic votes.

The period of 1850-52 was a critical one for the Wisconsin Free Soil party. The events of 1849 had struck it to the ground, so that in 1850 it scarcely lived. Encouraged by the election of Durkee in that year, it showed some energy in 1851, and in 1852 assumed a new, definite form, more akin to the old Liberty organization than to the Free Soilers of 1848. The Free Democratic party of 1852 was in no sense an offshoot of the national Democracy. The *Racine Advocate* and *Kenosha Telegraph* had clung to their "Democracy,"—publishing Democratic notices, reporting Democratic conventions, and the like,—long after the radical differences between Democratic and Free Soil views were apparent, but now names had lost their charm. The prevailing anti-slavery character of the individual Whigs had become more evident; and ever since the final repudiation of Free Soil doctrines by the Democracy in 1851 a feeling had been growing in favor of Whig and Free Democratic co-operation.

The best comment on the position of the Wisconsin Free Soilers, at this time, is found in a letter from Racine to the *National Era* of January 6, 1853: "It seems to me that the next four years will be decisive as to the existence of the Free Democratic party as such. Unless we can step into the rank of one of the first parties as to numbers, we can hardly, in my opinion, maintain our organization. . . We must receive

large accessions from the liberal Democrats, and must absorb the liberal Whigs, unless that party adopts our principles. Are we not a little too severe toward them when we call them, without any exception, a defeated faction? The term faction, too, is hardly in good taste. . . . A more perfect and thorough State organization is what we now need, with an increase of Free Soil papers, especially German. A great and systematic and prolonged effort must be put forth."

V. — THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT, 1853.

The local politics of the year 1853 deserves more careful study than has yet been devoted to it. It is the year after an overwhelming defeat of a great party, and before the triumphant upspringing of a new and greater party. In the devious currents of State politics, of local elections, of local newspaper opinions, are to be traced the course of the influences which led to the Republican movement of 1854. Especially is this the case in the Northwest, where nativism did not, as in the East, befog the change.

In Wisconsin nearly everybody was tired, after the national election. Democrats disagreed over offices. Whigs turned to local interests to soothe their disappointment over their great defeat. The Free Soilers alone kept at work. They did not propose to let their efforts flag, and so they met in convention at Madison, January 26. No offers of coalition were made; the Free Soilers stood squarely by themselves. If they had desired to attract Whigs the time was favorable, but no such desire was manifested. The Whig *State Journal*, commenting on the absence of new faces in the convention, said ' it probably failed to meet the expectations of its friends. "At all events, we have seen nothing in its action that inclines us to forsake the good old Whig party,—*dead* tho' it may be,—for the sake of joining the new." But it is not likely that the Free Soilers expected any immediate gains of importance. Their minds were made up for work, particularly for a thorough local organization, in which since the disastrous coalitions of 1849 they had been badly deficient.

¹ *State Journal*, Feb. 1853; *Janesville Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1853; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Jan. 29, 1853.

In April, C. L. Sholes introduced into the legislature a bill to allow persons claimed as fugitive slaves the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. It is interesting to note that the legislature, in a State which a few years later (in the famous Glover rescue case) went to the verge of nullification on this very point, now failed to pass this "personal liberty bill," although a majority of members seem to have favored it.

Outside some comment on the above incidents, there was little political talk. Whig, Democrat, and Free Soil papers devoted their pages to the consideration of railways, plank-roads, and other innumerable local matters, until an agitation which had been creeping westward began to be felt in Wisconsin. Prohibition of the sale of liquor, or, as then called, "the Maine law," furnished something for people tired of tariff, slavery, and internal improvements, to talk about. A full-blown agitation soon sprang up. Petitions came flocking into the legislature, followed by counter-petitions from indignant Germans. This temperance issue was destined to play an active part in deciding the fall election; in the winter, however, it was not distinctly a party question.

As spring drew near, political discussion revived. Governor Farwell's name began to be urged by both Free Soil and Whig journals for renomination; and, since it was largely through a coalition between these two parties that he had been elected, the Democratic press took alarm. As early as March, the *Washington County Blade* announced that "all the indications are that they will enter into another coalition next fall to defeat the Democracy." Although the regular party organs were slow to admit any such idea, appearances favored it. Toward the end of April, the Whig and Free Soil central committees took an unusual step in calling State conventions of the two parties in June, only a day apart, and three months earlier than was customary. In this the Democratic press saw unmistakable coalition. On the eve of the conventions, the Whig papers began to define their position. The *Sentinel* hoped the Whig convention would act judiciously, for unless Farwell were properly presented he might fail of election. "It is not to be disguised," it said, "that there are many . . . who will not vote for him as a Whig, a

Free Soiler, or a coalition candidate. . . . All this springs from their previous votes and preconceived opinions — prejudices, it may be — on national politics which have properly no connection with State affairs." ¹ The *State Journal* was even more careful to emphasize party lines. "If a union ticket be formed, it would be for the purpose of electing certain honest men, . . . not for any prospective advantages to be reaped therefrom at the next presidential campaign. This may be the idea of the Free Soil party; but . . . we have no idea of swallowing the Free Soilers or of being swallowed by them, even if there should be a coalition." ²

The Whig State convention, when it met, needed all the *Sentinel's* advice, for the circumstances were calculated to cast the party leaders into despondency. In spite of two months' notice, there were only forty delegates present, representing less than half of the assembly districts of the State. When to this small company a letter from Governor Farwell was read, positively declining to run, the convention, as the *Sentinel* admitted, was "all adrift." After some desultory debate, a complimentary ballot was taken on Farwell's nomination, in which he received 33 votes out of 39, and the convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the State central committee. The next day the Free Democratic convention assembled. It was a much larger and more enthusiastic body than its predecessor. There were sixty-three delegates present, representing fifteen counties. Whatever plans of union with the Whig convention had been in the air were destroyed by Farwell's absolute refusal to run, so the Free Soilers went their own way. J. Dougherty, one of the faithful "Barnburners" of 1848, presided. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Pittsburg platform and arranging for the expense of a State campaign. In nominating for governor, E. D. Holton and C. Durkee, the two veterans, were twice tied on informal ballots; then Durkee withdrew, and Holton was chosen by acclamation. Although no temperance resolutions were adopted, the candidates were all warranted as thorough "Maine-law" men.

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, June 1, 1853.

² Madison *State Journal*, May 30, 1853.

During the summer the Free Democrats had the field to themselves. They began to think that their millennial day had come; for June and July passed, and still the Whigs made no move to nominate. One delighted Free Soiler wrote from Beloit to the *National Era*, "They [the Whigs] may rally this fall, but it is doubtful. Farwell told some of our folks that the Whigs ought not to have called a convention or talked of nominating. He pledged his support to our ticket."¹ If Farwell was correctly reported, it probably shows that he was under the influence of the New York *Tribune*, which at this time was urging coalition on the temperance issue, and warmly commended the course of the Whigs in not nominating. It "rejoiced that no such folly is to be perpetrated in 1853 by the Whigs of Wisconsin."

The Whigs of Wisconsin failed to justify Greeley's rejoicings; for in August the situation appeared to many "silver grays" so alarming that the central committee issued a call for the convention to reassemble on September 14, and the Whig press made an effort to whip some life into the party. The *Kenosha Journal*, crying out against Democratic mismanagement, urged a party nomination. The *Janesville Gazette* remarked,² "We utterly reprobate a union ticket. No more effectual mode of disbanding the Whig party, and fulfilling the predictions of our enemies that we are dead, can be invented. Let us have a pure Whig nomination. . . ." The *State Journal* expressly repudiated the *Tribune's* advice, saying,³ "The Whig party has not yet sunk so low that it cannot find men in its own ranks worthy of its support. *We want to see a little more spirit manifested.*" Still the party spirit slumbered; local conventions failed to meet; and the prospect of a large attendance at the convention remained poor.

Needless to say, the Free Soilers were keenly disappointed at the reappearance of the Whig call. The Democrats, on the other hand, were greatly relieved; for since the early spring they had feared nothing so much as a coalition headed by the popular

¹ *National Era*, July 7, 1853.

² *Janesville Gazette*, June 25, 1853.

³ *Madison State Journal*, Aug. 2, 1853.

Farwell. Now, with two tickets against them, they were sure of victory. Their party was, however, in a rather bad way. Several factions existed in various parts of the State, between whom violent dissensions had broken out; and the *Milwaukee News*, *Fond du Lac Journal*, *Madison Democrat*, and *Milwaukee Wisconsin* engaged in miscellaneous mud-slinging. In spite of this hard feeling their convention, which met on September 7, succeeded in preserving a fair amount of harmony. After a hard struggle between the members of a very full delegation, it nominated a ticket, headed by W. A. Barstow, and containing at least two former "Barnburners."

On September 14 the Whig convention assembled. It came pretty near being what the *Advocate* called it—"a farce," for at such a degree of depression had the Whig party arrived that there were only thirty-one delegates present. The convention nominated Farwell once more, but he again refused; so after a number of ballots it selected H. S. Baird as its candidate for Governor. A platform was adopted reaffirming the usual Whig principles, and adding, "That we are opposed to the extension of slavery over Territories now free," and that "we deny the authority of any convention to decree the *finality* of any Whig law. . . ." This virtually repudiated the national Whig platform and left the difference between the Whig and Free Soil platforms reduced to the one word, "protection."

The Free Democrats were by this time actively engaged in campaigning on the Maine-law issue, with the *Milwaukee Free Democrat* leading the attack on "Barstow and the rummies," and the *Racine Advocate* following close in its wake. E. D. Holton, having been questioned as to his position, announced that he was in favor of the principle, and would sign a prohibitory law. This incident resulted, of course, in arousing the fears of the Germans to such an extent as to make them actively support Barstow, who persisted in refusing to commit himself. Fearing this very thing, A. H. Bielfeld, of Milwaukee, made a desperate effort to dissociate the Free Soil campaign from the Maine-law issue by denying the authority of the *Free Democrat*, and insisting that the Pittsburg platform, in asserting the

right "of every man to liberty and the pursuit of happiness," placed the party against prohibition, but his voice was lost in the general shout.

Meanwhile the plan of a People's ticket still found supporters; principally, it would appear, in Milwaukee among that coterie of influential Whig leaders which included Rufus King of the *Sentinel*, J. H. Tweedy, and others. On October 6, at the State fair in Watertown, a call was posted around the streets for a People's mass convention of those opposed to the Democratic ticket.¹ When the crowd assembled, it was found that such a number of Democratic workers occupied the place of meeting that the assembly had to be convened in another place. Once organized, the "People" proceeded to nominate a ticket selected mainly from the Whig and Free Democratic lists, as follows:

Governor — L. J. Farwell (W. and F. S.).

Lieut.-Governor — E. D. Holton (F. S.).

Secretary of State — J. A. Hadley (W.).

Treasurer — S. D. Hastings (F. S.).

Attorney-General — J. H. Knowlton (W.).

State Superintendent — J. G. McMynn (W.).

Bank Comptroller — J. S. Baker (W.).

Prison Commissioner — Selah Booth (F. S.).

The details of this meeting are not known, further than that the chairman was J. H. Tweedy, who had been so zealous in engineering the coalition on Durkee in 1850. It was evidently a Whig affair whose leaders very wisely kept themselves in the background. They did not even sign any names to the address which the meeting issued, beginning with the words: "The ticket nominated by the Democratic party is such that honest men cannot support. . . . We have met together from all parts of the State without respect to party, and after full consideration have agreed upon a ticket composed of good and true men of all parties." The address apologized for the lateness of its appearance, and urged all Whigs, Free Soilers, and dissatisfied Democrats to unite on the ticket. The Whig and Free Democratic press at once commended the movement and the ticket, but almost without exception declined to support it until the candidates already nominated should be consulted.

¹ Watertown *Chronicle*, Oct. 12, 1853.

The *Sentinel* said, October 8: "It is an appeal from caucuses and conventions to the people. . . . It is the *only* means of saving the State, and . . . we cannot hesitate to recommend it to their favorable judgment. . . . May we not invoke a magnanimous surrender from Whig and Free Democratic candidates?"

The *Racine Advocate*, October 11, called the ticket "nearly faultless," but added: "One thing is certain, that the good faith of the respective parties requires that they (the candidates) should not be unceremoniously laid aside without their earnest and hearty concurrence. The only temperance ticket in the field is that of the Free Democracy." Other papers, Whig and Free Soil, occupied much the same ground.

Very soon another obstacle appeared. L. J. Farwell for the third time absolutely refused to run, saying, "The circumstances are such that I can in no event be a candidate, . . . and if again elected I should be unable to accept the office." Shortly afterward, two more refusals came, both from Whigs, J. H. Knowlton and J. S. Baker declining to act as candidates. To complicate matters, H. S. Baird, the Whig nominee for governor, came out with a long letter refusing to withdraw in favor of any People's ticket. This left matters in a chaotic state. In spite of the good will of both Free Soil and Whig leaders, the plan seemed wrecked through Farwell's persistency in declining to run, and Baird's persistency in declining to withdraw. But the *Sentinel* and *Watertown Chronicle* still counseled union, pointing out that with but one exception the Whig press still spoke in favor of the movement.

On October 22 another effort was made, and a committee appointed by the previous Watertown meeting put forth another complete ticket, with the gaps caused by resignation filled. It read as follows:

Governor — E. D. Holton (F. S.).

Lieut.-Governor — B. Pinckney (W.).

Secretary of State — J. A. Hadley (W.).

Treasurer — S. D. Hastings (F. S.).

Attorney-General — Orsamus Cole (W.).

Bank Comptroller — B. F. Pixley (W.).

Prison Commissioner — S. Booth (F. S.).

So a Free Soiler and an ex-Liberty man occupied the head of the ticket. The Free Democrats could now regard the promised land as within sight, for when the Whigs could voluntarily support a man of Holton's position, it was a sign of a great change in that conservative body.

From this time on the People's ticket made an active campaign. At a meeting of the Free Democratic candidates it was decided to go into the movement heartily; and at once the entire Free Democratic ticket, except Holton, Hastings, and Booth, resigned. The Whig candidates followed, with the exception of Baird.¹

It was not until the fifth of November that the Milwaukee *Sentinel* took down the Whig ticket from its editorial page, and substituted that of the "People;" but although tardy, its support was active. On October 28 the Madison *State Journal* raised the ticket, and by November there was a strong press support. The *Sentinel* gives the list as follows:

WHIG.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
Madison State Journal.
Watertown Chronicle.
Fond du Lac Herald.
Beloit Journal.

INDEPENDENT.

Waukesha Independent Press.
Sheboygan Chronicle.

FREE SOIL.

Milwaukee Free Democrat.
Janesville Free Press.
Racine Advocate.
Kenosha Telegraph.
Oshkosh Democrat.
Fond du Lac Western Freeman.

DEMOCRATIC.

Watertown Register.

Holton went at once to the counties in the west. Assured, as he thought, of the support of the east, he saw that in this election the west and north counties would decide the result. So he went on the stump in Iowa, Grant and Dane counties. During the two weeks remaining, the Free Soilers continued to raise the Maine-law issue, in which they were joined by some Whigs. It was freely asserted that Barstow was secretly pledged to veto a "Maine-law bill," and as freely denied. The Milwaukee Democratic papers represented Barstow as the foe of prohibition; the western and northern ones as its friend. Fairly driven

¹ See H. S. Baird's letter in the *Janesville Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1853.

to declare himself, Barstow wrote a letter to the *Waukesha Chronotype*, asserting that he should "feel it his duty, if the representatives of the people pass a constitutional law, to approve the same." This meant nothing and deceived nobody. The *Sentinel* called him a "Janus-faced demagogue." The *Racine Advocate*, pointing to the fact that the Germans, who considered prohibition unconstitutional, supported Barstow, asked, "What stronger proof is necessary to convince temperance men that Barstow is pledged to them?"

The majority of Whigs adopted rather different tactics. There was no drawing back from the People's ticket, but there was little enthusiasm for it. Leaving the Maine-law issue to the Free Democrats, they made the plea of "anything to stop Barstow and his gang" from "looting the State."

The most ludicrous feature of the campaign is the position of the Democratic press with regard to the People's movement. The *Wisconsin* lamented the "selling out of the Whig party to the abolitionists" with such unction that the *Sentinel* affected to believe it was going to turn Whig.

The People's campaign ended November 8. The time had been short, so short that the news of the final union of the Whig and Free Soil tickets was hardly known in the back counties before the day of election. The most ardent supporters of Holton hardly hoped for victory, so the following result was not unexpected:

	Democratic.	People's.	Scattering.
Governor	Barstow..... 30,405	Holton.... . 21,886	Baird... .. 3,304
Lieut.-Governor	Lewis.... . 32,176	Pinckney..... 23,378	Dougherty.... . 270
Secretary.....	Gray 31,848	Hadley..... 23,599	Sholes..... . 215
Treasurer	Janssen..... 31,992	Hastings. 20,811	Maxwell..... 2,778
Attorney-General....	Smith..... 31,705	Cole..... 23,776	.....
Comptroller.....	Dennis.... . 30,750	Pixley..... 24,363	Howland 211
Superintendent.....	Wright..... 30,904	McMynn..... 23,061	.....
Prison Commissioner	Starks.... . 30,464	Booth..... 19,362	Starr..... 2,765
Liquor law.....	No 24,109	Yes 27,519	.....

It will be seen that since there were about 3,000 orthodox Whigs who would not vote for Free Soilers, the Free Soil members of the People's ticket ran behind the others. There were also a little over 200 Free Democrats who would not vote for a Whig.

The prohibitory issue probably hurt the People's ticket more than it helped it, for it lost the entire foreign vote. The result was that, in the eastern counties, numbers not personally in favor of Barstow voted the straight Democratic ticket. Holton's journey to the southwest showed what might have been done with a little more time and a greater effort; for he carried Grant county, nearly carried Iowa and Green, and polled an unexpectedly large vote in LaFayette. In the northern counties, however, where there was no effort made, and no Free Soil substratum existed to build on, the People's ticket made a very poor showing. The *Sentinel* regretfully laid the defeat to the "Maine-law issue" and said: "There is not the shadow of a doubt that our State would have gladly re-elected that honest, faithful and independent executive, L. J. Farwell, by a majority of several thousand over W. A. Barstow," by implication accusing Holton of defeating the ticket. It certainly seems that, had the liquor question not been forced by the *Free Democrat* and *Racine Advocate*, the undoubted disaffection of Democrats toward Barstow might have lost him the election, by diminishing his vote in the eastern counties.¹ Yet, after all, the figures show another equally significant fact, that, in addition to the 3,300 dissatisfied Whigs who voted for Baird, there were some 5,000 who did not vote at all. The party had been, in spite of the leaders' efforts, almost prostrated by the defeat of 1852, and had lost ambition and energy. In the circumstances, the spectacle of a coalition ticket, headed by a Free Democrat, and sprung on them at the last minute, was not such as to call out a full Whig vote.² That was, in short, the reason for the present defeat.

The Free Soil party in Wisconsin had, in November, 1853,

¹ Farwell's personal popularity should not be overlooked in comparing his chance of success with Holton's.

² See *Janesville Gazette*, Oct. 8-15, 1853.

carried through its last campaign; and, though defeated, had no reason for discouragement. The victory of Barstow was likely to prove a blessing in disguise, for further union of Whig and Free Democrat would be far more likely to take place peacefully in opposition, than if the fusion candidates were in office. The Whig and Free Democratic platforms were now closely similar; their leaders had just worked for a single ticket, and might easily do it again. In very many of the assembly districts, Independent and People's tickets had been run. There was a tendency on all sides to consider party ties as enfeebled.

We have seen since 1850 a sort of coquetry between the two parties. In 1850 Whigs and Free Soilers without exception supported the same congressional candidates; in 1851 they were united on the governor only; in 1852 they were once more completely sundered; but in 1853 a renewed union was brought about more complete than any other — all this taking place amid continual disavowals on the part of the Whigs of any intention to yield an inch of Whiggery. But now, in 1853, their tone had begun to change. The condition of the Democratic and Whig parties in the last months of that year may be best shown by two quotations.

The *Kenosha Telegraph* remarked: "The mission of the Free Democracy as an independent party we consider nearly fulfilled. . . . When the people come to see [the fact that the slave power is aiming to rule] a third party has no more mission. This is the condition to which people are now rapidly tending."

The *Madison State Journal*, quoting the foregoing, adds: "It must be admitted that there are numerous indications in the present condition of parties pointing to such a state of things in the future. . . . The ostensible issues have become matters of fancy. . . . That this state of things cannot last long is tolerably certain. A great majority of the people are opposed to the extension of slavery; the humbug of 'saving the Union' is beginning to be appreciated in all quarters. . . . If slavery can be restricted within its present limits, it must inevitably decline. Southern fanatics are unquestionably aiming at its introduction into Nebraska and New Mexico. It is against these

designs that we wish to see the Free Soil sentiment of the North united." ¹

When a leading Whig paper at the capital of the State of Wisconsin could use such language, well might the *Kenosha Telegraph* think the mission of the Free Soil party nearly accomplished.

At this point the narrative of the Free Democracy properly ends. Whatever hopes, plans for local work, or congressional nominations it may have had, never came to an issue; for by the end of January a new movement, mightier than the Free Soil one, had showed its beginnings. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill had been introduced into the senate; the agitation against it had begun; and within a few months Free Soil and Whig parties were, in Wisconsin, things of the past; or, more correctly speaking, the union for which they were so nearly ripe in 1853 had been consummated under the pressure of a newer and sharper stimulus.

VI.—THE FREE SOIL PRESS AND PARTY LEADERS.

The personal element in the history of the Wisconsin Free Soil party is necessarily large; and though in a paper like the present this feature has to be subordinated to the narrative and analysis of the "movement," some considerations of the party leaders must be entered into for the sake of completeness.

Probably the inside history of the party is largely lost. Its movements were on so small a scale, the importance of its leaders so limited, that materials in the shape of preserved correspondence and biographical matter are lacking. The loss is not so great, however, as might appear, for we have preserved for us in the newspapers of the day an influence which among the Wisconsin Free Soilers was second to none. The party was represented by a press strong out of all proportion to its numbers. There were never less than three papers devoted to the Free Democracy, and by the close of its career there were six,

¹ *Madison State Journal*, Nov. 29, 1853. This was not the only Whig paper to express such sentiments; even the *Janesville Gazette*, a bitter opponent of the union movement, admits: "To a great extent the principles of the Free Soil and Whig parties are identical."

three of them with daily editions. Two of these, the *Fond du Lac Freeman*, and the *Janesville Free Press*, we may dismiss as too late in their operations to have had much effect on the party's course. Another, the *Oshkosh Democrat*, edited by James C. Densmore, was a more important journal, exercising considerable influence in 1853. But, although adhering always to thoroughly anti-slavery principles, it supported the ticket of the regular Democracy from 1849 to 1852, and so can hardly be counted as a strictly Free Soil paper.

Of the three remaining, the leading one was undoubtedly the *Milwaukee Free Democrat*, the successor of the *Wisconsin Freeman* of the Liberty party of 1844-48. The paper, begun as a weekly, soon issued a daily edition, and until 1850 enjoyed a pre-eminence as the only Free Soil daily in the State. The character of the *Free Democrat*, edited by S. M. Booth, was decidedly peculiar. Booth was a radical and a fighter. He had a very sharp tongue and pen, and he used them unsparingly on every side and every topic. Even when, in times of political dullness, the *Free Democrat* turned its attention to plank-roads, banks, and other matters entirely unconnected with the slavery question, Booth generally found himself in conflict with one or all of his contemporaries. The result was that the *Free Democrat* was more heartily hated by the regular party press than any other paper in the State. *Wisconsin* and *Argus*, *Sentinel* and *Journal*, united in accusing it of all the crimes within reach of a newspaper. The lie was passed between Booth and one or more editors nearly every secular day in the year. It seems to one in the present day, reading over the old controversies, that Booth and the *Free Democrat*, while undoubtedly valuable for keeping up the Free Soilers' spirits, did something to hinder the party's progress as well as to help it. Especially did his bitterness toward the Whigs postpone the day of Whig and Free Soil union on a common platform. And it must be confessed that Booth's combativeness sometimes led him into extravagant and unfounded accusations against his opponents. His very prominence as a Free Soil leader, at conventions and on tickets, seemed to render him the mouth-piece of his party, to make the party responsible for all he said, and, in the eyes of

Whigs, liable to the charges of misrepresentation, partisanship, and fanaticism. But it must be repeated that we cannot at the present day afford to criticise Booth harshly. If he seems to us needlessly hard on the Whigs, we must remember that to him the Whig quibbles, and slowness to free the party from Southern dictation, were indescribably irritating. He was not by nature gifted with patience, and in his eyes the party was "sinning against light." And if his assertions were not always consistent, his principles were.

The *Kenosha Telegraph*, edited by C. Latham Sholes, was a leader in the "Barnburner" revolt in 1848, and remained steadfast with the party. It was a weekly until 1850, and then a daily. Sholes was in the legislature at various times before and after 1848, and was a better politician than Booth. With equal devotion to anti-slavery principles, he knew when to fight and when not. True, he had the advantage of Booth in being in the midst of a strong favorable sentiment at Kenosha, whereas Booth, in Milwaukee, was in the midst of his enemies at close range; but while this may account to some degree for the greater coolness and better temper of the *Kenosha Telegraph*, the difference was more in the men. Sholes had not the old abolitionist's tendency to denunciation, and aversion to conciliation. The *Telegraph* was a steadying influence in the party.

Another of the "Barnburner" papers of 1848, which remained firm in the new ranks, was the *Racine Advocate*. It was edited until 1852 by J. C. Bunner, and after that by Charles Clement, who had previously been with the *Telegraph*. The *Advocate* was an ably-conducted and very pugnacious paper; for Bunner's distrust and dislike of his old party associates, after 1849, was so great as to lead him into violent controversies with nearly all the leading "Hunker" papers. Clement, who succeeded him, was an old-time Liberty man, and he made the *Advocate* something resembling the *Free Democrat* on a reduced scale. He had a sharp pen, which he kept well occupied in controversy. Generally well grounded in facts, Clement in times of excitement sometimes lost his head, and emulated the *Free Democrat's* extravagance of language and assertion, but this was the exception. The *Advocate* became tri-weekly in 1850, and daily in 1852.

On the whole, the Free Soil press of Wisconsin was ably conducted. It published the news, avoided by noticing local affairs too great confinement to one political issue, kept up the Free Soil feeling in times of adversity, and in general was a source of strength to the anti-slavery sentiment. It compared well with the newspapers of the older parties, and if it sometimes showed more zeal than good judgment, the same can be said in an equal or greater degree of the Whig and Democratic press. It is too much to expect a newspaper to keep dignified silence under the torrent of abuse received by every Free Soil paper. When the editor of the *Kenosha Telegraph* is called, by the *Democrat* of the same town,¹ "A reviler of God, a blasphemer of the Bible, . . . a red-mouthed, canting hypocrite, a preacher of sedition, and an office-seeker," he may be pardoned for calling his assailant a "cowardly assassin." Furthermore, the Free Soil press was genuinely independent, and shows no traces of the partisan's suppression of opinions and subjection to party dictation, which disfigure the editorial pages of other party papers.

If Booth, Clement, Sholes, and Bunner probably contributed more to form the opinion of the party than any other men, in actual politics they played no greater part than another group to which we must now refer briefly, viz., the party candidates.

Of all the Free Soil men of Wisconsin, Charles Durkee was the most popular and, from his two elections to Congress, the most prominent. He was a genial, unassuming, democratic man, not highly educated, nor gifted with extraordinary talents. It was his personal agreeableness, joined to sturdy political honesty and consistency, which made him popular. In one sense, no one did so much for the Free Soil cause as Durkee; because no one else could have been elected twice to Congress as he was, and no one else was so well fitted to render the party acceptable to the people. Durkee was not, however, a real leader. He was a candidate and a representative of the party, but his influence in party councils was overshadowed by that of other men.

After Durkee, E. D. Holton of Milwaukee holds the greatest prominence. A consistent anti-slavery man, a better speaker

¹ *Kenosha Telegraph*, Oct. 24, 1851.

and leader than Durkee, he did his best service to the party by his candidacy in 1853. Holton, unlike Durkee, who was a man of the people, was distinctly a "gentleman," and had enough of the Whig about him to attract votes in 1853 as no other Liberty man except possibly Durkee could have done. These two men were the Free Soil standard-bearers, and both were Liberty men. Of the editors who exercised the most influence, two, Booth and Clement, were also old-time abolitionists. When it is considered that the Liberty party at its largest polled only 1,100 votes, while the Free Democracy at its smallest was nearly three times as large, the fact that the real leaders of the latter party were old-time Liberty men is a tribute to the value and importance of the Liberty movement and the character of the men it trained.

After Holton and Durkee, there are a number of men well worth more extended notice than can be given here. Many of them were old Liberty men, like Ichabod Coddington, the fiery orator and radical ex-clergyman; S. D. Hastings, one of the most business-like of the radical abolitionists; J. B. Paine and Byron Paine, from Ohio; Vernon Tichenor, and others. Among the "Barnburners" of 1848, who stayed by the new party, were Byron Kilbourn, A. H. Bielfeld of Milwaukee, J. D. Dougherty, H. McKee, J. C. Densmore, and a number of locally-active men whose Free Soilism brought them to the legislature, but never gave them any high place in the party councils. In 1849, one of the ablest members of the party was Marshall M. Strong, an ex-Democrat, with an excellent anti-slavery record in the Territorial legislature. He was a cool, clear-headed man, well fitted to moderate such Hotspurs as Booth and Coddington; but he withdrew from politics shortly after that time, and in so doing really injured the party.

Warren Chase, one of the faithful "Barnburners," was candidate for governor in 1849; but toward the end of the Free Soil party's career, Chase became more interested in spiritualism than anti-slavery, and rather dropped out of sight.

Taken all in all, S. M. Booth, with his paper, the *Free Democrat*, was the most active moving force in the body. While his opinions by no means overruled those of the men mentioned

above, his incessant activity and editorial prominence made him the nearest to being the party's leader. It is largely to him, then, that blame is to be laid if we find the Free Soil party lacking in generalship during its career; and credit, if we find it persevering toward success, through great obstacles.

VII.—CRITICISM AND CONCLUSIONS.

To do justice at the present day to the political management of such a party as the Free Democracy is not easy. Without greater insight into the motives and hopes of the party leaders, and a clearer knowledge of the relations between the old parties and the new one than may be obtained from newspaper sources, we are apt to criticise too harshly. With the knowledge of the course of events in 1854-56, we are liable to assume that they must have mismanaged things, not to have brought about union with the Whigs at an earlier date than 1854. We forget, in criticising the Free Soilers for their harshness toward the Whigs in 1852-53, that they did not know that the anti-Nebraska controversy was about to arise; and did not and could not realize, as we do now, how ready the Whig party was to form a union, and at the same time how intensely sensitive it was to the influence of names.

Bearing in mind the above facts, the following are some comments which may fairly be made on the Free Soil party of Wisconsin. The first point to notice is, that in Wisconsin, more than any other Northwestern State, the party had a hard task to vindicate the propriety of its existence. In 1848-49 all three parties were in their platforms and public utterances pledged against slavery extension. In 1850 all the congressional candidates were so pledged. Although in 1851-53 the Democratic party repudiated Free Soilism on the ground that the question was settled by the compromise measures, the Whig party continued to be anti-slavery, and was so again in 1853. The only year when the Wisconsin Free Soil party platform had anti-slavery ground to itself was 1852, and even then the Whig congressional candidates took strong anti-slavery positions. It is evident then that at no time in its

career could the Free Democrats claim, without being controverted, that they were the only anti-slavery party.

At the beginning of its career, then — and to a certain extent throughout it — the Wisconsin Free Soil party had to struggle for existence. It was this which led leaders like Booth and Clement to adopt such a belligerent attitude toward the old parties; to admit for a moment their claims to anti-slavery character would be virtually to give up the contest. The compromise of 1850, although at the time a crushing blow to the Free Soilers, as shown by the election of 1851, ultimately helped them; for it eliminated the Wisconsin Democracy from the list of their rivals for the title of "Free Soil," and weakened the Whig position. The Free Soil growth after 1851 is marked. Its vote increased from 3,000 to 8,800 in 1852; and had there been no People's ticket in 1853, it might possibly have beaten the Whigs.

Another point to be borne in mind is that at no time did the Free Democracy get any considerable share of the German vote. That stayed by the Democratic party through thick and thin, and was universally acknowledged to be the cause of the Democratic victories of 1848-53. No Free Soil German paper ever got beyond a few numbers, and no German Whig journal at this time did a paying business. So in general, viewing the obstacles it had to contend with, the fact that the party maintained its existence and "finished strong" in the season of 1853 is *prima facie* evidence in favor of the excellence of its management.

The party policy offers four points where adverse criticism may seem well applied. The first is in the proceedings of the year 1849, when there is no doubt that the Democrats played a bold and shrewd game, thoroughly outwitting the Free Soilers. It certainly does seem short-sighted, to use no harsher term, for the Free Soilers to imagine that the Democrats of that day, whose power as a party lay in the South, were their natural allies; and to fancy that the same Democratic party, which a year before the coalition had "hooted" the Wilmot proviso out of the State convention, could be thoroughly sound on the question. But we must realize that the fact of the election of 1848 had much obscured the relations of the two parties to slavery. The Demo-

crats had supported Cass, a Western man whose best electoral support was in the Northwest states; while the Whigs had elected a Southern slaveholder mainly through the votes of the South. It was by no means clear in January, 1849, that the Democratic party, in spite of its past record, was not more anti-slavery than the Whigs. Moreover, as before pointed out, the Free Soilers had supported a Democrat for president, had styled themselves the "Free Democracy," and by their own admission were "Democrats in principle." These facts seem to have been a real source of error. The name "Free Democrat" was one cause why the Free Soil men turned toward the "Hunker" party for allies. Finally, it should be realized that a large part, the major part in Wisconsin, of the new organization had actually been Democratic. Although the Wisconsin "Barnburners" had, it would seem, been led to their bolt by real anti-slavery feeling, and not by the Van Buren worship of their New York fellow-Democrats, they had, after the first glow, a strong desire to return to their old allegiance. It may be thought that with strong leadership at this juncture even the "Barnburners" could have been held true; but it is doubtful whether they would not have returned to the Democratic ticket, coalition or no coalition. In Ohio, in spite of the leadership of Chase and Giddings,—two men of greater prominence than any in young Wisconsin,—the "Barnburners" and most of the "conscience" Whigs left the Ohio Free Soil party between 1848 and 1850. Their vote dropped from 35,000 to 13,000, a worse decline than that in Wisconsin, although no such formal coalition gave the "Barnburner" Democrats an excuse. But after all has been said in palliation, it will have to be admitted that the Free Democrats in 1849 failed to rise to the occasion, and allowed themselves to be overreached. Worse than that, they made themselves ridiculous by their "Union" convention of thirty men.

Another point over which debate is possible is, with regard to the subsequent action of the Free Soilers. They were first and last a coalescing party. They only ran one State ticket, that of 1849, without fusion; and then only because Dewey, the Democratic candidate and their first nominee, declined to run on their ticket. In 1850, 1851, and 1853 they joined the Whigs in

one or more places. Now in the two national elections of 1848 and 1852, when they ran separate tickets, their vote made a better showing than at any other time, and the question arises whether a separatist attitude would not have agreed better with their principles and resulted more favorably for the party. Here again we can only judge by results. In 1850 the coalition elected Durkee, in 1851 it helped elect Farwell. In 1853 it failed, but it left the Free Soil party in the highest position it obtained in any State at that time. The Whigs, by their support of Holton, had virtually acknowledged the equality of the Free Democracy; and the slender vote polled by Baird, the regular Whig candidate, completed their humiliation. If coalition can do this, it cannot be entirely condemned as a method of advancing Free Soil interests.

A more serious mistake, already referred to, was the harsh, unconciliatory tone of the Free Democratic papers, and their habitual refusal to say anything good of their natural allies, the Whigs. At first this probably was imperative from a party point of view, but after the election of 1850 it was at no time necessary to vituperate the Whigs for fear the Free Soilers would join them. The Whigs themselves, by their action in the case of Durkee, had made the first advances, yet the Free Soilers insisted on having everything or nothing. Either the Whig party should unite on Free Democratic candidates, or else — no coalition. . . Against Booth, in the *Free Democrat*, may fairly be laid the charge of having repelled the very Whigs who were most anxious to unite the parties. As the *Janesville Gazette* said in 1853, when the Free Soilers wished the Whigs not to nominate: "Has their conduct and language been such toward the Whigs as to deserve their votes in preference to giving them to their own candidates? Who have been more vehement than the Free Soilers in deriding our organization and rejoicing over our defeats; . . . who more habitually speak of the Whig party as dead, and oftener sneer at any attempt to retrieve its position?"¹ Of course all Whig papers did not take the Free Soilers' abuse quite so seriously as the *Janesville Gazette*; but there were thousands

¹ *Janesville Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1853.

of Whigs, good anti-slavery men, who did. And the continual assertion of the high motives of the Free Soilers, and the low purposes of everybody else, came to have an unpleasant sound. The Free Democrats were men liable to error and human passions; and all this apparent self-laudation seemed to very many commonplace, unenthusiastic people as disingenuous as it was preposterous. In this direction the Wisconsin Free Soilers certainly showed themselves deficient in political wisdom.

On the whole, what is our verdict on the Free Soil party of Wisconsin? There are several ways of estimating the importance of a party. The first is, by test of numbers. Judged by this, the Free Soil party in Wisconsin in their six campaigns cut a variable but always a respectable figure. Except in 1851 their vote was never less than 12 per cent of the total, and in 1848 and 1853 it was a good deal more. They were never, like the Liberty party, an element which the old parties could afford to overlook in a campaign. Another test is, what did the party accomplish? Here we have less to show. In 1848 and 1850 they sent Durkee to Congress; in 1851 their vote largely assisted in electing Farwell; but in 1849, 1852 and 1853 they gained nothing beyond a few members of the legislature. They also controlled several counties, municipalities, and towns throughout the southeastern part of the State. Their achievements do not compare with those of their fellow-laborers in Ohio and Massachusetts, where the Free Soilers dictated the election of three senators and, in Ohio, the repealing of the "black laws." In Wisconsin, it is true, the Free Soilers were not so favorably placed, the Democrats generally having a complete legislative majority; but in the two opportunities they had, they failed to accomplish anything. In 1849, by uniting with the Whigs on the proper kind of candidate, it would not have been out of the question to have defeated I. P. Walker for the senate. At that time, however, the move toward Democratic fusion had begun, and coalition with the Whigs was never really possible; moreover, Walker was a strong Wilmot-proviso man. In 1852, when the Free Soilers held the balance of power in the assembly, a coalition of Whigs and Democrats secured the organization, and the Free Soilers secured nothing.

In fact the whole legislative career of the party is almost entirely barren of incident except for the coalition negotiations of 1849. The Free Soil members voted and played a good part in State affairs, but did nothing in particular to advance their party or their cause.

Politically, then, the Wisconsin Free Soil party is not remarkable for its success. With all due respect to their difficulties, it seems impossible not to consider that a really effective management might have done far more. The real value of the party was in its effect on popular sentiment. It kept anti-slavery ideas alive, familiarized Wisconsin with anti-slavery argument and political action, served as a constant incentive to anti-slavery action on the part of the other parties — as shown most markedly by the Democrats in 1849, and the Whigs in 1851-53,— and paved the way for Republican success. Its coalitions with the Whigs, questionable perhaps from some points of view, at least served to render the Republican movement easy, and its action in 1853 actually came very near anticipating that movement by a year.

APPENDIX.

The following table shows the vote of Wisconsin for the years 1843-53:

	Democrat.	Whig.	Liberty.
1843.....	4,942	3,380	150
1845.....	11,803	5, 83	790
1847.....	9,648	10,670	973
1848 (May)	17,238	14,049	1,134
			Free Soil.
1848 (Nov.)	15,001	13,747	10,418
1849.....	16,561	11,089	3,769 ¹
1851.....	21,812	22,319	... .. ²
	24,519	16,721	2,904
1852.....	33,832	21,199	8,814
1853.....	30,405	3,304 ³	21,886 ⁴

The following map shows the geographical distribution of the Free Democratic party's vote from 1848 until 1852. The darkest shading indicates the counties generally carried by the Free Soilers — Walworth and Kenosha. The next lighter grade comprises those which at least once gave Free Democratic majorities, i. e., Rock, Waukesha, Racine, and, curiously enough, Sauk in 1848. The remaining counties where there is any shading, gave the party a steady, though light vote, Winnebago and Fond du Lac being the most favorable. In the northern counties, the eastern counties (except Racine, Kenosha, and Milwaukee), and the western counties (with Sauk after 1848), the Free Democratic vote was extremely

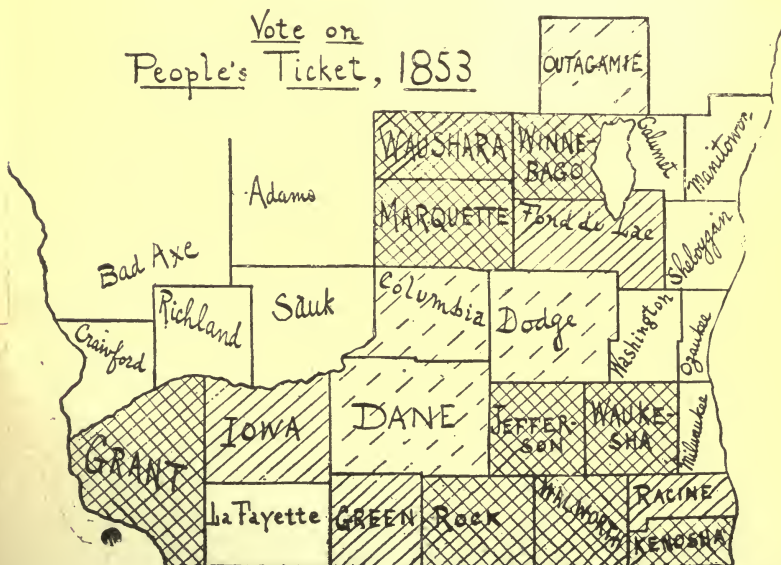
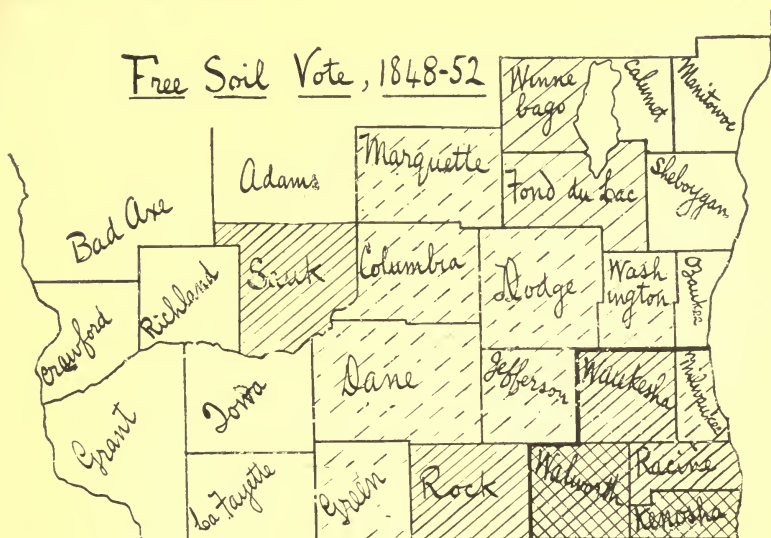
¹ In 1849 the highest Free Soil vote was 3,970, and for superintendent of public instruction, 8,449, to the independent candidate's 19,831.

² In 1851, the Free Democrats voted with the Whigs for governor.

³ This is the vote for Baird, Whig nominee, who refused to resign.

⁴ This represents the Free Democratic and Whig coalition of the "People's ticket."

slight. The region to the southeast of the broad black line is Durkee's district during 1848-52.



The vote of 1853 as shown in the above map illustrates the effect of Whig and Free Soil coalition. The darkest shade indicates the coun-

ties carried by Holton, the next lighter those where the vote was close, and the next the places where there was a respectable minority. In spite of the accession of Whig voters, the old Free Soil influence of 1848-52 is still evident, for Holton's strength was in the southeast and central counties. The greatest change from the Free Democratic vote was in Grant and Iowa counties, where Holton made a stumping tour in the end of October.

The only important difference made in this map by the Republican movement would be in the western and northern counties. As far as the central counties were concerned in 1853, the People's ticket actually *was* the Republican vote of 1854. It was the greater bulk of the new party in the counties of Adams, Richland, Sauk, La Crosse, Monroe, Portage, and so on, where the People's movement did not go, that made the difference.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

AT ITS

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

HELD DECEMBER 12, 1895

WITH FISCAL REPORTS; THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;
AND THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

RADISSON'S JOURNAL: ITS VALUE IN HISTORY, . . . BY HENRY COLIN CAMPBELL
THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WISCONSIN, WITH REFER-
ENCE TO NULLIFICATION SENTIMENT, . . . BY VROMAN MASON
EARLY LEGISLATION CONCERNING WISCONSIN BANKS, . . . BY WILLIAM WARD WIGHT

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1896

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DR. EDWIN ELLIS ASHLAND
HON. WILLIAM A. JONES MINERAL POINT
HON. WILLIAM W. WIGHT MILWAUKEE

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

FREDERIC L. BILLON MISSOURI
ROBERT CLARKE OHIO
WILLIAM H. WYMAN NEBRASKA
CHARLES FAIRCHILD MASSACHUSETTS
COL. STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN ILLINOIS
HON. AMASA COBB NEBRASKA
COL. REUBEN T. DURRETT KENTUCKY
SAMUEL H. HUNT NEW JERSEY
SIMON GRATZ PENNSYLVANIA
RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D. D., LL. D. IOWA
HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT NEW YORK
JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D. MASSACHUSETTS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

REUBEN G. THWAITES* MADISON

*To whom communications may be addressed.

RECORDING SECRETARY

ELISHA BURDICK MADISON

TREASURER

FRANK F. PROUDFIT MADISON

LIBRARIAN

ISAAC S. BRADLEY. MADISON

CURATORS, EX-OFFICIO

HON. WILLIAM HENRY UPHAM GOVERNOR

HON. HENRY CASSON SECRETARY OF STATE

HON. SEWELL A. PETERSON STATE TREASURER

CURATORS, ELECTIVE

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1896

HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON	JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.
HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE	RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.
GEN. CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN	HON. BURR W. JONES
PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON	CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	FREDERICK. CONOVER, LL. B.
HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON	J. HOWARD PALMER

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1897

HON. ROMANZO BUNN	HON. HALLE STEENSLAND
HON. SILAS U. PINNEY	CHARLES N. GREGORY, A. M.
HON. ELISHA W. KEYES	ARTHUR L. SANBORN, LL. B.
HON. GEORGE RAYMER	HON. JOHN B. WINSLOW
HON. PHILO DUNNING	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. JOHN B. CASSODAY	HON. A. W. NEWMAN

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1898

JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	HON. M. RANSOM DOYON
HON. BREESE J. STEVENS	PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL
MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.	ALBERT O. WRIGHT, A. M.
WAYNE RAMSAY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
HON. ALEXANDER H. MAIN	HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library—Thwaites, Butler, Turner, Gregory, and Conover; *ex-officio*—Upham, Casson, and Peterson.

Finance—Van Slyke, Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

Auditing Accounts—Morris, Carpenter, Ramsay, Steensland, and Conover.

Printing and Publication—Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Anderson, and Turner; *ex-officio*—Casson and Peterson.

Art Gallery and Museum—Thwaites, Bradley, Fairchild, Winslow, and Sanborn.

Historical Monuments—Turner, Thwaites, Butler, Wright, and Gregory.

Endowments and Contributions—Bradley, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley, and Morris.

Literary Exchanges—Thwaites, Bradley, Parkinson, Freeman, and Rosenstengel.

Natural History—Fairchild, Bunn, Burdick, Dunning, and Siebecker.

Historical Narratives—Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory, Wight, and Anderson.

Nomination of Members—Stevens, Cassoday, Bunn, Proudfit, and Main.

Prehistoric Antiquities and Indian History—Butler, Wright, Turner, Johnson, and Raymer.

Obituaries—Pinney, Parkinson, Newman, Johnson, and Bashford.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Draper Homestead—Van Slyke, Steensland, and Thwaites.

Biennial Address, 1897—Thwaites, Fairchild, Adams, Turner, and Gregory.

LIBRARY STAFF, ETC.—1895-96

SECRETARY

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

EMMA HELEN BLAIR

MESSENGERS

JOHN HARRIS MCNICHOL (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

LIBRARY OPEN—From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-third annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 12, 1895.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston took the chair at 7:30 o'clock, and spoke as follows:

"Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and Friends: It is now six years since you elected me president of this Society; and, as a third term is contrary to our usage, I expect to-night to lay down the honors you then conferred on me. In doing so I can but thank the friends of the Society, and especially its officers, for the uninterrupted enthusiasm with which they have advanced its best interests. The growth of the Society speaks more eloquently than words, of the efficiency of their work.

"Six years ago the library had a total of 133,727 volumes and pamphlets, while today it numbers 174,270, showing an accession of over 6,700 every year.

"Within the period mentioned, the library has developed materially in several important lines. We have largely added to our store of rare Americana, and especially to our list of American documents and other original materials for the study of our national history.

"Our newspaper collection, now numbering 8,000 bound volumes, has made great progress, some of the most important files in the collection having been added within that period; so that to-day our collection is probably the most important in

America, save that in the Library of Congress. This collection will soon be rendered available by the publication of a catalogue enabling scholars all over the country to know what treasures can be found upon our shelves. The importance of our collection of files is made manifest by the large number of prominent historical writers whom it attracts every year.

" Our collection of genealogy, six years ago numbering third or fourth in this country, now probably ranks first, and is being steadily enlarged. This department draws many special workers, owing to the growing interest in ancestry, among American families.

" In the department of economics, finance, and sociology, the library is to-day far better equipped than it was six years ago. Not only are the ordinary books on these topics collected, but great pains have been taken to gather the official reports of States, municipalities, and institutions all over the country, affording most valuable material for the advanced student and specialist. This is an important department for the use of university professors and students, and is highly regarded by them.

" In material for English history, such important sets as the Rolls of Parliament, and Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons from the thirteenth century to the present day, have recently been added; the collections of Calendars of State Papers, papers of the Historical Commission, and Chronicles, have been brought down to date; while the library regularly receives the important publications of the several British historical societies, such as the Harleian, the Pipe Roll, the Hakluyt, the British Record, etc. These original sources, together with the customary additions of current works and the constant additions of rare volumes and series of great value, have brought the library up to a point which justifies us in considering it of great value to the specialist.

" We must acknowledge that we are weak in other fields of European history, so far as we possess but few sources of information for *original* study. But this and our other shortcomings arise from the fact that our funds are so limited that we cannot venture far beyond our old-time specialty of Americana.

Even in this limited field, so enormous has the output from the press become, that it is with exceeding difficulty we can make even a fair showing.

"The annual general-fund appropriation of \$5,000, which years ago seemed liberal, now appears very small for such a society, and from so wealthy a State as Wisconsin, and really should be doubled, for no library of similar importance in America exists on so meagre an allowance. Harvard College Library, for instance, spends \$30,000 a year for books, the Boston Public Library spends nearly three times that amount, and so on. If the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is to maintain the great reputation it now enjoys, it must have more money, and that immediately. The Society is now put to great straits, and has to resort to many expedients, to make both ends meet—begging, exchanging with other libraries, etc. Our Society, to maintain its place, must be enabled to enter the purchasing field with more money, or we shall soon lose the high position we now hold among American libraries.

"That our Society is able to make so good a showing is, I think, remarkable under the circumstances, and reflects great credit on our secretary and his assistants. Our progress amid such difficulties has arrested the general attention of the librarians of the country.

"Our museum has grown apace, but by no means so rapidly as the library, for we can afford to spend but little money upon it. With an increased State appropriation, we could set aside enough to make the people's museum at least respectable.

"The portrait gallery has had many and important acquisitions; and the marble busts of Carpenter and Cramer, by Trentanove, are indeed valuable additions to our statuary.

"Our Society is well known all over the world, and is on exchange terms with the leading literary and scientific associations in many countries. This interchange has been largely developed in recent years, and is constantly widening. Our *Historical Collections* and other publications are eagerly sought for by libraries and historians interested in American affairs.

"The event of all events, in our recent history, was the action of the last legislature in creating a commission and appropriat-

ing money to erect a building somewhat commensurate with the importance of our Society and the wealth and intelligence of our great State. For this we have worked, watched, and waited for years, and all honor we say to those State officers and members of the legislature who rose to the occasion. Generations hence, when every other act of theirs shall have been forgotten, men will rise up and for this call them blessed.

"From all over our country men by thousands visit the historic battle-fields of our late war. There are no battle-fields in Wisconsin. It is one spot on earth where civilized men never met to settle their disputes by the dread arbitrament of arms. Its soil has never been stained by the blood of white men in internecine strife. Yet it will be a nobler boast if Wisconsin is visited by thousands and tens of thousands to examine the stores in her vast treasure-house of historic lore. This is to some extent the case at present, but it will be much more so when our new building is erected, for many of our citizens decline to commit their gifts to us in our present quarters. Indeed, we have some hesitation in asking them; but, when the State Historical Society has a fire-proof building, Wisconsin and all the Northwest will be searched as with lighted candles for everything of historic interest.

"We hardly appreciate what a grand record for civilization has been made in the country between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, during the last hundred years. If one should predict that a hundred years from the present time a city of two million people would be built on the shores of Lake Tanganyika or on the Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, and that there would be gathered there the best exposition of the industries of the nations which the world has ever seen, the accomplishment of such a prediction would be considered nothing less than a miracle. Yet Lake Michigan was not so well known a hundred years ago as Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza are to-day, and the one has two thousand miles of coast-line, while the other is seventy-five miles longer than Lake Michigan. Of course no one contemplates that the fulfillment of such a prediction is within the bounds of possibility; but what has actually occurred on the shores of Lake Michigan equals, if it does not surpass, a

dream like this. We do not fully appreciate what wondrous events have transpired around us during the life-time of some present here to-night.

" Our cities are beginning to celebrate the fiftieth anniversaries of their incorporation; and, three years later, Wisconsin can celebrate the semi-centennial of its admission into the Union. This implies that the years of the active men of that time are now more than threescore-and-ten, and it is not remarkable that our roll of departed pioneers is increasing rapidly. Among them may be mentioned Vice-Presidents Harlow S. Orton and Simeon Mills, of Madison, both of them among the founders of the Society; also Vice-Presidents J. J. Guppy of Portage, John H. Rountree of Platteville, and Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point, all pioneers of Wisconsin, and earnest friends of our Society. Among the curators in office when I became your president, six years ago, we to-day miss such familiar faces as those of H. H. Giles, G. P. Delaplaine, Joseph Hobbins, J. C. Gregory, and C. G. Mayers. With sorrow we had to bid adieu to Lyman C. Draper, for thirty-three years the Society's secretary and leading spirit, and also to Daniel S. Durrie, our librarian. Although Dr. Draper has passed from our sight, his influence will ever be felt, for the greatest acquisitions of all, during the past six years, were the Draper manuscripts. These manuscripts, accumulated directly from the sons and daughters and grandchildren of the heroes of the trans-Alleghany border, by Dr. Draper himself, cover the history of the country between the Appalachians and the Mississippi, from the first Indian fight beyond the Blue Ridge, in 1740, to the close of the second war with England, 1815-16. The collection consists of: (1) Original contemporary diaries, military records, letters and accounts,—the very best possible sources for the study of history at first hand; (2) notes of Draper's interviews with pioneers and the children of pioneers; (3) Draper's correspondence with these people, in which they discuss all manner of details of fact and tradition; (4) rare printed matter, such as published journals, memorial addresses, pamphlet controversies, etc., all throwing light on the one grand theme,—the conquest of the over-mountain country.

No individual or State, west or south of the Alleghanies, has such a collection as this, or one anywhere near approaching it. It is impossible properly to study the history of the West, without free consultation of this Draper collection, for here is the great mass of the original sources. Dr. Draper himself made no literary use of them, and during his life-time they were, to all intents and purposes, kept under lock and key from the sight of historians: but now that they have come into our possession, they have, with a vast expenditure of labor by our secretary and his assistants, been culled, sorted, and bound, free to the hand of any ripe scholar who can use them properly. Already scholars from as far away as the Atlantic seaboard have sought this Western historical Mecca, and several important volumes which have come from the press in the past two years bear evidence, in their authors' prefaces, to the great importance of these remarkable manuscripts.

"In laying aside this position of honor, to which you first elected me six years ago, I cannot forbear to express the pleasure I have had in being associated with this great institution and its friends. No dividends are disbursed in dollars and cents, but the wealth of head and heart here gained, is such as no vicissitudes of fortune can take away, for it becomes a very part of ourselves, and will exist while we exist, even after time shall be no more.

"Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best."

LETTERS

were read by Secretary Thwaites, from Vice-Presidents Van Steenwyk and Thomas, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the meeting; from Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, resigning his office as curator, because of permanent removal to Green Bay;

and the following announcing the formation of a local historical society in Milwaukee:

Dear Mr. Thwaites: At the first meeting of the Parkman Club, of Milwaukee, held last evening, I was instructed to send the greetings of the club to the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Our club membership is limited to fifteen. Each member is pledged to the preparation of a paper on some topic bearing on the history of the Northwest, whenever the club may call upon him. Our meetings are to be monthly, and will be held in the rooms of the Milwaukee Law Library Association, by courtesy of Mr. W. W. Wight.

It is the intention of the club to print the papers which are submitted, in pamphlet form, paged for an annual volume. Six of our present membership of nine, are also members of the Wisconsin Historical Society: Messrs. Wight, Campbell, Legler, McIntosh, Gregory, and myself; and you will readily see that our work, as planned, will in a measure be supplementary to that of the State Historical Society.

Very truly yours,

GARDNER P. STICKNEY,

Sec'y Parkman Club.

Milwaukee, Dec. 11, 1895.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix, B. and C.]

Chairman Morris, of the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the year ending November 30, 1895, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon that officer's expenditures from the income of the binding fund during 1895. [See Appendix, A.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Corresponding Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, D.]

NEW MEMBERS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Siebecker, Lewis, Parkinson, Steensland, and Ramsay a committee on the nomination of new members; and on the recommendation of this committee the following were elected:

Life — Gen. Edwin E. Bryant, Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, Oscar D. Brandenburg, Isaac P. Ketchum, Arthur C. Mills, and Isaac S. Bradley, of Madison; Hon. Robert Laird McCormick, of Hayward; Rev. John Nelson Davidson, A. M., of Two Rivers.

Active — Hon. Frank E. Clark, of Princeton; Hon. George H. Noyes, Hon. Henry E. Legler, Henry C. Campbell, John G. Gregory, John F. Burke, and Col. William J. Anderson, of Milwaukee; Rev. John M. Naughtin, T. C. Richmond, Charles M. Morris, Hon. Anthony Donovan, Dr. Orin G. Libby, Rev. W. D. Simonds, Paul S. Reinsch, Hon. R. D. Marshall, Prof. John G. Dow, Arthur O. Fox, and Hon. H. E. Briggs, of Madison; Hon. William A. Jones, of Mineral Point; Rev. A. Bredezen, of Stoughton; Mons Anderson, of La Crosse, Capt. O. C. Davidson, Commonwealth.

Corresponding — Mitchell Vincent, of Onawa, Iowa; Hon. William Gray Brooke, M. D., of Boston; Dr. Samuel Swett Green, of Worcester, Mass.; William E. Foster, of Providence, R. I.; Murray E. Poole, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. K. Hoegh, of Minneapolis; Prof. L. Larsen, of Decorah, Ia.; Hon. James H. Stout, of Menomonie; Dr. Edwin Ellis and Rev. Edward P. Wheeler, of Ashland; Hon. James Bardon, and Hon. Thomas B. Mills, of Superior; Thomas C. Lawler, of Prairie du Chien; Hon. John G. Conway, of Watertown; Hon. George W. Wolff, of Rhine; Hon. George A. Buckstaff, of Oshkosh; Hon. Frank L. Fraser, of Lake Beulah; Hon. David O. Mahoney, of Viroqua; Hon. William O'Neill, of Washburn; Hon. Ernst G. Timme, Kenosha.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Messrs. Burrows, Van Slyke, Oakley, Gregory, and Thwaites were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

President — Hon. John Johnston, of Milwaukee.

Vice-Presidents — Prof. James D. Butler, LL. D., Madison; Hon. John T. Kingston, Necedah; Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., Milwaukee; Hon. James T. Lewis, LL. D., Columbus; Hon. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. Philletus Sawyer, Oshkosh; Hon. Samuel Marshall, Milwaukee; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Madison; Hon. Gysbert Van Steenwyk, La Crosse; Hon. John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls; Hon. Robert L. McCormick, Hayward; Hon. Thomas J. Cunningham, Chippewa Falls; Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Green Bay; Dr. Edwin Ellis, Ashland; Hon. William A. Jones, Mineral Point; Hon. William W. Wight, Milwaukee.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Frederick L. Billon, Missouri; Robert Clarke, Ohio; William H. Wyman, Nebraska; Charles Fairchild, Massachusetts; Col. Stephen V. Shipman, Illinois; Hon. Amasa Cobb, Nebraska; Col. Reuben T. Durrett, Kentucky; Samuel H. Hunt, New Jersey; Simon Gratz, Pennsylvania; Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D., Iowa; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Justin Winsor, LL. D., Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary—Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.

Recording Secretary—Elisha Burdick, Madison.

Treasurer—Frank F. Proudfit, Madison.

Librarian—Isaac S. Bradley, Madison.

Curators for term ending at annual meeting in December, 1898—Jairus H. Carpenter, LL. D.; Hon. Breese J. Stevens; Maj. Frank W. Oakley; William A. P. Morris, A. B.; Hon. Alexander Main; Hon. M. Ransom Doyon; Prof. William H. Rosenstengel; Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D.; Albert O. Wright, A. M.; Hon. Robert G. Siebecker; Hon. Robert M. Bashford.

For term ending at annual meeting in December, 1897—Hon. William F. Vilas, in place of Gen. George P. Delaplaine, deceased; and Hon. A. W. Newman, in place of Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, resigned.

For term ending at annual meeting in December, 1896—J. Howard Palmer, in place of Hon. Hiram H. Giles, deceased.

PRESENTATION OF BARBER PORTRAIT.

Curator Burrows, acting in behalf of Hon. Hiram Barber, Jr., of Chicago, presented to the Society, with appropriate remarks, an oil portrait of the late Hon. Hiram Barber, Sr., of Horicon, a prominent Wisconsin pioneer, and member of the first constitutional convention, in 1846.

Vice-President Wight called attention to the fact that the subject of the portrait, in the winter of 1875-76, presented to Milwaukee College "an astronomical telescope of superior excellence, with an objective five inches in diameter, the work of Alvan Clark & Sons,"—the first telescope the College had owned.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to tender to the donor of the portrait the thanks of the Society.

[See *post*, report on portrait gallery, for biographical sketch of Mr. Barber.]

ADDRESSES.

Addresses were then presented as follows, for the full text of which see Appendix:

Radisson's Journal: its Value in History, by Henry Colin Campbell.

The Fugitive Slave Law in Wisconsin, with Reference to Nullification Sentiment, by Vroman Mason, B. L.

Early Legislation Concerning Wisconsin Banks, by William Ward Wight.

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the Proceedings of the Society, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, President Johnston in the chair.

It was ordered that hereafter the salary of the binding clerk be entirely paid from the binding fund income,—this being heretofore a joint charge upon the general fund and the binding fund income.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX.

A.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

General Fund.

Statement of expenditures therefrom, during the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1895, submitted to the auditing committee of the Society, December 7, 1895, by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary:

VOUCHERS.

No. Date.

1	Dec. 19, '94.	Adams, J. Q., Milwaukee, rubber stamps...	\$2 90
2	Mch. 21, '95.	Adams, J. Q., Milwaukee, rubber stamps...	2 15
3	June 21, '95.	Adams, W. F., Springfield, Mass., books...	2 00
4	May 20, '95.	Amer. Assn. Adv. of Sci., Salem, Mass., pubs	5 52
5	Feb. 2, '95.	Amer. Dialect Soc., New York, pubs.....	1 00
6	Sept. 28, '95.	Amer. Economic Assn., New York, pubs....	2 00
7	Nov. 30, '95.	Amer. Express Co., freight.....	12 50
8	Sept. 28, '95.	Amer. Historical Assn., New York, pubs...	3 00
9	Apr. 23, '95.	Amer. Library Assn., Jersey City, pubs....	4 00
10	Jan. 31, '95.	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, pubs.....	2 00
11	Feb. 28, '95.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	7 00
12	May 10, '95.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	6 00
13	Aug. 5, '95.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	7 00
14	May 3, '95.	Archæological Institute of Amer., pubs....	10 00
15	June 19, '95.	Arthur, F. W., Madison, proof reading....	6 50
16	Oct. 14, '95.	Assn. of Guarantors, Cambridge, Mass., pubs	5 00
17	Nov. 29, '95.	Baker, F. E., Madison, salary.....	500 00
18	Apr. 22, '95.	Beauchamp, H. C., Fayetteville, N. Y., book	1 00
19	Jan. 2, '95.	Beers, J. H., Chicago, books.....	7 50
20	Apr. 12, '95.	Beers, J. H., Chicago, books.....	6 25
21	Aug. 5, '95.	Beers, J. H., Chicago, books.....	7 50
22	Sept. 19, '95.	Beffel, J. M., Madison, book.....	17 00
23	Nov. 8, '95.	Bench & Bar Pub. Co., Indianapolis, book..	5 00
24	Nov. 29, '95.	Blair, E. H., Madison, salary.....	548 10
25	Mch. 2, '95.	Bohn, Lewis, New York, books.....	50 60
26	May 31, '95.	Bohn, Ludwig, New York, books.....	3 00
27	June 22, '95.	Bolton, H. C., New York, book.....	10 00
28	Aug. 7, '95.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	82 50
29	Sept. 7, '95.	Bradley, I. S., Madison, trav. exp.....	79 35
30	Mch. 20, '95.	Brant, S. A., Madison, books.....	12 75
31	Oct. 12, '95.	Breed, J. H., Philadelphia, book.....	10 20
32	July 15, '95.	British Record Society, London, pubs.....	5 25
33	Jan 19, '95.	Britnell, Albert, Toronto, books.....	155 18

VOUCHERS.

No. Date.

34	Aug. 10, '95.	Britnell, Albert, Toronto, books.....	\$6 50
35	Jan. 19, '95.	Britnell, John, Toronto, books.....	112 95
36	June 1, '95.	Britton, Wiley, Kansas City, Kan., book...	2 00
37	Jan. 20, '95.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, books.....	4 30
38	Apr. 15, '95.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, books.....	5 99
39	Feb. 1, '95.	Cadby, John W., Albany, N. Y., books.....	14 85
40	Aug. 21, '95.	Calkins, W. W., Chicago, book.....	5 00
41	Oct. 30, '95.	Calumet Book & Eng. Co., Chicago, book..	5 00
42	Dec. 12, '94.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	95
43	Dec. 19, '94.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	3 61
44	Dec. 21, '94.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	1 00
45	Dec. 25, '94.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	92
46	Feb. 2, '95.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight.....	1 20
47	Dec. 13, '94.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight.....	9 42
48	Dec. 29, '94.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight.....	93
49	Jan. 28, '95.	C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., freight.....	4 39
50	Sept. 2, '95.	Chynoweth, Edna R., Madison, salary.....	50 00
51	Apr. 13, '95.	City Vigilance League, New York, books ...	1 10
52	Mch. 22, '95.	Clark, A. S., New York, books.....	4 10
53	Dec. 20, '94.	Clarke, J. M., Albany, N. Y., book.....	2 00
54	Dec. 21, '94.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cinn., book.....	2 70
55	Feb. 2, '95.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cinn., book.....	2 50
56	Dec. 31, '94.	Clegg, James, Rochdale, Eng., book.....	1 35
57	May 9, '95.	Curtiss, E. R., Madison, photos.....	16 00
58	June 10, '95.	Cutter, C. A., Boston, book.....	4 50
59	Oct. 11, '95.	Davidson, J. N., Two Rivers, Wis., book....	2 00
60	Nov. 8, '95.	Davie, W. O., & Co., Cinn., books.....	21 80
61	July 5, '95.	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, printing.....	6 25
62	May 31, '95.	Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books.....	12 00
63	Dec. 19, '94.	Dodge, J. T., Madison, books.....	4 17
64	Jan. 31, '95.	Dodge, J. T., Madison, book.....	2 00
65	May 31, '95.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book	5 00
66	July 5, '95.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book	5 00
67	Nov. 9, '95.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book	5 00
68	Jan. 21, '95.	Engelhard & Co., G. P., Chicago, book....	2 20
69	Sept. 16, '95.	Ewart, J. S., Winnipeg, Manitoba, book....	2 00
70	Feb. 8, '95.	Fergusson & Co., W. A., Jamestown, N. Y., book.....	6 50
71	Apr. 13, '95.	Fergusson & Co., W. A., Wellsville, N. Y., book.....	6 50
72	Sept. 28, '95.	Fergusson & Co., W. A., Wellsville, N.Y., book.....	5 45
73	May 16, '95.	Foote & Co., C. M., Minneapolis, Minn., books.....	30 00
74	June 8, '95.	Foote & Co., C. M., Minneapolis, Minn., books.....	5 00
75	Dec. 20, '94.	Fourth Estate, New York, periodical.....	2 00
76	Sept. 30, '95.	Gagnon, Phileas, St. Roch de Quebec, book	4 00
77	June 22, '95.	Gammel, H. P. N., Austin, Texas, book...	3 00
78	Sept. 30, '95.	Gammel, H. P. N., Austin, Texas, books...	32 25
79	Apr. 12, '95.	Gebbie Pub. Co., Milwaukee, books.....	5 00
80	Mch. 23, '95.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	1 50
81	Apr. 15, '95.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
82	Aug. 6, '95.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
83	Jan. 2, '95.	Globe Ptg. Co., Toronto, Canada, papers....	60
84	Apr. 24, '95.	Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash., book...	4 30
85	May 10, '95.	Goodspeed Brothers, Chicago, books.....	50 00
86	Mch. 23, '95.	Haight, W. R., Toronto, Canada, books.....	15 82
87	June 29, '95.	Haines, A. M., Galena, Ill., books.....	42 30
88	Jan. 31, '95.	Haire, John P., Chicago, book.....	15 00

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
89	June 3, '95.	Hopkins, C. W., Providence, R. I., book....	53 00
90	Aug. 5, '95.	Hubbard, H. P., New York, book.....	6 50
91	Apr. 5, '95.	Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, Canada, books	10 00
92	Dec. 15, '94.	Illinois Cent. Ry. Co., freight.....	25
93	Dec. 20, '94.	Johnson, E. F., Woburn, Mass., book.....	2 00
94	Mch. 18, '95.	Johnson & Powell, Wilkesbarre, Pa., book.	6 00
95	May 6, '95.	Johns Hopkins Press, Balt., book.....	3 00
96	June 8, '95.	Jour. of Amer. Med. Assn., Chicago, pubs.	5 30
97	Sept. 23, '95.	Knickerbocker Pub. Co., New York, book.	10 00
98	Feb. 2, '95.	Lamborn, S., Philadelphia, book.....	6 21
99	June 22, '95.	Lee, Edmund J., Philadelphia, books.....	10 00
100	Apr. 15, '95.	Leopold, A. B., New Orleans, La., book....	5 00
101	July 8, '95.	Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, books.....	64 00
102	Aug. 5, '95.	Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, books.....	12 50
103	Dec. 22, '94.	Lewis, Frank P., Seattle, Wash., book.....	1 25
104	Feb. 9, '95.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	10 80
105	Apr. 4, '95.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	25 20
106	Oct. 12, '95.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	2 00
107	Jan. 21, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	102 00
108	Feb. 11, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	6 75
109	Mch. 22, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	1 80
110	Apr. 5, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	19 35
111	May 6, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	11 25
112	June 21, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	58 15
113	Oct. 12, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	10 35
114	Oct. 12, '95.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	11 25
115	Jan. 19, '95.	McAlarney, M. W., Harrisburg, Pa., books..	13 75
116	Dec. 3, '95.	McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago, books.....	656 09
117	Dec. 19, '94.	Marr & Richards Eng. Co., Milw. engr.....	2 50
118	Mch. 22, '95.	Mason & Co., D., Syracuse, N. Y., books....	65 00
119	Jan. 19, '95.	Meginness, J. F., Williamsport, Pa., books..	15 19
120	Sept. 14, '95.	Merry, C. E., Chicago, books.....	15 00
121	Apr. 15, '95.	Millard, C., Teddington, Eng., book.....	6 25
122	Sept. 27, '95.	Minnesota Soc. Sons Amer. Rev., St. Paul, book.....	2 50
123	Sept. 16, '95.	Moore & Sons, J. S., Richmond, Va., news- papers.....	10 00
124	Feb. 4, '95.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals.	305 10
125	Apr. 5, '95.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals.	1 40
126	Dec. 19, '94.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	7 20
127	Jan. 21, '95.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	36 08
128	Mch. 23, '95.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	3 25
129	July 8, '95.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	4 50
130	Sept. 16, '95.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	9 00
131	Oct. 14, '95.	Munsell's Sons, J., Albany, books.....	15 53
132	Mch. 23, '95.	Myraud, Ernest, Quebec, Canada, book....	1 00
133	July 1, '95.	New Hampshire Hist. Soc., Concord, book..	3 50
134	Jan. 2, '95.	Nichols Co., C. A., Springfield, Mass., book	5 00
135	May 17, '95.	Nichols Co., C. A., Springfield, Mass., book	5 00
136	Nov. 29, '95.	Nunns, Annie A., salary.....	154 18
137	Feb. 21, '95.	Pawsey, F., Ipswich, Eng., book.....	1 25
138	Apr. 11, '95.	Phelan, M. E., Washington, newspapers....	25 00
139	Oct. 8, '95.	Pipe Roll Society, London, Eng., pubs....	15 75
140	May 17, '95.	Public Printer, Washington, pubs.....	1 30
141	Mch. 23, '95.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	3 00
142	Dec. 19, '94.	Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, map.....	3 00
143	May 17, '95.	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I. book.....	2 00
144	Aug. 7, '95.	Ridlon, G. T., Kezar Falls, Me., book.....	6 00
145	June 10, '95.	Saffell, C. C., Baltimore, books.....	61 25
146	Mch. 22, '95.	Salisbury, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y., newspapers	15 00

VOUCHER.

No. Date.

147	Nov. 10, '95.	Science, New York, periodical.....	\$2 00
148	June 17, '95.	Slaughter, B. C., Madison, Wis., book.....	8 00
149	May 11, '95.	Smith, J. G., Dodgeville, Wis., photo.....	2 50
150	Jan. 31, '95.	Sotheran & Co., H., London, Eng., books ..	6 25
151	Apr. 25, '95.	Sotheran & Co., H., London, Eng., books ..	6 10
152	July 10, '95.	Sotheran & Co., H., London, Eng., books ..	55 62
153	Aug. 15, '95.	Sotheran & Co., H., London, Eng., books ..	291 35
154	Sep. 25, '95.	Sotheran & Co., H., London, Eng., books ..	14 60
155	Mch. 2, '95.	Southern Hist. Soc., Richmond, Va., book	3 00
156	Aug. 17, '95.	State Journal Ptg. Co., Madison, papers....	1 20
157	Jan. 2, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	13 00
158	Jan. 19, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	1 86
159	Feb. 11, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	23 78
160	May 6, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	15 97
161	May 31, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	7 20
162	July 1, '95.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	10 80
163	Oct. 12, '95.	Stevens, B. F., London, Eng., book.....	22 00
164	Feb. 11, '95.	Stockbridge, J. C., Providence, R. I., books	6 75
165	Nov. 7, '95.	Swain & Tate Co., Milwaukee, book.....	4 00
166	Mch. 23, '95.	Taylor, D. T., Hyde Park, Mass., books....	4 50
167	May 31, '95.	Thomas Co., H. T., New York, book.....	1 50
168	Jan. 21, '95.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	106 00
169	Mch. 22, '95.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	61 00
170	Apr. 13, '95.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	28 00
171	May 6, '95.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	21 50
172	June 10, '95.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	44 50
173	Nov. 13, '94.	United States Exp. Co., freight.....	30
174	Nov. 22, '94.	United States Exp. Co., freight.....	90
175	Nov. 28, '94.	United States Exp. Co., freight.....	35
176	Dec. 5, '94.	United States Exp. Co., freight.....	25
177	Jan. 19, '95.	Westermann & Co., B., New York, book	1 49
178	May 27, '95.	Western Union Telegraph Co., Madison	1 24
179	Dec. 22, '94.	Whitcher, A. E., Woburn, Mass., book.....	2 00
180	July 5, '95.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, Canada, books..	35 90
181	Feb. 5, '95.	Wright, W. Ball, Rouse's Point, N. Y., book	5 17
182	Nov. 30, '95.	Secretary Thwaites's contingent account (in- cluding overpayment of \$100.29 in 1894, and due him from appropriation of 1895; travel- ing expenses; and items of books, library supplies, etc., too small to obtain vouchers therefor). *	237 73
			<hr/> \$5,074 00

R. G. Thwaites, Dr.

1894.

Dec. 15. To received from treasurer..... \$350 00

1895.

Jan. 12. To received from treasurer..... 1,500 00

Mch. 20. To received from treasurer..... 150 00

Mch. 28. To received from treasurer..... 1,500 00

June 20. To received from treasurer (Bal. ann. State
appr.)..... 1,500 00

\$5,000 00

Overpayment, due R. G. T. from appr'n for 1896..... \$74 00

* Sworn details furnished to auditing committee, and on file with the governor.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7, 1895.

The undersigned, auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have examined the foregoing statement of expenditures from the general fund (annual State appropriation), for the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1895, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, corresponding secretary, and having compared said statement with the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
HALLE STEENSLAND,
FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

Binding Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1895, submitted to the auditing committee, December 7, 1895, by Reuben G. Thwaites, chairman of library committee:

Dr. Receipts.

Dec. 1, 1894.	Balance on hand.....	\$73 96	
Feb. 27, 1895.	Rec'd from Treas. Proudfit.....	300 00	
June 26, 1895.	Rec'd from Treas. Proudfit.....	300 00	
Oct. 11, 1895.	Rec'd from Treas. Proudfit.....	325 00	
			<u>\$998 96</u>

Cr. Disbursements.

VOUCHERS.

No. Date.

1	Dec. 19, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding..	\$13 90	
2	Jan. 18, '94.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding..	59 65	
3	May 16, '95.	Geo. Brumder, Milwaukee, binding..	11 25	
4	Jan. 31, '95.	G. Grimm, Madison, binding.....	12 45	
5	Nov. 29, '95.	E. A. Hawley, binding clerk, salary..	600 00	
				<u>\$697 25</u>
		Balance on hand, Nov. 30, '95, First Natl. Bank.....		<u>\$301 71</u>

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 7, 1895.

The undersigned, auditing committee, have examined the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements from the income of the binding fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1895, submitted by the chairman of the library committee,

Reuben G. Thwaites, and having compared them with the accompanying treasurer's statement (Schedule A) and the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
 HALLE STEENSLAND,
 FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

B.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—Your committee on finance respectfully submit their annual report of funds received and expended during the past year, which by a careful examination of the treasurer's books, papers, and vouchers, securities, and cash on hand, we find correct for the year ending November 30, 1895. There has been received from

The annual State appropriation.....	\$5,000 00	
Interest on mortgage loans, secured.....	1,350 69	
Rent of Draper house at \$30 a month.....	\$360 00	
Less repairs \$2.05, and insurance \$24.00.....	26 05	
	<u>333 95</u>	
Annual dues from members.....	190 00	
Life membership fees.....	14 00	
Sale of duplicates.....	63 74	
	<u>5,952 38</u>	
Total net cash receipts (1895).....	\$6,952 38	
To which add cash balance Dec. 13, 1894.....	5,562 94	
	<u>\$12,515 32</u>	
Total cash.....		\$12,515 32
From which has been paid to the corresponding secretary, the annual appropriation.....	\$5,000 00	
And cash from the binding fund income.....	925 00	
	<u>\$5,925 00</u>	
Invested in mortgage loans.....	3,975 00	
	<u>9,900 00</u>	
Leaving balance of cash on hand.....		\$2,615 32
Mortgages, Dec. 13, 1894.....	\$17,068 47	
Mortgages taken since.....	3,975 00	
	<u>21,043 47</u>	
W. J. Thompson land, as in 1894.....		1,207 39
Draper homestead, as in 1894.....		2,378 14
Balance belonging to binding fund.....	\$25,051 77	
Balance belonging to antiquarian fund.....	2,192 55	
	<u>\$27,244 32</u>	<u>\$27,244 32</u>

Of the securities, the interest has all been paid with the exception of three instances,—one of \$70.12 and one of \$28, due the first of this month; and that of J. Schoonmaker, unpaid since July 22, 1893, the present owner offering to deed the premises for our claim, and the premises thought to be worth about an equal amount. The Thompson land near Black River Falls, standing at \$1,207.39, is, from the most reliable information to be obtained, worth only about \$800 taken on mortgage foreclosure, the loan having been made in December, 1886, by the former treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. VAN SLYKE, *Chairman.*

GEO. B. BURROWS,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

M. R. DOYON,

W. A. P. MORRIS.

December 12, 1895.

Memorandum Accompanying Report.

In 1884, as then reported, our funds were in

Secured mortgage loans.....	\$5,600 00	
Individual notes, partially secured....	1,040 00	
Individual notes, unsecured.....	4,246 76	
And cash.....	721 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,607 76

In 1890, secured mortgage loans	\$19,691 67	
And cash.....	1,853 94	
	<hr/>	\$21,545 61

In 1895: Meanwhile the Draper house was acquired, and necessary improvements and repairs cost	\$2,378 14	
Land acquired through mortgage.....	1,207 39	
Secured mortgage loans.....	21,043 47	
And cash	2,615 32	
	<hr/>	\$27,244 32
Net gain, irrespective of real estate....	\$15,636 56	
Assuming the Draper house worth \$6,000, the gain there, additional, would be \$3,621.86, and the loss on land \$407.39, leaving a balance of...	3,214 47	
	<hr/>	

Making an actual net gain of..... \$18,851 03

December 12, 1895.

N. B. VAN SLYKE,
Chairman.

The Treasurer, Cr.

1895.

Nov 30. By balance.....	\$2,192 55	2,192 55
1895		
Dec. 1. To balance.....		2,192 55

Inventory, December 1, 1895.

Mortgage loans.....	\$21,043 47	
W. J. Thompson land (Black River Falls)	1,207 39	
Draper house.....	2,378 14	
Cash in bank.....	\$2,490 08	
Cash in treasurer's hands.....	125 24	
	<u>2,615 32</u>	27,244 32

Appportioned as follows:

1895.

Dec. 1. Balance of binding fund.....	\$25,051 77	
Dec. 1. Balance of antiquarian fund.....	2,192 55	
	<u>27,244 32</u>	

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

*Treasurer.*D.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-third Annual Meeting, December 12, 1895.]

SUMMARY.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to the Society, that the fiscal year now brought to a close has been one of the most memorable in the history of the institution. In the annual report presented January 2, 1885, Secretary Draper briefly reviewed the ever interesting story of the Society's growth. The fitful career of the initial organization, formed January 30, 1849, he styled the first epoch; when the Society was reorganized in January, 1854, with himself as its executive officer, and began a truly active life, he considered that it had entered upon its second epoch; the third epoch opened when, in January, 1866, the institution was removed from its old quarters in the basement of the Baptist church, to rooms assigned it in the then new Capitol. But the apartments

considered in 1866 ample, and indeed luxurious, had in eighteen years become hopelessly overcrowded; with a library of 109,000 books and pamphlets, the Society, in December, 1884, entered upon its fourth epoch by removing into the present quarters in the new south wing of the Capitol. "This epoch," wrote Dr. Draper, "will probably extend to the period when the annual expansions of the Society's collections will necessitate another removal." Although deploring the fact that the Society had not been separately housed in a fire-proof building, on "an ample plot outside of the Capitol grounds," he was clearly of the opinion that the contemplated removal, inaugurating the fifth epoch, would be many years hence, but meanwhile confidently trusted "in the wisdom, foresight, and liberality of the next generation to make the needful provision."¹ The fifth epoch, however, seems nearer at hand than dreamed of by the one whom we may fitly call the Founder. In a measure sharing in the general prosperity of the State, although always sadly harassed for funds, the acquisitions of the Society have of late years far exceeded the ratio of a decade ago; and only eleven years later we find ourselves cramped for room in the Capitol, unable to properly accommodate our rapidly-increasing constituency of readers, and within our slender shell living under the ever-present shadow of danger from fire or structural collapse. During eight of these eleven years, we have most persistently called the attention of the legislature to the inevitable, until at last an aroused public sentiment has compelled the law-makers of our own day to make "the needful provision," which our ever sanguine Founder saw only as a possibility of the dim future.

The generous gift of the regents of the State University, of eight full lots of land,—a tract 264 feet square, and worth fully \$40,000,—has assured for the Society's new home a noble site; and the State appropriation of what practically amounts to \$180,000 is a guaranty that we are at last to have a building worthy of this institution and of the commonwealth which it serves.

In more immediate acquisitions, the year has brought to the Society the usual healthful gains; the library, museum, and por-

¹ In report for January 2, 1883, *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x., p. 14.

trait gallery have been enriched by important additions; the demands upon the library have exceeded in number and importance those of former years, a fact for which we may well be grateful,—the true gauge of a scholars' library being its capacity for practical usefulness to scholars; the several publications of the Society, issued during the year, appear to have awakened much interest among students of history the country over; the legislature has in several minor directions been most generous to us, thus evidencing a healthy interest in our work among their constituents, a fact still further shown by the greatly increased home demand for our publications; and some field work has been done by the corresponding secretary, although his opportunities for such are steadily decreasing, through the growing exactions of his office.

But while thus recording these evidences of vigor, and the cheerful prospects which open before us at this forty-third annual meeting, it is our sad duty to report to the Society the death within the year of four pioneer co-laborers, whose loss will be sadly felt in our ranks. The passing away of such notable figures in our history as Messrs. Delaplaine, Giles, Mills and Orton,—in April, May, June, and July, respectively,—brings to us a realizing sense that the circle of those associated in the organization of the Society is being rapidly depleted, and that upon the shoulders of a new generation must soon altogether rest the duty of its maintenance. In view of this fact, we do well to contemplate the careers and methods of those who have planted this thrifty tree, and see to it that the worthy traditions of the past may at least be equaled by the performances of the present.

HARLOW S. ORTON,

senior vice-president of the Society, was born in New York State in 1817, and died at his home in Madison, July 4, 1895, at the age of seventy-eight years. After being educated at Hamilton Academy and Madison University, he taught school while fitting himself for the practice of law; and in 1838, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the bar at La Porte, Ind., whither he had moved the year previous. When twenty-six

years old, he was chosen probate judge of his district; but in 1847, when thirty years of age, his term of office at La Porte having ended, he removed to Milwaukee, then a small but rapidly-growing frontier town, and there for four years was in the active practice of his profession. When Governor Farwell entered office, in January, 1852, Judge Orton became his private secretary, and like many another State official continued his residence at the capital when his term of service was ended. Madison appears to have readily adopted him, for we find him representing the capital district in the State assemblies of 1854, 1859, and 1871; and from 1859 to 1865, judge of the circuit court for the ninth judicial district. In 1869-74, he was dean of the law faculty of the State University, and an active lecturer in the school, being upon his retirement honored by the University with the degree of LL. D. In 1876, Judge Orton was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in the Madison district, but the following year was called to serve as mayor of Madison, and during his term became one of the revisers of the statutes. He was no sooner free from this important work, than in 1878 he was called to a seat on the supreme bench of the State, as associate justice; and in 1893, on the retirement of Judge Lyon, became chief justice, which position he was filling at the time of his death.

In the long roll of distinguished men who have been intimately associated with the inception and growth of our commonwealth, Judge Orton's name stands forth with exceptional prominence; for nearly half a century he was one of its most honored citizens, esteemed both at the bar and upon the bench, and beloved by the people. We cannot do better than reproduce here the testimonial of ex-Senator John C. Spooner, given in the press at the time of the death of the chief justice,—it is but one of many such, from his associates and friends, with which the columns of the Wisconsin newspapers were laden, in July last:

“By the death of Chief Justice Orton the State loses one of her ablest and best public servants. He was in many ways a very remarkable man. When I came to the State in 1859, he was on the circuit bench, and I remember him then as one of the most

courteous men I have ever seen. He was especially charming and gentle in his intercourse with young men. He had been long distinguished as a lawyer and an orator. I have heard him at the bar, in efforts which for oratorical power it seemed impossible for any one to surpass. His career on the supreme bench has been characterized by great learning, industry, and absolute independence. It was his fortune to be conspicuously connected with the most important and celebrated causes which have arisen in the State. As a lawyer and judge, he has contributed in rich measure to the professional and judicial glory of Wisconsin. His death will bring great sorrow to the bar and to the people, and his memory will be tenderly cherished by all."

The Society's relations with Judge Orton were always most intimate. Becoming a member of the earlier organization, upon his removal to Madison in 1852, he was heartily in spirit with the reorganization of 1853, and coöperated with Governor Farwell, Judge Larrabee, and others in inducing Dr. Draper to come to Madison and assume charge of the Society's work. He served as a vice-president in 1861, a curator in 1862-65, and in 1867 as vice-president again, a position which he thereafter held until removed by death. Of late years, failure of hearing prevented his attendance at the meetings, but he kept in close touch with our affairs, and was frequently in consultation regarding them, with the corresponding secretary. He will be sorely missed from our councils, having throughout the entire active life of the Society been one of its most valued advisers.

SIMEON MILLS,

another of the Society's vice-presidents, died at his home in Madison, June 1, 1895. He also was from our earliest years an active co-laborer. Having become a member of the reorganized Society, March 26, 1853, he was elected a curator January 14, 1854, and a vice-president January 2, 1878, serving in the latter capacity at the time of his death. For over forty years, and until a month of his demise, probably no week passed without a visit to the rooms from this earnest friend of our work, his kindly face being almost as familiar here as that of any member of our working staff. His removal is sorely felt at the library, where

he was ever held in high esteem. He was, also, a contributor to several of the early volumes of our *Collections*. The following biographical sketch, by Vice-President Butler, appeared in the local press at the time of General Mills's death, and fitly expresses the sentiments of his associates on this committee:

"The birth of Hon. Simeon Mills was on February 14, 1810, in Norfolk, Conn. Two years afterwards, his parents removed to Northeastern Ohio. Born near Long Island Sound, he grew up on Lake Erie. After some years in business there, he came West exploring, and had reached Mineral Point before Madison was fixed upon as the Territorial capital. He was in Belmont, on the day of Madison's victory there.

"He returned to Ohio, but on June 9, 1837, was back again in Janesville. The next day he walked alone to Madison, and at evening was rowed across Third Lake by two Indian boys. Up to that day there were no settlers here, except the Peck family. It was on the morning of that 10th of June, that the capital builders had arrived from Milwaukee, and among them was Darwin Clark.

"Ever since, the home of Mr. Mills has been here. He has not only seen all that has been accomplished during fifty-eight years, but in that progress he was for more than a generation a prominent actor. He helped build the first house, and up to 1874 he was said to have built four times as many houses as any other man. As one of the earliest regents of the State University, he purchased the land for its site. The first postmaster, the first mail contractor, the first store-keeper, the first clerk of the court, the first State senator, he touched society at many points. He solemnized the first marriage. His own marriage, three years before, was to Maria Louisa Smith, native of the next town to his own birthplace, and whose sister became the wife of George P. Delaplaine.

"The State Historical Society, from its start in 1849, had his favor and assistance. He may be called a pre-charter member. From 1854 he was one of its curators, and from 1878 a vice-president. In early years, he was ready to give an eligible site for safeguarding its collections, and the knowledge that a fire-proof edifice will make it sure those treasures shall not per-

ish from among men, was a sweet thought to him on the bed of languishing. Consulting its archives had been his life-long pleasure and profit.

"The Sabbath of his years was spent in full view of the spot where he had stepped ashore into the forest from the Indian canoe, in the midst of the city that was more to him than all the world beside, and cared for in the weeks of final decay by the loving tenderness of children. He was not spared the months of anguish which were allotted his kinsman, Delaplaine. To the last he was sustained and cheered by an unfaltering trust in the will of God, as ordering all things with no less affectionate kindness than resistless power. His death was—

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like Autumn fruit that mellowed long;
Even wondered at because he dropped no sooner.
Fate seemed to wind him up for four score years;
Yet freshly ran he on five winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with eating time,
The weary wheels of life at last stood still."

GEORGE PATTEN DELAPLAINE,

one of our curators, was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1814, and died in Madison, April 29, 1895. General Delaplaine came of an honored and sturdy ancestry; of Huguenot origin, his father, Joseph Delaplaine, was well-known to the scholars and public men of his day, and was the editor of *Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters*, a notable work published in Philadelphia in 1815; his mother, Jane Ann Livingston, was a grand-daughter of William Livingston, the first governor of New Jersey, and a connection of the celebrated Jay family of New York.

Coming to Wisconsin in December, 1835, in the company of Capt. Garret Vliet, of the United States engineer corps, young Delaplaine spent the winter in surveying in the neighborhood of the Oconomowoc lakes, and in the spring of 1836 entered the employ of Solomon Juneau, as a clerk in the latter's trading house. In Volume XI. of the Society's *Collections*, Mr. Delaplaine gave an entertaining account of his experiences in early

Milwaukee, where he remained until June, 1838, at that time coming to Madison, where he was immediately employed as secretary of the commissioners engaged in erecting the Territorial capitol. He afterwards became private secretary to Governor Dodge; in 1843, was county collector of Dane county; in 1848, was a commissioner to locate school lands; and when, that year, Wisconsin entered the Union, became private secretary to Governor Dewey, and served in a similar capacity under Governors Farwell and Barstow. During this time, he was also State librarian (1849), commissary general of the State militia (1851), and military secretary to the governor (1854). His taste for military affairs was developed early, and enabled him skillfully to serve, during the War of Secession, as Governor Randall's engineer-in-chief of the State troops, in which position he won a high reputation. Between 1875 and 1886, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits which caused him to travel widely throughout the country, and thus he acquired a wide circle of appreciative friends who join us in lamenting his loss.

A large-hearted, public-spirited citizen, of rare social and intellectual attainments, General Delaplaine was an earnest and helpful friend of this Society; a member of the original organization of 1849, he was elected a curator January 4, 1850, and thereafter served for many years as chairman of the portrait gallery and museum committee. His absence will be felt at our councils, which he always aimed to attend whenever circumstances would permit.

HIRAM H. GILES,

another curator, was born in New Salem, Mass., March 22, 1820, and died in Madison, May 10, 1895. Educated at New Salem Academy, Mr. Giles early entered upon the life of a lecturer, having by his twentieth year won an enviable reputation in that field, throughout the Middle Atlantic states. In 1844 he came to Wisconsin Territory, and on foot travelled through much of the southern portion; but that same year, returned to Fredonia, N. Y., where he married Rebecca S. Watson, and for three years taught school there and at Harbor Creek, Pa. He

was back again in Wisconsin in 1847, a year before it became a State; and after a few years spent upon a farm in Dunkirk, became agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co. at Stoughton; in later years he frequently served this company and its successors as claim and right-of-way agent. Elected to the assembly in 1852, he was prominent in perfecting and assisting to passage the first State banking law. Mr. Giles was a senator in 1855, 1857 and 1859, and president *pro tem.* of that body in the latter year. From 1862 to 1866, he was assistant assessor of internal revenue; and from 1860 to 1870 a trustee of the State Insane Hospital, in which office he acquired that taste for the study of social science which became the dominating influence of the remainder of his life. In 1870 he became a member of the State Board of Charities and Reform, of which he was the leading spirit until its abolition by the legislature in 1890, after which time he lived in retirement until his death.

Mr. Giles was a man of candor, cool judgment, sound thought. He had firm convictions, but he always wished to do what needed to be done, promptly, fearlessly,—subterfuge, and questions of mere political expediency, were abhorrent to him. He had a trained intellect, had read much on many topics, and his opinion was always respected by those with whom he came in contact, even when they differed with his conclusions. Few Americans had so practical a knowledge as he, of the intricate problems of social science, or had given to their elucidation so much thought and study; he was, the country over, acknowledged as one who spoke with authority upon the subject. All who knew Mr. Giles sincerely esteemed him, and in his own social circle he was regarded as a faithful, devoted friend. We shall greatly miss him at the meetings of our Society, of which he had been a curator since January 2, 1878. In the broader community of sociological reformers, his death has been felt as the removal of one who did much in his time to improve the condition of the dependent classes.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived:¹

John Quincy Adams, born in Franklin county, Mass., October 5, 1816; died in Columbus, Wis., March 17, 1895. Came to the town of Fountain Prairie, Wis., in 1814. Member of assembly, 1853 and 1863, and of senate, 1854-56; from 1853 to the time of his death, county superintendent of the poor.

William Armstrong, born in Drumminmadder, County Armagh, Ireland, June, 1824; died in Portage, Wis., March 8, 1895. He came to America in 1839. For several years he worked as head sawyer in a mill near Stevens Point, and later purchased and operated one at New Lisbon. Early in the 40's he went to Portage and engaged in brick-making, and dealt in lumber. The *Portage Democrat* says of him: "Mr. Armstrong was a man of kindly impulses and unimpeachable integrity. He enjoyed the high esteem of the community, and especially of the old residents who have known him there fifty years."

Jonathan Bowman, born in Charleston, N. Y., May 16, 1828; died in Kilbourn City, July 16, 1895. Was graduated from the State and National Law school, at Ballston Springs, N. Y., in 1850. A year later he came to Delton, Wis., where he engaged in the practice of law and in various business ventures. During 1861-65 he was a member of the State senate, and in 1874, of the assembly. From 1868 till the time of his death, he was president of the Bank of Kilbourn. Although in his later years he did not devote much attention to his profession, he was known as one of the keenest and ablest lawyers in the State.

Flavin Cherrier. The following notice is clipped from the *Prairie du Chien Union* of Nov. 28, 1895: "CHERRIER.—Died in this city, Nov. 21, 1895, Flavin Cherrier, aged 75 years, 7 months and 6 days. Deceased was born in Prairie du Chien, April 15, 1820, the place at that time numbering but a few inhabitants, and the habitations were on the river bank, in what is now the 4th ward of the city. The residence of his father, who came here in 1787, was near where the elevator now stands, the block-house and stockade being at the upper end of the island, near where the Dousman residence now is. During his boyhood days his playmates were mostly Indian children whose parents camped below his father's residence. When a young man he helped haul the stone and burn the brick for the building of Fort Crawford, at which time he became acquainted with Gen. Zach Taylor and Lieut. Jeff. Davis. In 1846 he was united in

¹The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library assistant.—R. G. T.

marriage with Mary R. Lessard; 16 children were the fruit of this marriage, 14 of whom are now living. His wife preceded him to the promised land a little over 7 years ago. During the first year of his marriage he took the contract to carry the mail between here, Fort Atkinson and St. Paul, in a canoe in summer and on skates and horseback in winter. At that time there was but one house at La Crosse, and a few houses at Winona, Wabasha and St. Paul; and he endured great hardship by exposure during stormy and cold weather. By hard work and perseverance he cleared a farm 5 miles from the city, which proved sufficiently remunerative to rear his large family and lay by sufficient to keep him in comfort during his declining years. Two years ago last spring he retired from work, built a residence in the Third ward and moved with his two single daughters to the city, and was enjoying life when stricken with the disease that culminated fatally. He was a devout Christian, a loving and affectionate parent, a kind and indulgent neighbor, and a good citizen that will be missed from our midst. His grandchildren number 41 and great-grandchildren 1. The funeral service was held at St. Gabriel's church, Saturday, and the remains laid at rest in the presence of a large concourse of sympathetic friends."

Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Chester (formerly Mrs. Louis P. Harvey) was born in 1823; died at Clinton Junction, Wis., February 27, 1895. Her untiring efforts in behalf of Wisconsin's soldiers at the front, during the War of Secession, and in the founding of the Harvey hospital, and of the Home for Orphans of Wisconsin Soldiers and Sailors at Madison, entitle her to an enduring place in the hearts of Wisconsin people.

Harriet Priscilla (Stedman) Clapp, born in Hartford, Conn., September 29, 1819; died in Wauwatosa, Wis., November 17, 1895. On June 24, 1845, she married Rev. Luther Clapp, and came to Wauwatosa with him. For twenty-seven years they labored together in the interests of the First Congregational church of that place. Mr. Clapp died a year ago, and his widow devoted the remainder of her life to the missionary work in which in his later years he had been employed.

John Alfred Dadd, born in Chatham, Kent county, England, May 24, 1829; died in Milwaukee, Wis., March 3, 1895. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a pharmacist in London, and there remained until of legal age, when he came to America and settled in Milwaukee. Until 1872 he was in the employ of others, but at that time opened a drug store on Grand avenue. He was prominent in pharmaceutical circles and held offices in city, State and national druggists' organizations. Was president of the Milwaukee Old Settlers' Club, during 1888-90.

Michael Frank, born in Virgil, Portland county, N. Y., December 12, 1804; died in Kenosha, Wis., December 26, 1894. He was a teacher and editor, always active in politics; he was among the first of the temperance reformers in his native town, and later an active Abolitionist. In 1839, he came to Kenosha (then Southport), and in 1840 became one of the editors of the *Southport Telegraph*, remaining in editorial life until 1889. He was

the first president of the village corporation, and the first mayor of Kenosha; a member of the Territorial council during 1843-46, and of the assembly in 1861; postmaster during 1861-66, and during 1870-82 held a position in the treasury department at Washington. In 1840, he began an agitation which resulted later in the establishment of the free school system in Wisconsin; and as city superintendent of schools, and a regent of the State University, was for many years actively interested in educational work. In his eulogy, the *Kenosha Union* says: "He preferred honor to wealth, and earned the respect and gratitude of the community by his untiring efforts for the welfare of the human race."

Rev. Richard Griffiths, born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, 1821; died in Columbus, Wis., February 27, 1895. Came to Wisconsin, and settled near Columbus, in 1846. Was for many years pastor of Welsh congregations at Watertown and Ixonia.

John P. MacGregor, born in Lennox, Madison county, N. Y., June 2, 1820; died in Milwaukee, Wis., December 1, 1895. Was graduated from Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., in 1843, and two years later was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. In 1846 he came to Milwaukee and established an academy, but two years later began the practice of law. During 1854-56 he lived in Ottawa, Ill., during 1856-71 in Portage, and the next three years in Chicago. In 1876 he became secretary of the Northwestern National Insurance Company at Milwaukee, which position he held to the time of his death.

Silas C. Matteson, born in Rome, New York, August 10, 1819; died in Kenosha, Wis., July 19, 1895. Came to Wisconsin in 1837 and visited Green Bay and other settlements. He afterwards settled in Illinois, but in 1845 removed to Kenosha, and four years later to New Cassel. He was the first postmaster there, and in 1859 was a member of the Wisconsin assembly.

Lorenzo Merrill, born in New Hampshire, in 1818; died in Ashland, Wis., August 15, 1895. He settled in Burnett, Wis., in 1846, and it was his home to the end. He was county superintendent of schools for four years, and member of assembly in 1848 and 1859. During the War of Secession he was assistant provost-marshal and assistant internal-revenue collector.

George Barber Miner, born in Ogden, N. Y., March 10, 1818; died in Milwaukee, Wis., June 15, 1895. Was graduated from Oberlin college, and from the Cincinnati Dental college. In 1845 came to Milwaukee and became associated with Dr. R. J. Faries, the pioneer dentist; the partnership lasted through many years.

D. La Fayette Munsell, born in Amsterdam, N. Y., 1824; died in Chicago, Ill., February 27, 1895. Capt. Munsell was living in Wisconsin when the Mexican War opened, and, joining a regiment on its way to the front, was in many of the famous battles of the war. He lived in Madison, Wis. from the close of the Mexican War to the opening of the War of Secession, when he joined Co. H. of the Eighth Wisconsin infantry, and served until

discharged at the close of the war. In 1870, he removed to Red Cloud, Nebr., and resided there until he moved to Chicago, a few months before his death.

Nelson Olin, born in Canton, N. Y., May 22, 1809; died in Omro, Wis. August 4, 1895. He came to Green Bay in 1835, but the next year went to Milwaukee, and ten years later settled at Omro. His recollections published in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, February 24, 1895, give many interesting facts concerning the early history of Milwaukee.

Peter Parkinson, born in Carter county, Tenn., January 22, 1812; died in Fayette, La Fayette county, Wis., May 30, 1895. His father, Col. D. M. Parkinson, with his family, came to the Galena mining district in 1827 and settled in the town of Willow Springs. In 1832, at the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, Peter offered his services to General Dodge, then in command of the Michigan volunteer forces, and he was probably the last survivor of those who participated in the battles of the Pecatonica and Wisconsin Heights. He was a member of assembly in 1854. He contributed several articles on the Black Hawk war to early volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.

Edward Porter, born in Yorkshire, England, September 9, 1818; died in Waukesha, Wis., March 24, 1895. He came to Montreal in 1845, and five years later to Milwaukee, and then to Waukesha. Mr. Porter assisted in various capacities in the construction of the first Wisconsin railroads, and was connected with them until 1835. In 1857 he purchased the Broadway farm near Waukesha, and engaged in stock-raising. During his lifetime, he held many county offices.

Curtis Reed, born in Westford, Mass., March 26, 1815; died in Menasha, Wis., March 18, 1895. The Reed family came to Milwaukee in 1836, but later made their home at Summit, Waukesha county. In 1845, Curtis settled on the present site of Menasha, and probably no man was more thoroughly identified with the history of that city than he. He was a member of the Territorial council in 1846, and of the legislature in 1854 and 1860; postmaster of Menasha, 1885-89, and from 1894 to the time of his death; and had held many minor city and county offices.

Mrs. Eliza Pierce (Kimball) Smith, born in Rockport, Mass., September 1, 1815; died in Appleton, Wis., January 21, 1895. She was married to the Rev. Reeder Smith, July 6, 1846, and a year later she came with him to Appleton. During all her active life she was deeply interested in religious work, and the extent of her influence on the early church organizations can scarcely be estimated.

Samuel Wales, born in Union township, Tolland county, Conn., Dec. 17, 1800; died in Brodhead, Wis., March 23, 1895. He came to Wisconsin in 1836, and settled in Franklin township near Milwaukee. Thirty years later, he removed to Brodhead. Mr. Wales held throughout his life various offices of public trust.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual State appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Disbursements.

Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1895.

Overpayment, 1894, due Secretary Thwaites from appropriation of 1895	\$100 29
Books, periodicals, and maps	3,327 92
Salaries of library assistants	1,252 28
Traveling expenses of corresponding secretary	117 37
Traveling expenses of librarian	79 35
Library supplies	41 71
Freight and express	32 97
Photographs of legislative groups, 1893-95	16 00
Expert proof-reading	6 50
Extra printing ("separates")	6 25
Drayage	3 81
Rubber stamps	2 90
Engraving facsimile signatures	2 50
Money-order fees (American Express Co.)	2 45
Extra copies of newspapers	2 10
Photographs of other libraries	2 00
Copyright fee (Vol. XIII. of <i>Collections</i>)	1 00
Portrait Gallery supplies	1 00
Telegrams	50
Miscellaneous	1 10
	<hr/>
	\$5,074 00

Receipts.

Annual State appropriation	\$5,000 00
Overpayment, due Sec. Thwaites from appropriation for 1896....	\$74 00

The report of the auditing committee gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law — sec. 376, R. S. of 1878.

The Binding Fund.

This fund is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and interest on loans. Its present condition is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer	\$25,051 77
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid.....	400 00
Total.....	<u>\$26,451 77</u>

The details of the management of this fund — which has had a net increase during the year of \$789.62—are given in the full and explicit report of the Treasurer.

Slight progress has been made during the year in the settlement of the Draper estate, in which the binding fund has interests. Some delicate questions have arisen relative to the construction of Dr. Draper's will, and these will doubtless require the decision of the county court before a settlement can be reached.

The Draper homestead still remains in the hands of the Society, at present the charge of the binding fund; but under authority of the legislature (chapter 179, laws of 1895) it is now upon the market, and when sold the proceeds will, under the statute, "be devoted to such purposes as the executive committee of the Society may elect."

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$237.76:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$2,192 55
Notes given for the fund, as yet unpaid ¹	30 00
Total	<u>\$2,492 55</u>

The object of the antiquarian fund is to secure an income for "prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the State of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings, or other objects of historic interest." Could we have an antiquarian fund sufficiently large to produce a working income, much could be done with it for the advancement of the Society's

¹The notes are in the hands of the corresponding secretary.

work. Opportunities frequently arise for the profitable use of money in just these lines of activities, yet from the lack of means it is impossible to take advantage of them. With a fund of \$20,000, yielding an income of about \$1,000, the Society would be well equipped for field work of this character. As soon as the present financial storm has spent itself, and the commonwealth regained its former prosperity, strenuous efforts should be put forth to secure this result.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1895:

Books purchased (including exchanges).....	2,420
Books by gift.....	2,114
Total books	4,534
Pamphlets, by gift	2,285
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation	156
Total pamphlets.....	2,441
Total accessions	6,975
Present estimated strength of the library—	
Books	88,533
Pamphlets	85,737
Total	174,270

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Bibliography.....	71	Natural science.....	6 ⁰
Cyclopædias.....	62	Geology	23
Periodicals	457	Patents, American and British	167
Bound files of newspapers (out- side of Wisconsin).....	188	Useful arts.....	58
Bound files of newspapers (Wisconsin).....	206	Fine arts.....	6
Philosophy and religion.....	49	Literature	232
Sociology *.....	922	History, General.....	35
U. S. government publications	248	Geography and travels.....	132
Education.....	55	Biography and genealogy....	296
Commerce and trade.....	110	Foreign history (except British)	102
Philology	30	British history.....	308
		American history.....	717
		Total.....	4,534

* Including social science, statistics, political science, political economy, law, administration, and reports of associations and institutions.

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, the total accessions of the year were 6,975 titles (4,534 books, and 2,441 pamphlets). Of these, there came by gift 4,399 (2,114 books, and 2,285 pamphlets) or about 60 per cent. The actual gifts to the library, during the year, have been far greater than this, for there were received from that source 2,944 books and 3,086 pamphlets, a total of 6,030; of this large number, 830 books and 801 pamphlets — a total of 1,631 titles, or about 27 per cent — were duplicates of what were already on our shelves, and therefore do not appear in the tabular statement of accessions. Due credit for all these, however, is given in the list of "Givers of books and pamphlets," which it will be seen embraces men and women from far-distant parts of the civilized world, showing that the Society has friends in many lands.

As in past years, we have made several important exchanges with other American libraries. In this work, we utilize our large stock of duplicates, so that no gift of books or pamphlets comes amiss to us. These exchanges, however, involve much clerical labor, and make us realize that our force of assistants is too small for a library with the scope and ambition of our own.

List of some of the most important books added during the fiscal year 1894-95:

Auvigny, Jean du Castred'. *Les vies des hommes illustres de la France depuis le commencement de la monarchie jusqu'à présent.* Amsterdam, 1739-73. 26 vols.

Bacon, Francis, Lord. *Works.* Lond., 1778. 5 vols.

Bartlett, John. *Complete concordance to Shakespeare.* Lond., 1894.

Begg, Alexander. *History of the northwest.* Toronto. 3 vols.

Blakeway, J. B. *History of Shrewsbury.* Lond., 1825. 2 vols.

Bormann, Edwin. *Das Shakespeare geheimniss.* Leipzig, 1894.

Calisch, I. M. *Dictionary of English and Dutch languages.* Tiel, 1890-92. 2 vols.

Calvo, Charles. *Recueil complet des traités, conventions, capitulations, armistices et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les Etats de l'Amérique Latine compris entre le golfe du Mexique et le cap de Horn, depuis l'année 1493 jusqu'à nos jours, précédé d'un mémoire sur l'état actuel de l'Amérique.* Paris, 1862. 10 vols.

Century cyclopædia of names. N. Y., 1894.

Chalmers, George. *Opinions of eminent lawyers on English jurisprudence.* Lond., 1858.

Cochin, Charles N. *Voyage d'Italie, ou recueil de notes sur les*

ouvrages de peinture & de sculpture, qu'on voit dans les principales villes d'Italie. Paris, 1773. 3 vols.

Collections of parliamentary debates in England from the year 1668 to the present time. Dublin, 1741-42. 11 vols.

Coues, E. Expeditions of Zebulon Pike. N. Y. 1895. 3 vols.

English dialect society publications. 1884-95. Lond. 31 numbers.

Frederic II., Roi de Prusse. Œuvres. Berlin, 1788. 15 vols.

Garden, Le Comte de. Histoire générale des traités de paix et autres transactions principales entre toutes les puissances de l'Europe depuis la paix de Westphalie. Paris. 15 vols.

Genealogies (separate works)—Families named: Adams, Avery, Barber-Eno, Bassett, Beckwith, Bellinger, Bird, Bolton, Bread, Bridgman, Burroughs, Burt, Cameron, Carpenter, Chute, Converse, Crafts, Deane, Dearborn, De Veaux, Doggett-Daggett, Dudley, Eberhart, Ellery, Elliot, Estes, Goss, Gould, Green, Grubb, Guthrie, Hepburn, Hitchcock, Hoadley, Hubbard, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Jewell, Johnse, Jones, Kimber, Kunders, La Monte, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Lee of Virginia, Lewis, Lincoln, Low, Magennis, Magoun, Maltby-Morehouse, Marsh, Mauran, Meriwether, Moses, Osgood, Perry, Piper, Pollock, Poole, Porter, Rutherford, Sanford, Standish, Start, Stephens, Taynter, Tompkins, Tracy, Upton, Ussher, Whitney, Whittier, Wilson. Genealogical chart of Royal Family of Great Britain; Irish and Anglo-Irish landed gentry; Irish pedigrees; Medway (Mass.) biographies; Ontarian families.

Great Britain. Publications of the government.

Acts of parliament, 1714-70. Lond. 37 vols.

Acts of privy council of England, 1542-78. 10 vols.

Calendar of papal registers: papal letters, 1198-1304.

Calendar of patent rolls: Edward I., II., III., 1281-1323. 7 vols.

Calendar of state papers, 1536-1670. 18 vols.

Catalogue of ancient deeds, 1893-94. 2 vols.

Chronicles and memorials of Great Britain. 25 vols.

Collections of parliamentary debates in England from the year 1668 to the present time. Dublin, 1741-42. 11 vols.

House of lords calendar, 1509-1849. 3 vols.

Journal of house of commons, 1547-1768. Lond. 32 vols.

Journal of house of lords, 1509-1833. Lond. 78 vols.

Letters and papers foreign and domestic, Henry VIII., 1536-39. 6 vols.

Rolls of parliament, 1278-1503. 7 vols.

Hoare, Sir R. Colt. Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales. Lond., 1804-6. 3 vols.

La Harpe, J. F. de. Lycée, ou cours de littérature ancienne et moderne. Paris, 1821-22. 16 vols.

Larned, J. N. History for ready reference, vol. 5. Springfield, Mass., 1895.

Le Gentil de la Galaisière, G. J. H. J. B. Voyage dans les mers de l'Inde, fait par ordre du roi, à l'occasion du passage de Vénus, Juin, 1761 & 1769. Paris, 1769-81. 2 vols.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat. Œuvres. Amsterdam, 1785. 7 vols.

Nelke, D. I. Columbian biographical dictionary. Chic., 1895.

Prevost, A. F. Histoire des voyages. Paris, 1746-70. 19 vols.

Raynal, G. T. F., Abbé. Philosophical and political history of the settlements and trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. Lond., 1783. 8 vols.

Ramsay, W. Manual of Roman antiquities. N. Y., 1895.

Recueil des voyages qui ont servi à l'établissement & aux progrès de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, formée dans les Provinces-Unies des Païs-Bas. 2d ed. Amsterdam, 1725. 7 vols.

Riccoboni, Mme. M. J. L. de M. Collection complète des œuvres. Neuchâtel, 1787. 10 vols.

Rousseau, J. J. Œuvres. Paris, 1821-22. 20 vols.

Sargent, Charles S. Silva of North America. Vol. 8. Bost., 1895.

Ségur, L. P., Comte de. Mémoires ou souvenirs et anecdotes. Paris, 1826-27. 3 vols.

Select organizations in the United States. N. Y., 1895.

Standard dictionary of the English language. N. Y., 1895. 2 vols.

Stevens, B. F. Facsimiles of manuscripts in European archives relating to America, 1773-1783. Vol. 23. Lond., 1895.

Texas, Laws of the republic of, 1838-1842. Houston. 9 vols.

Tiraboschi, Giralamo. Storia della letteratura Italiana. Firenze, 1805-12. 9 vols.

Walpole, Horace. Memoirs of reign of George III. N. Y., 1894. 4 vols.

Zieber, Eugene. Heraldry in America. N. Y., 1894.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Card Catalogue.

For seven years past, work on the new card catalogue of the library has been in active progress, employing always the services of one assistant, and occasionally that of two. As previously reported, all author cards have been written for accessions since the issue of the first printed catalogue (July 1, 1873), so that for authors there are now but two alphabets to consult: (1) that in volumes I. and II. of the printed catalogue, and (2) that in the card catalogue. Cards for subjects and titles are now complete from the publication of the last printed catalogue (Vol. VII., issued May 1, 1887) to date; while in each of the

volumes of the catalogue numbered III.-VII., the entries from A to H inclusive are now transferred to the cards,—1,188 pages out of 3,189, or somewhat less than a half. This important work is necessarily slow and tedious, for the intention is to have a dictionary catalogue which shall be as nearly faultless as possible, and based upon the most approved modern systems, with special features adapted to our peculiar needs. The object of a catalogue is to render the treasures of the library accessible to the scholars who seek them; it is the key to the shelves, and must needs be properly made, if made at all. We should not, therefore, begrudge the time and money spent upon its fashioning, our only care being that these be in all respects judiciously expended.

Catalogue of Newspapers.

A year ago, we promised an early issue of the catalogue of our bound newspaper files, which has been in the making for some two years past, but many things have tended to prevent the early completion of this important work. As the first of its kind to be issued by any library, it has involved far greater labor than was at first anticipated. Many vexatious problems have arisen during its progress, and much time has been required in the preparation of the historical notes with which the catalogue will be enriched; but it is believed that the result will justify the energy expended on the undertaking, and that the volume will take rank as one of the most important bibliographical publications yet issued by the Society. The work will be divided into four parts: Part I. is a geographical arrangement; (a) the United States, alphabetically by states, and alphabetically by cities within the states; (b) foreign countries, alphabetically; in this part, are given full bibliographical descriptions and historical notes. Part II. will be a chronological arrangement, by decades, with abbreviated titles. Part III. will contain a classification of the newspapers, by politics or other specialties — an important feature, especially to students of history and economics. Part IV. will be an alphabetical index of the editors and publishers mentioned in the volume.

Accessions of Newspapers and Periodicals.

The following important files, published outside of Wisconsin, have been added within the year:

- American Railroad Journal, 1836-44. N. Y. 12 vols.
 Canadian Monthly, 1872-78. Toronto. 13 vols.
 Clinique, 1880-93. Chic. 14 vols.
 Commercial and Financial Chronicle, 1870-93. N. Y. 45 vols.
 Grip, 1873-93. Toronto. 40 vols.
 Home Missionary, 1853-94. N. Y. 18 vols.
 Journal of American Medical Association, 1885-94. Chic. 12 Vols.
 Memphis (Tenn.) Daily Appeal, 1870-86. 26 vols.
 Monthly Mirror, 1795-1807. Lond. 17 vols.
 New English Theatre, 1776-77. Lond. 9 vols.
 New Review, 1889-94. Lond. 10 vols.
 Providence (R. I.) Patriot, 1823-25.
 Revue des Deux Mondes, 1869-75. Paris. 38 vols.
 Saamanden, 1887-94. 7 vols.
 St. Paul (Minn.) Daily Globe, 1888-94. 24 vols.
 St. Paul (Minn.) Daily News, 1889-94. 14 vols.
 St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, 1892-94. 8 vols.
 Theatrical Inquisitor; or, Literary Mirror, 1812-15. Lond. 7 vols.
 Universal Magazine, 1804-12. Lond. 18 vols.
 Washington (D. C.) Daily Globe, 1831-45. 22 vols.
 Winona (Minn.) Republican, 1891-94. 6 vols.

AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

The following autographs and manuscripts have been received during the year:

Byron Andrews, New York City. Tax rate, dated Cambridge, June 30, 1789; also, "An act for enquiring into the ratable estates of this Province," dated Boston, Aug. 1, 1771.

Florence E. Baker, Madison. United States Land Office receipt given to Wm. J. Bennett, of Mineral Point, March 18, 1845.

Alfred E. Bulger, Montreal, Canada. Copies of Canadian documents bearing on Western history, being letters, etc., by and to Capt. A. H. Bulger, Lord Selkirk, Hudson's Bay Co., General Johnson, etc.

Lucius Fairchild, Madison. Facsimile of "parole of honor," given at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 19, 1865, by Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Henry M. Hugunin, Chicago, Ill. MS. poem "To the Belle City Rifles," by Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, ex-President of Racine College. Written soon after Confederate attack on Fort Sumter.

John Johnston, Milwaukee. Five volumes of documents relative to

early history of Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee, and Bank of Milwaukee; also facsimile of the national covenant of Scotland, signed 1638.

M. de Léry Macdonald, Montreal, Canada. A. d. s. of Nicholas Perrot, Aug. 28, 1695. Considering the Society's especial field, — Wisconsin,—this document is one of the most important that has come to it in recent years. It is a note written and signed by the famous Nicholas Perrot, who for many years was French "commandant of the West," with "headquarters in the saddle," so to speak, for we find him at various times settled within forts at Green Bay and on both banks of the upper Mississippi, between Lake Pepin and Prairie du Chien. It was Perrot who built some of the earliest fur-trading posts in the Northwest, during the last third of the seventeenth century, and who presented to the Jesuit mission at Green Bay (in 1686) that famous silver ostensorium or soleil for displaying the holy wafer at mass, which is the most precious historical relic in possession of the Society. Perrot was one of the most daring characters among the border chieftains of New France, and figures frequently in the glowing pages of the historian Parkman: much space is given to him in the volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*; Canadian historians have written monographs on his career; and in Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin* the greater part of a chapter is devoted to this romantic son of the Northwestern forest. It was long supposed that there was remaining no relic of the great Perrot, save some entries in the baptismal register at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, and the Green Bay ostensorium. But the present document was recently discovered, and the Society is to be congratulated on its rare good fortune in obtaining it. The precious paper, which is brown with age, but otherwise well preserved, is of course in French, but runs thus, when Englished:

18 April 1696.

Note of Mr. Perrot to Mr. B. Arnaud.

I consent that from the first beaver which Mr. Le Sueur will find at the Ottawas or elsewhere belonging to me, he pay himself the sum of two thousand and two hundred and eighty one livre, eight sols, six deniers, in beaver at the rate of the Quebec office, and this for a same amount which he paid for me to my quittance to Mr. Bertrand Arnaud, merchant at Montreal.—In testimony of which I have signed the present, made in duplicate at Montreal this 28 August 1695.

I will pay the cartage of said beaver.

N. Perrot.

N. Perrot.

The document has other points of interest besides the fact that Perrot penned it. The Le Sueur whom he mentions was also a famous Wisconsin trader, and succeeded Perrot as French commandant in these parts; it was Le Sueur who built a fort on Madeline Island, in Chequamegon Bay, and another on an island in the Mississippi, near Red Wing, in order to guard Du l'Hut's old fur-trade route,—up the Bois Brulé, and down the St. Croix river. Arnaud was a leading fur-trader, stationed at Mon-

treail; and at the time of the note (1695), Perrot was seigneur of Rivière du Loup, near Three Rivers.

M. W. Terrill, Mineral Point. Register of the American House, Mineral Point, Wis., Aug. 4, 1856, to Nov. 2, 1864.

Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse. Poll list and tally sheet of Co. C., 19th Wis. volunteer infantry, dated Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4, 1862.

Mrs. Henry Willard, Baraboo. MS. papers left by the late John Metcalf, of Baraboo.

W. Ball Wright, Rouse's Point, N. Y. MS. catalogue of genealogical MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin.

Wisconsin, Adjutant-General's Office. Pen drawing of falls and dam in Red River, War of Secession, 1864; drawn by Gen. Joseph Bailey; also, letter dated July 16, 1864, from Gen Joseph Bailey, presenting pen drawing of the dam on Red River to the State; also, topographical sketch of the battlefield of Stone River, drawn by Lieut. O. R. Dahl, 15th Wis. vols.

Wisconsin, Executive Office. MSS of addresses made in capitol park, Oct. 22, 1895, by Mrs. John Winans and Governor Upham, on the occasion of unveiling Miss Jean Miner's statue, "Forward."

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The official record of receipts of works of art, during the past twelve months, is as follows:

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

Hiram Barber.—Born at Hebron, N. Y., January 25, 1800, the son of a Revolutionary soldier. At the age of 19 Mr. Barber was teaching a country school, and then became a merchant. In 1829, he was appointed county judge of Warren county, N. Y., a position he held until 1844, when he located on a farm near Juneau, in this State. He was one the most influential members of our second constitutional convention, and served on the committee on judiciary. In 1848, he was popularly talked of as a Democratic candidate for governor, but Nelson Dewey captured the prize, and appointed Barber one of the board of State University regents, in which position he for six years did yeoman service for the cause of education. In 1849 he was one of the leading members of the assembly, and in 1874 he ran for Congress in his district on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. For three years he was one of the directors of the old Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad company, but his chief interest was in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Horicon. He died at that village, Oct. 23, 1888, highly regarded throughout Dodge county. The portrait was painted by A. Bradish in 1874, and presented by the son of the subject, Hiram Barber, Jr., of Chicago.

Joshua J. Guppy.—Born at Dover, N. H., August 27, 1820; he was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1843, and three years later was ad-

mitted to the Dover bar; but at once came west, opening his first office in Columbus. In 1849 he became probate judge of Columbia county, and in 1850-58 and 1866-81 was county judge; in 1858-61 and 1866-73 he was city superintendent of schools in Portage. In 1861, Judge Guppy was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Wisconsin volunteer infantry; in 1862, he was made colonel of the 23rd regiment, and was in active service to the close of the contest, when he was breveted brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." In 1882 he retired to private life, and, from that time until his death, almost wholly devoted himself to the care of his private affairs. He died December 9, 1894, at Portage, Wis. Portrait presented by Jeremy B. Guppy, Dover, N. H.

Mark Robert Harrison.—Born in Hovingham, Yorkshire, England, September 7, 1819; died in Fond du Lac, Wis., December 6, 1894. In 1822 his family came to America and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., but a few years later moved to Hamilton, Ontario. During 1834-41 he was in England, studying art. In 1849 he located at Oshkosh, Wis., and three years later went to Fond du Lac. Many of his paintings are scenes from Wisconsin history, and portraits of pioneers; several are in the gallery of this Society. Willed to the Society by Mr. Harrison.

Mrs. Anna Baltimore Harrison.—Mother of the foregoing. From estate of M. R. Harrison.

Thomas H. Stevenson.—Born in Westmoreland, Eng.; studied art in London and Paris; came to America, and settled in Cleveland, O.; afterwards lived in Toronto several years, and finally made his home in Jackson, Mich. He devoted his professional activities to portrait-painting, especially of miniatures. From estate of M. R. Harrison.

Indian Chiefs in Council.—From the estate of M. R. Harrison.

MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES.

Cabinet (and larger) photographs of—Members of the senate and assembly of 1893 and 1895; four officers of battery C, 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery; also, Frederick A. Dyke (born 1800), drummer-boy in War of 1812-15, and drum-major in 2nd and 29th Wisconsin, 1861-62.

Engravings, etc., of—James R. Doolittle, Chicago; John C. Spooner, Madison; Albert Fowler, first Anglo-Saxon settler of Milwaukee, (born Sept. 7, 1802, died April 12, 1883); artist's proof of an engraving of the earliest picture of Abraham Lincoln; india-ink portrait of Horace A. Tenney, Madison.

Givers of the above miscellaneous pictures.—John B. Sharpe; Wisconsin Executive office; James R. Doolittle, Chicago; Frank A. Flower, Superior; D. W. Fowler, Milwaukee; S. S. McClure, New York city; Horace A. Tenney, Madison.

THE MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the museum and portrait gallery, during the year, has been unusually large. It is estimated that nearly 60,000 persons passed through the several rooms, which is a remarkable record when taking into consideration that the latter are insufficiently heated in winter, often insufferably warm in summer, and at all times badly ventilated: while so limited is our income that we cannot afford to spend upon the museum the money needed to keep it abreast of other features of the Society's work. We are in sore need of at least double our present direct appropriation from the State, and until that is forthcoming will not be able to materially improve the museum.

The accessions to the museum during the fiscal year have been as follows:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

T. B. Blair, Neenah.—Stone ax, found by Harlow S. Orton in 1866, on a farm in the town of Menasha: also, hammering stone and copper implement found on a farm in the town of Menasha.

HISTORY.

George H. Beers, Horicon.—Brass warming-pan. In 1795, taken by grandfather of donor, from Connecticut to Candor, N. Y.: in 1825 taken to Danby, N. Y.; and in 1846 brought by donor to Horicon, Wis.

John E. Burton, Milwaukee.—First bar of Bessemer steel ever made from Gogebic ore: Aurora mine, 1885.

S. D. Carpenter, Carthage, Mo.—Half-dozen knives and forks said to have been used on Queen Elizabeth's table.

Ella A. Giles, Madison.—Sword worn by Capt. Hiram Bull, of the Wisconsin volunteer infantry, War of Secession.

Jenkin L. Jones, Hillside.—Fifty-six-pound weight used in Helena shot-tower for weighing lead.

Frank W. Oakley, Madison.—Stone pipe used at Sioux council after the battle of Wounded Knee.

Thomas Stewart, Ridgeway.—Wrought-iron spike used in construction of Hickox's mill on Mill Creek, Iowa Co., 1840. Made by a blacksmith on the spot.

Mrs. Henry Willard, Baraboo.—Bell used at Helena shot-tower before 1846, to call workmen to meals.

Mrs. Elizabeth Winstlade, Madison.—Candlestick used at first legislative session held in Madison, 1839.

State of Wisconsin, through Gov. Upham.—Sword and silver punch-bowl presented to the late Gen. Joseph Bailey by officers of the United

States Navy, on account of Gen. Bailey's construction of the Red River dam, 1864. These articles were purchased from the Bailey heirs, pursuant to the provisions of chap. 67, laws of 1895.

CURIOS.

James Brown, Riley.—Twisted stick of bitter-sweet.

Dr. J. B. Edwards, Mendota.—Section of a tree found at Mendota, containing outline of human face.

Henry E. Legler, Milwaukee.—Deck of cards called Philitis, the whist of the ancients.

W. J. Melcher, Hartford.—Pudding-stone found on section twenty, township of Hartford.

A. D. Michaud, Chicago, Ill.—Knife-shaped article found in limestone at Port Washington, Wis.

Mrs. Daniel O'Sheridan, Madison.—Two cotton balls, grown near Madison.

Lawrence E. Ozanne, Somers.—Water-formed sandstone, weighing six and one-half pounds.

A. A. Pardee, Madison.—Internal revenue stamps.

R. H. Smith, Madison.—Piece of a circus tent-pole, struck by lightning at River Falls, June 21, 1893.

Governor Upham.—Pen with which the governor signed the Society's "new library bill," April 19, 1895.

COINS, ETC.

Coins.—From Mrs. J. N. Mills, Paoli, two cash coins from Corea; also, four coins used in India; also, a Mexican coin and a piece of wampum. Miscellaneous coins, from Joseph Zach, Madison.

Script.—Confederate bank-notes from W. Frederick, Leavenworth, Kans., and John G. McMynn, Madison.

Medals.—From the estate of M. M. Jackson, Madison, 38 medals presented by Congress to generals, commodores, and other commanders who distinguished themselves in the American army and navy during the Wars of the Revolution and 1812-15. Also, two medals issued to Wisconsin state superintendent of public instruction by Paris Universal Exposition, 1889, from the present state superintendent.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

During the last week of April, the corresponding secretary was present and read a paper at the semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, in Boston. It is important that our Society be represented, as frequently as may be, at these national gatherings of historical workers.

The first of June he spent in an examination of historic sites on Chequamegon Bay, especially upon Madeline Island, it hav-

ing become necessary, in the course of an historical investigation, to locate, so far as possible, the landfall of the earliest French fur-traders and Jesuit priests in this corner of our State.

The greater part of the month of July was spent by the corresponding secretary and librarian, at the request of the commission for erecting the Society's new building, in a detailed inspection of most of the leading libraries of the North Central and Eastern states, paying particular attention to methods of administration and economic devices. In the course of their journey they visited and examined the following institutions, in the order named:

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.

Public Library, Detroit.

Public Library, Buffalo.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

New York State Library, Albany.

Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Public Library, Boston.

Athenæum, Boston.

Massachusetts State Library, Boston.

Social Law Library, Boston.

Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Public Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Yale College Library, New Haven, Conn.

Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Columbia College Library, New York.

Lenox Library, New York.

Museum of Natural History, New York.

Public Library, Brooklyn.

Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn.

University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.

Congressional Library, Washington.

Virginia State Library, Richmond.

Carnegie Library, Pittsburg.

Newberry Library, Chicago.

At some of these libraries they found architectural features, chiefly with regard to arrangement and lighting of reading, administration, and stack rooms, which seemed worthy of adop-

tion in our plans when finally developed; and, in a still larger number, mechanical devices which may properly be introduced into our building when, at a later period, the question of furnishing arises. Of these they made copious notes and sketches, and reported at length to the board of commissioners.

LIBRARY CONFERENCES.

The librarian and assistant librarian represented the Society at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Denver, Colo., August 12-18. The meeting was one of the most interesting and profitable in the history of the association. The modern library spirit in this country is chiefly the outgrowth of the professional enthusiasm engendered at these annual conferences of library workers. It is fitting that our Society should maintain close relations with this energetic organization, and do what it may towards assisting in the good work. The true librarian is thoroughly imbued with the gospel of co-operation: in his field of action, he can never successfully plod alone,—the scheme, be it mechanical, administrative, or educational, which each librarian has devised for his own institution, becomes at once, through the clearing-house of the American Library Association, the property of all; thus does library science in our day make rapid strides, and while we may properly be conservative in regard to 'fads,'—for there are fads in librarianship, as in other callings,—we must not fail to keep in close touch with the stirring world about us.

What the American Library Association is doing in general for the librarians of the United States and Canada, the Wisconsin Library Association seeks, in more restricted fashion, to do within our own State. The fourth annual conference of the Wisconsin Association was held in the Capitol, February 13 and 14, and was participated in by our entire library staff. Many helpful and suggestive papers were presented and warmly discussed at the several sessions, and the meeting proved a stimulus to all concerned.

One product of the missionary spirit engendered at this highly successful meeting of librarians and trustees, was the

passage by the legislature of chapter 314, laws of 1895, "An act to promote the establishment of free public libraries in the State of Wisconsin." The law provides for a State free library commission, to "give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the State, and to all communities^s which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of library management." The commission consists of five members, three of whom,—the president of the State University, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the corresponding secretary of this Society,—are ex-officio; the other two are to be appointed by the governor for five years,—Governor Upham's appointees being Frank A. Hutchins, of Baraboo, and Lutie E. Stearns, of the Milwaukee public library.

The commission organized in the rooms of this Society, on December 3, with Mr. Hutchins as chairman, and Miss Stearns as secretary, and at once entered upon the task before it. Judging from the popular interest already exhibited in the matter, there seems no room to doubt that much practical good may be done by the commission, both in communities where there are now no public libraries, and in those whose libraries unfortunately have failed to rise to their highest possibilities.

PUBLICATIONS.

Reference has already been made (p. 44) to the progress being made on our *Catalogue of Newspapers*.

Our pamphlet *Proceedings* for 1894 contained several valuable historical papers which elicited warm praise from competent critics, in the literary journals of the country.

Volume XIII. of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* appeared a few days ago. It contains 526 pages, is well printed, on a superior quality of paper to that heretofore used in our publications, and is substantially bound. The mechanical execution reflects credit on the State printer; we believe it to be, in this respect, one of the most reputable volumes issued by the Society in recent years. Hitherto the *Collections* have appeared triennially; but in accordance with the provisions of chapter 264, laws of 1895, they will hereafter be issued biennially. The

growth of material for publication, in the hands of the corresponding secretary, is so rapid that he felt obliged to request of the legislature the privilege of more frequent publication. In order to compensate for the expense of this, the legislature (1) reduced the edition of the *Collections* from 3,000 to 2,500; (2) made the publication of the *Triennial Catalogue of the Portrait Gallery* once in five years instead of three; and (3) reduced the edition of this catalogue from 3,000 to 2,000. These changes wrought a readjustment, practically with no increase of cost to the State, and are satisfactory to the Society.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

In addition to the act making these changes, the legislature, in chapter 343, laws of 1895, provided for the Society certain additional binding by the State printer. Chapter 106, laws of 1880, provided for the binding, by the State printer, of the British Patent Office reports and the current newspaper files. It is often difficult to draw the line between "newspapers" and "periodicals;" some secretaries of state have issued orders on the printer for binding the monthly magazines as well as the weekly and daily newspapers, while others have drawn the line sharply. The new act simply added the words "and other periodicals" after the word "newspapers," thus giving the sanction of law to a common practice.

Chapter 179, laws of 1895, amended chapter 54, laws of 1893, giving the Society the right to sell the Draper homestead. Through an inadvertence, the law of 1891 specified that the sum received from the sale should go to the binding fund, as had the proceeds of some previous bequests by other persons. But a re-reading of Dr. Draper's will established the fact that he desired some special endowment to be made for the Society's needs; and this amendment authorized the executive committee to make such special use of the money received, as would carry out Dr. Draper's wish.

THE NEW BUILDING.

After eight years of urging, the legislature has finally provided for the erection of a permanent fire-proof home for the

Society, in chapter 298, laws of 1895. The statute reads as follows:

CHAPTER 298.

AN ACT to provide for a fire-proof structure to protect and accommodate the collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, including the State Historical Museum and the records and relics of the late civil war.

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Three persons to be selected by the executive committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from their own number, three persons to be selected by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin from their own number, and three persons to be appointed by the governor from the State at large, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners, a majority of whom shall have power to act, for the construction of an adequate and substantial fire-proof building, upon that part of the grounds of the University of Wisconsin known as lots one, two, three, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block six, city of Madison, and so much of lots four and twenty-one in said block as may by said commissioners be deemed necessary as a site, for the accommodation of the library and museum of the said State Historical Society, and such other libraries and collections as may be placed in the custody of said Historical Society. Before the appropriation herein provided for shall be available, the site above named shall be conveyed by the regents of the University of Wisconsin to the State of Wisconsin, to be held for the purposes specified in this act. Such commissioners shall act without compensation, and without liability excepting for misconduct: and in case of death, refusal to act, or removal with or without cause of either of them, his place shall thereby be rendered vacant, and shall be filled in like manner by the same authority by which he was selected, and such authority neglecting to act, said vacancy may be filled by the remaining commissioners.

SECTION 2. The board of commissioners shall procure suitable plans, detailed drawings, and specifications for the building authorized by this act, and upon the approval of the same by a two-thirds majority may advertise for and receive bids for the construction and completion thereof or parts thereof, in such form and manner as to them shall seem proper, such advertisement for bids to be published at least four weeks in daily newspapers published in at least five of the larger cities of the State prior to the time of receiving such bids: and they may make a contract or contracts for the construction of said building and cause the same to be constructed at a cost not exceeding the appropriation hereby made. The board of commissioners are hereby authorized to choose from their number the usual officers for the execution of contracts and obligations and the conduct of business, and may make such rules and regulations to govern their action as may seem proper. They shall select a secretary not of their number, who shall

among other things keep a record of their proceedings and of the contracts made by them, and upon the completion of the building he shall deposit such record with the secretary of state. Upon presentation to the secretary of state of a certified statement of materials furnished and labor performed, the same duly authorized by resolution of said board, signed by its acting president and countersigned by its secretary, the secretary of state shall from time to time draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the payment thereof out of any moneys applicable thereto under the appropriation by this act made and provided for. The board shall cease to exist on filing a final report in the office of the secretary of state, and the formal turning over of the building for occupancy.

SECTION 3. It is made the duty of said commissioners by this act to adopt a plan for the said building which will readily admit of such enlargements as in the future may be required.

SECTION 4. Upon the completion of said building, all the property of the State now held in trust by said State Historical Society and occupying any part of the State capitol, shall be transferred to said new building and be deposited therein for safe keeping and free public use; and no article thereof, or part of the same, when duly placed in said building, shall be permanently removed therefrom without authority of law or the consent of the legislature: provided, this restriction shall not prevent the sale or exchange of any duplicates that the Society may have or obtain. The governor is hereby authorized in his discretion to place in said building, in the custody of the State Historical Society, such battle-flags and trophies of the civil war as are in possession of the State.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of constructing the building provided for in this act, there shall be levied and collected annually for three years, beginning in the year 1897, a tax of one-tenth of a mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State, the same to be paid out by the State treasurer on warrants drawn by the secretary of state in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act.

SECTION 6. The commissioners of public lands be and they are hereby authorized from time to time to loan to the board of commissioners aforesaid, subject to the provisions of chapter 167 of the general laws of Wisconsin for the year 1881 and acts amendatory thereof so far as applicable, such part of the State funds as they shall deem prudent, not to exceed one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; such loans to be repaid from the appropriation by this act made, with interest on such loans. If the loans be made from other than trust funds, the rate of interest shall be that required by the State treasurer on deposits in bank made pursuant to chapter 273 of the general laws of Wisconsin for the year 1891 and the acts amendatory thereof.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 19, 1895.

In accordance with the provisions of this law, a board of building commissioners was selected as follows:

Appointed by State Historical Society —

Lucius Fairchild, Madison.

Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.

George B. Burrows, Madison.

Appointed by State University Regents —

Charles K. Adams, Madison.

George H. Noyes, Milwaukee.

Frank Challoner, Oshkosh.

Appointed by the Governor —

James H. Stout, Menomonie.

Frank L. Fraser, Lake Beulah.

Lucien S. Hanks, Madison.

The board formally organized, at meetings held May 24 and June 17, by the adoption of rules and regulations for the conduct of its business, and the election of the following officers:

President — Commissioner Stout.

Vice President — Commissioner Hanks.

Secretary — Isaac S. Bradley, Madison.

A set of tentative plans for the proposed new building were adopted, and an architectural competition invited upon the following terms:

1. The competition will be thrown open to all architects residing in Wisconsin, and to such architects not residing in Wisconsin as may be selected by the commissioners. Five hundred dollars will be paid for each of the five sets of competitive plans that meet the highest approval of the commissioners. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all plans.

2. It is understood that if either of the competitors is finally commissioned as the architect of the building, his fee for successful competition will be credited on his final commission. He will be expected, upon acceptance of his plans, to at once proceed, with the coöperation of the board and such modifications as they may desire, to prepare detailed plans and specifications, that the same may be completed by the 1st of February, 1896.

3. The compensation of the successful architect will be 3½ per cent. on the cost of the building provided for under this appropriation (chap. 298, laws of 1895), in case the architect does not superintend construction; but

in case he does superintend construction, the compensation will be 5 per cent. The question of superintendence is to be determined by the board of commissioners when the final plans are adopted.

Under the terms of this invitation, the following non-resident firms were selected, because of high reputation in their profession:

Peabody & Stearns, Boston.

Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City.

D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago.

Charles S. Frost, Chicago.

Joseph L. Silsbee, Chicago.

A pamphlet embodying the board's *Suggestions to Architects*, adopted at the meeting of June 17, were, with the tentative plans, freely sent to all Wisconsin architects inquiring for the same, and to the five selected non-resident firms. As a result, on the day appointed for closing the competition, September 16, it was found that ten sets of plans had been offered. In accordance with instructions, these several plans were marked only by fictitious names or arbitrary devices, the true names of their authors being sent in to the secretary in sealed envelopes; as a consequence, the commissioners were not aware of the identity of the competitors. For the convenience of the board, the secretary numbered the perspectives from 1 to 10, as they chanced to hang upon the walls of the room occupied by the commission.

At the meeting of September 16, an expert builder was engaged to report in detail upon the probable cost of the several plans submitted, his report being presented at a meeting held October 8. For the further enlightenment of the board, Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia College, New York, an expert architect who is frequently called into similar service throughout the country, was engaged to come to Madison and, after an examination of the several plans, to submit in writing his opinion as to their respective merits. In accordance with the recommendations of Professor Ware, the plans numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 were, at a meeting held November 13, voted the prize of \$500 each. Upon opening the sealed envelopes, it was discovered that the authors of these plans were as follows:

Plan No. 1. Charles S. Frost, Chicago.

Plan No. 2. Peabody & Stearns, Boston.

Plan No. 3. Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee.

Plan No. 4. H. C. Koch & Co., Milwaukee.

Plan No. 8. Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City.

None of the plans fully met the requirements of the Society, but those by Ferry & Clas and Van Brunt & Howe came nearest in this respect, and the following resolution was adopted,—practically opening a new competition, restricted to these two firms:

“Resolved: That we invite the authors of plans numbered three and eight to make such changes and modifications in their plans as the Board may suggest, and present the same for the consideration of this Board.”

This invitation has been accepted, and the revised plans will probably be submitted before the opening of the new year.* Should either firm be successful in winning the prize, doubtless some three months more will be occupied in developing the working plans and specifications; so that, with other necessary delays, it will probably be the middle of May, 1896, before ground can be broken for the new structure. The deliberate care being exercised by the board of commissioners is essential to the securing of plans fitted for a monumental building of the character required; but no doubt need be entertained that, so soon as competent plans are obtained, the rearing of the Society's future home will proceed quite as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the board will allow.

The importance† of housing, as soon as may be, the Society's priceless possessions in a fire-proof building, which shall in size be ample for future growth, in appointments be fully equipped for its important educational work, and in architectural form be consonant with the dignity of the State, is one which each passing year the more strongly emphasizes. Valuable as our collections are to the people of Wisconsin, attractive as they are to visiting scholars, our lack of room and of the mechanical conveniences common to other libraries of reputation, our slender staff, our meagre funds, are hard facts which press closely for

* At a meeting of the commissioners, held January 8, 1896, Ferry & Clas were chosen as the architects of the proposed building.

consideration; we are indeed sorely embarrassed by our narrow resources of space, tools, and means; and the considerable growth which we are each year enabled to report, together with the greatly increased demands upon our shelves, render this poverty the more conspicuous. With the opening of the new building, we shall need and will no doubt meet with more liberal treatment from the State; we shall certainly at once receive nobler gifts to library, gallery, and museum, from individuals who now withhold their bounty because of the unsafe character and limited accommodations of the capitol, in which we now are; our annual accessions, now deemed large, will then be greatly increased; and the Society, at last equipped for its work, will surely enter upon a still broader field of public usefulness, and attain successes therein which were but dimly seen, if seen at all, by the founders who, ranked in their day as visionaries, built better than they knew.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Corresponding Secretary.

E.—GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following list includes all gifts of printed matter (except newspapers and periodicals regularly received), including duplicates, received at the Society's library during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1895.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Adams, Charles Kendall, Madison.....		15
Adler, Dr. Cyrus, Washington, D. C.....	1	
Ainsworth, F. P., River Falls.....	5	
Alabama geological survey, Montgomery†.....		1
American biographical publishing company, Chicago, Ill.	1	
board of commissioners of foreign missions.		
Boston, Mass.....	7	
colonization society, Washington, D. C.....		3
Congregational association, Boston, Mass.....		1
forestry association, Washington, D. C.....		3
home missionary society, New York.....	12	
missionary association, New York*.....		9
museum of natural history, New York.....	1	
Swedenborg printing and publishing society, New York.....	4	
Ames, John G., Washington, D. C.....	1	
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....		1
Anderson, J. A., Chippewa Falls.....	1	
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison.....	1	
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary.....		1
Andrews, Byron, New York*.....	17	17
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....	5	12
Angell, George R., Madison.....	1	1
Archæological institute of America, Boston, Mass.....	2	1
Ashland, Vaughn public library.....	1	
Astor library, New York.....		1
Atwood, Mrs. Charles, Madison*.....	16	19
Aylward, John A., Madison.....		1
Baker, Florence E., Madison.....	2	20
Baker, Mrs. J. H. D., Madison.....	25	
Balch, E. S., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Banks, C. E., Portland, Me.....	1	
Barron, John T., St. Johns, N. F.....		1
Barron county board of supervisors.....		1
Barton, Albert, Madison.....	1	
Barton, Edmund M., Worcester, Mass.....		1
Bashford, Robert M., Madison.....		35
Belgium, ministère des chemins de fer, Bruxelles.....	2	
Bird, Mrs. Geo. W., Madison*.....	11	
Blair, Miss E. H., Madison*.....		6
Boston, city auditor.....	1	
city registry department.....	2	
home for aged women.....		1
public library.....		1
young men's Christian association.....	1	

*Also unbound serials.

†Also map.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	1	12
library.....		1
Bradlee, C. D., Boston, Mass.....		6
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison.....	11	93
Bradley, Wm. H., Mingo Junction, Ohio.....		3
Briesen, E. von, Columbus.....	2	14
Brinton, Daniel G., Media, Pa.....		2
Brookline (Mass.) public library.....	1	
Brooklyn (N. Y.) union for Christian work.....		1
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society.....		1
public library.....		1
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.....	3	
Burnett county board of supervisors.....		1
Burtch, Almon, Chicago, Ill.....	1	
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich.....		3
Buslett, O. A., Madison*.....	3	
Butler, James D., Madison*.....		4
Byrne, John A., Madison.....	3	
California, bank commissioner, Sacramento.....	10	
midwinter international exposition, San Francisco.....	1	
railroad commissioners, Sacramento.....	1	
state library, Sacramento.....		1
university of, Berkeley.....	1	2
Calvert, R., La Crosse.....		3
Cambridge (Mass.) public library.....	10	
Canada, auditor of accounts, Ottawa.....	1	
auditor-general, Ottawa.....	1	
department of agriculture, Ottawa.....	2	
patent office, Ottawa.....	3	
Canadian military institute, Toronto.....	1	
Canfield, T. H., Lake Park, Minn.....	2	
Carnegie public library, Allegheny, Pa.....		1
Carpenter, Belle, Milwaukee.....	1	
Carpenter, Mrs. S. H., Madison.....	9	
Case School, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	
Chandler, W. H., Madison.....	1	
Charles, Nettie M., Merrill.....	1	
Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.....		2
Cheever, D. G., Clinton.....		7
Chicago, board of education.....	1	
department of health.....		1
historical society.....		2
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Milwaukee.....		2
sanitary department.....		28
public library.....		3
university of.....	1	
woman's club.....	1	
Cincinnati public library.....	6	
Clark county board of supervisors.....		1
Cleveland public library.....		1
Colbron, W. C., Milwaukee.....	1	
Cole, H. G., Kenosha*.....	20	
Colorado, board of charities, Denver.....	1	

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS --- Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Colorado college, Colorado Springs.....	1	.....
library	3	.....
Columbia college, New York.....	1	1
geological department.....	.....	2
Condon, William H.....	.....	2
Connecticut, academy of arts and sciences, New Haven.	2	.....
historical society, Hartford.....	1	.....
railroad commissioners, Hartford.....	23	.....
state library, Hartford.....	2	.....
Connelly, W. E., Kansas City, Kans.....	.....	1
Continental union association, Toronto, Can.....	.....	1
Coon, F. W., Edgerton.....	1	.....
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	.....	2
Costa Rica, Instituto fisico-geografico-nacional, San Jose.	1	.....
museo nacional, San Jose.....	.....	1
Council Bluffs (Iowa) free public library.....	.....	1
Crawford county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Crooker, Rev. J. H., Helena, Mont.....	.....	2
Crooker, Orin E., Madison.....	.....	4
Curtis, A. T., Merrill.....	1	.....
Dane county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Daniels, George H., New York.....	1	.....
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Davenport (Iowa) academy of natural sciences.....	.....	1
Daves, Graham, Newbern, N. C.....	.....	2
Davis, Andrew McF., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	2
Davis, Mrs. W. B., Madison*.....	.....	1
Dawson, S. E. Ottawa, Can.....	1	.....
Dedham (Mass.) historical society.....	2	1
De Peyster, James Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.....	.....	5
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	.....	1
Devron, Gustave, New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Doane, Wm. C., Albany, N. Y.....	.....	1
Dobell, Richard R., Quebec, Can.....	.....	2
Dodge, J. T., Madison.....	7	12
Dodge county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Doolittle, J. R., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2
Doty, Duane, Pullman, Ill.....	.....	1
Dover (N. H.) public library.....	1	6
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.....	1	1
Drexel institute library, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	2
Droppers, Garret, Tokio, Japan.....	.....	4
Duff, Francis, Socorro, N. Mex.....	1	.....
Dulles, J. H., Princeton, N. J.....	.....	1
Dunlop, William, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Dunn county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Edwards, Celestia L., Oconomowoc.....	9	.....
Egypt exploration fund, London, Eng.....	2	1
Elgin historical and scientific institute, St. Thomas, Ont.	1	.....
Ely, Richard T., Madison.....	53	440
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.....	1	2
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.....	.....	1
Ewart, J. S., Winnipeg, Man.....	2	3

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Fairchild, Lucius, Madison.....	34	107
Fearing, A. C., Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Field Columbian museum, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2
Fillmore, J. C., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Fisher, James, Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	4
Fitchburg (Mass.) historical society.....	.....	1
Flower, Frank A., Superior.....	17	48
Ford, Mrs. Abbie A., Janesville.....	.....	1
Franklin institute, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	9
Friends, book association of, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Frisby, Almah J., Madison.....	9	.....
Furman, McDonald, Ramsey, S. C.....	8	.....
Garland, Lieut., Madison.....	.....	4
Georgia, railroad commissioners, Atlanta.....	1	.....
treasurer, Atlanta.....	1	.....
Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Givens, F. M., Fond du Lac.....	2	.....
Glenn, T. H., Ardmore, Pa.....	.....	1
Goodall, W. H., Janesville.....	1	.....
Gookin, F. W., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	4
Gorham manufacturing company, New York.....	1	.....
Gould, John M.....	.....	2
Gould, S. C., Manchester, N. H.....	1	.....
Graham, G. W., Charlotte, N. C.....	.....	1
Grand army of the republic, California department.....	1	.....
Wisconsin department.....	2	.....
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library.....	.....	1
Gray, Col. E. B., Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Great Britain, patent office.....	141	.....
Green, A. H., New York.....	1	.....
Green, S. A., Boston, Mass.....	6	102
Green, S. S., Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
Green Lake county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Greenbank, Nelson, Madison.....	1	.....
Gregory, John G., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Grimm, G., Madison.....	10	57
Hadden, Clarence B., Catawba Island, Ohio.....	.....	1
Haldermann, John A., Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library.....	.....	1
Hanchett, Fred P., Madison.....	1	.....
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary.....	.....	1
Hartwell, J. L., Dixon, Ill.....	1	.....
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	2	2
library.....	1	.....
Hassam, John T., Boston, Mass.....	.....	1
Hastings, S. D., Madison.....	20	53
Haugen, Nils P., River Falls.....	69	15
Hayden, H. E., Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	.....	2
Hazard, Rowland, Santa Barbara, Cal.....	.....	7
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville.....	.....	1
Helena (Mont.) public library.....	.....	5
Henkels, S. V., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Hewitt, W. C.....	1	.....
Hicks, E. R., Oshkosh.....	6	20

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Hicks, John, Oshkosh.....	1	.....
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	7
Hobbs, W. H., Madison.....	.....	5
Holland society, New York.....	4	.....
Hollister, A. H., Madison.....	10	.....
Howland, O. A., Toronto, Can.....	.....	1
Hunter, J. Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	15
Hutchins, F. A., Baraboo.....	27	46
Illinois, auditor of public accounts, Springfield.....	1	18
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield.....	2	.....
state historical library, Springfield.....	1	2
university of, Springfield.....	1	.....
Immigration restriction league, Boston, Mass.....	.....	3
Independent order of odd fellows, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	1
Indian rights association, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	2
Indiana, bureau of statistics, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
Indianapolis (Ind.) public library.....	.....	2
Ingersoll, H. C., Beloit.....	2	.....
Iowa, agricultural college, Ames.....	.....	6
geological survey, Des Moines.....,.....	2	.....
historical society, Iowa City.....	2	2
railroad commissioners, Des Moines.....	9	.....
secretary of state, Des Moines.....	19	.....
Jackson county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
James, E. W., Richmond, Va.....	.....	2
Janson, Kristofer, Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	.....
Jamestown, N. Y., James Prendergast free library.....	.....	2
Jenks, Aldro, Dodgeville.....	1	.....
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....	.....	3
John Hopkins university press, Baltimore, Md.....	10	20
Johnston, John, Milwaukee.....	1	3
Jones, Edward D., Madison.....	.....	2
Jones, Gardner M., Salem, Mass.....	.....	1
Kansas, bureau of labor, Topeka.....	1	.....
historical society, Topeka.....	.....	3
railroad commissioners, Topeka.....	3	.....
state historical society, Topeka.....	1	.....
Kentucky, railroad commissioners, Frankfort.....	8	.....
Keyes, E. W., Madison.....	.....	1
King, Charles, Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Kingston, John T., Necedah.....	7	76
Klauber, M. S., Madison.....	1	.....
Kohlhammer, W. Stuttgart, Germany.....	1	.....
La Crosse (Wis.) board of trade.....	1	2
La Crosse county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
La Fayette county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Lafin, John W., Milwaukee.....	10	5
La Follette, Robert M., Madison.....	4	.....
Langford, Mrs. S., New York.....	.....	1
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc.....	.....	1
Lawrence, T. B., La Crosse,.....	3	.....
Lea, Henry C., Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	1
Leader, W. J., Superior.....	.....	5

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Leeds, Josiah W., Seal, Pa.....	.....	1
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	32	8
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	1	.....
Lenox library, New York.....	.....	1
Lewis, V. A., Point Pleasant, W. Va.....	.....	2
Little, G. T., Brunswick, Me.....	1	.....
Livingston county (Me.) historical society.....	.....	1
Longmans, Green & Co., New York.....	1	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....	.....	2
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans.....	.....	1
McClurg, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....
McCormick, R. L., Hayward.....	2	5
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1
McLaughlin, A. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	.....	1
McMynn, J. G., Madison.....	.....	2
McNaught, Mrs. J. H., Madison.....	1	.....
Madison (Wis.) Democrat company.....	451	6
water works.....	.....	2
Mallet, Edmund, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Manchester, A.....	.....	1
Manly, Miss Louise, Vance, Ala.....	1	.....
Marshall, Harriet L., Janesville.....	31	.....
Maryland, bureau of industrial statistics, Baltimore,....	1	.....
historical society, Baltimore.....	2	.....
tax commissioner, Frederick.....	1	.....
Mason, Mrs. P. H., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Massachusetts, adjutant general, Boston.....	2	.....
bank commissioner, Boston.....	1	.....
board of lunacy and charity, Boston.....	1	.....
bureau of statistics of labor, Boston.....	2	.....
civil service commission, Boston.....	2	.....
commissioner public records, Boston.....	1	.....
commissioner of savings banks, Boston..	8	.....
historical society, Boston.....	3	.....
horticultural society, Boston.....	.....	1
institute of technology, Cambridge.....	1	.....
medical society, Boston.....	1	.....
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
secretary of commonwealth, Boston.....	10	.....
society for promoting agriculture, Boston.....	1	.....
state library, Boston.....	4	39
Matheny, J. H., Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Menominee (Wis.), Stout manual training school.....	.....	5
Merrill, C. D., Beloit.....	1	.....
Michigan, agricultural college, Lansing.....	1	.....
board of agriculture, Lansing.....	1	.....
commissioner of banking, Lansing.....	3	.....
dairy and food commissioner, Lansing.....	.....	1
department of public instruction, Lansing.....	1	.....
horticultural society, Lansing.....	2	.....
railroad commissioners, Lansing.....	1	.....
state library, Lansing.....	2	.....
university of, Ann Arbor.....	1	1
library.....	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Military order loyal legion of United States, California commandery		24
Colorado commandery		6
District of Columbia commandery		11
Iowa commandery	2	113
Kansas commandery		12
Minnesota commandery		6
Missouri commandery		8
Nebraska commandery		3
New York commandery	1	1
Ohio commandery		29
Oregon commandery		5
Wisconsin commandery		25
Miller, Miss Mary, Madison *	7	5
Mills, Simeon, Madison	1	
Milwaukee (Wis.) chamber of commerce	1	
commissioner of health		1
Deutsche gesellschaft		2
Evening Wisconsin	7	53
hospital for insane		2
old settlers' club	1	
public library		1
public museum		3
school board	1	
Sentinel company	23	21
Miner, Benjamin H., Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1
Minneapolis (Minn.) public library		10
Minnesota, state board corrections, etc., St. Paul		2
state historical society, St. Paul	118	2
Mississippi, railroad commissioners, Jackson	7	
Missouri, university of, Columbia	1	
Mitchell, J. L., Milwaukee	9	28
Montana, bureau of agriculture and labor, Helena	1	
historical society, Helena		1
Morris, Charles M., Madison	3	40
Morris, Seyinour, Chicago, Ill.	1	
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison†	5	23
Mount Holyoke college, S. Hadley, Mass.	1	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee	1	26
Nebraska, board of transportation, Lincoln	4	
historical society, Lincoln		1
railroad commissioners, Omaha	1	
state auditor, Lincoln	2	
state banking board, Lincoln		7
Nevada, secretary of state, Carson		2
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston	1	3
New England society of the city of New York	1	
New Hampshire, historical society, Concord	4	
state library, Concord	7	
New Jersey, historical society, Newark	2	
state board of assessors, Trenton	10	
New South Wales, government board of international ex- changes, Sydney	1	

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, city, board of education.....	4	.....
civil service commission, Albany.....	1	.....
farmers' society, New York.....	2	.....
genealogical and biographical society, New York.....	1	.....
historical society, New York.....	1	1
mercantile library, New York.....	.....	1
railroad commissioners, Albany.....	2	.....
reform club, New York.....	.....	11
state banking department, Albany.....	1	1
state board of health, Albany.....	3	.....
state board of mediation and arbitration, Albany.....	1	.....
state library, Albany.....	1	.....
university of state of, Albany.....	.....	9
Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.....	1	1
medical department.....	2	.....
Newlin, W. H., Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Nicholson, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
North Carolina, railroad commissioners, Raleigh.....	4	.....
North Dakota, commissioner of agriculture and labor, Jamestown.....	1	.....
commissioner of railroads, Jamestown...	1	.....
Northampton (Mass.) lunatic asylum.....	1	.....
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.....	1	1
Notz, E. A., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia historical society, Halifax.....	2	.....
Noyes, Frank E., Marinette.....	.....	1
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison.....	6	4
Oakley, Miss Minnie M., Madison.....	1	.....
Ohio, bureau of labor statistics, Norwalk.....	2	.....
labor bureau, Columbus.....	1	.....
state university, Columbus.....	15	.....
Olin, John M., Madison.....	1	.....
Olson, Julius E., Madison*.....	5	10
Onahan, W. J., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2
Oregon, railroad commissioners, Salem.....	1	.....
Orton, Edward, Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....
Osborn, Mrs. J. H., Oshkosh.....	65	.....
Ostrander, D., Superior.....	1	.....
Ostrander, Frank, West Superior.....	1	.....
Palmer, Edgar, La Crosse.....	.....	2
Parker, W. D., River Falls.....	1	.....
Parvin, T. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1	.....
Paton, J. B., Nottingham, Eng.....	.....	3
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette.....	2	28
Peck, B. B., Indianapolis, Ind.....	.....	3
Pence, E. H., Janesville.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania, auditor-general, Harrisburg.....	11	4
department of internal affairs, Har- risburg.....	1	.....
German society, Reading.....	4	1

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Pennsylvania, secretary of internal affairs, Harris- burg.....	4	.....
university of, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
women's medical college, Philadelphia....	.....	1
Perkins institution for blind, Boston.....	3	.....
Perrin, J. W., Belleville, Ill.....	.....	1
Peyton, J. L., Staunton, Va.....	1	.....
Phelps, Mrs. Caroline, Madison	20	.....
Philadelphia (Pa.), library company.....	.....	2
mercantile library company.....	.....	1
school of applied ethics.....	.....	4
Philippi, L. P., & Co., La Crosse.....	1	.....
Phillips, W. A., Neenah.....	5	.....
Pierce county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Pierson, Frederick L., Ellsworth, Conn.....	.....	2
Pike, Frederick A., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Polk, R. L. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.....	3	.....
Portage county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Portland (Ore.) library association.....	.....	19
Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1	13
Pray, T. B., Stevens Point.....	.....	2
Preston, Charles M., Albany, N. Y.....	1	.....
Princeton college, Princeton, N. J.....	1	.....
Protestant Episcopal board of missions, New York.....	6	.....
Providence (R. I.) athenæum.....	.....	1
city messenger.....	1	.....
public library.....	.....	2
record commissioners.....	3	.....
Publishers of periodicals outside Wisconsin.....	4	.....
Pudor, Mrs. C. C., Madison.....	83	.....
Putney, F. H., Waukesha.....	3	15
Quisenberry, A. C., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Racine county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Reinsch, Paul, Madison.....	.....	2
Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y.....	.....	13
Rhode Island, railroad commissioners, Providence.....	1	.....
Royal society of Canada, Ottawa.....	1	.....
St. Joseph (Mo.) free public library.....	.....	1
St. Louis (Mo.), mercantile library association.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	2
Salem (Mass.) public library.....	1	.....
Salisbury, Phebe V., Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	1
Salisbury, Rollin D., Chicago, Ill.....	1	1
Salter, William, Burlington, Iowa.....	1	.....
Sanborn, A. L., Madison.....	3	.....
San Francisco (Cal.) public library.....	.....	1
Scanlan, C. M., Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Schaper, W. A., Madison.....	1	.....
Schenck, A. V. C., Madison.....	2	4
Seranton (Pa.) public library.....	.....	1
Searight, J. A., Uniontown, Pa.....	1	.....
Secrist, Henry, Milwaukee.....	4	1
Sener, S. M., Lancaster, Pa.....	.....	1
Shawano county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Sheldon, Charles S., Madison.....	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Shiells, Robert, Neenah.....	1	.....
Shipman, S. V., Chicago, Ill.....	15	6
Smith, A. A. L., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Smith, Eugene A., Montgomery, Ala.....	2	.....
Smith, Ralph Elbert.....	.....	24
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.....	3	2
Sotheran, H., & Co., London, Eng.....	1	.....
Sound currency committee, Reform Club, New Ycrk .....	.....	2
South Carolina state library, Columbia, S. C.....	1	.....
South Dakota, agricultural college, Brookings.....	.....	2
public examiner, Sioux Falls.....	1	.....
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles.....	1	.....
Sparling, S. E., Madison.....	.....	(map)
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee.....	.....	3
Starr, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	9
Steensland, Halle, Madison.....	1	.....
Stevens, Benjamin F., Boston.....	.....	1
Stevens, J. C., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Stuart, L. G., Grand Rapids, Mich .....	.....	(map)
Stuntz, S. C., Monroe *.....	6	.....
Sutherland, James, Janesville.....	2	.....
Swett, Charles E., Boston, Mass.....	1	1
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna.....	.....	56
Tasmania, public works department, Hobart.....	1	.....
Terry, James, New Haven, Conn.....	1	1
Terry, Mrs. Stephen, Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Texas railroad commissioner, Austin.....	2	.....
Thomas, J. E., Sheboygan Falls.....	.....	15
Thomas, Kirby, West Superior.....	4	19
Thomas Crane public library, Quincy, Mass.....	.....	1
Thompson, Mrs. J. S., Madison.....	9	.....
Thomson, C. R., Tomah.....	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	7	68
Tolman, W. H., New York.....	.....	4
Tooker, W. W., Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	.....	1
Toronto (Can.), city of.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	1
Trelease, William, St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Trimble, John, Washington, D. C.....	3	8
Tyner, Paul, Madison.....	.....	1
Underwood, Arthur W., Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....
United States, bureau of education.....	3	.....
bureau of ethnology.....	3	.....
census office.....	3	.....
chief of engineers.....	6	.....
civil service commission.....	1	.....
commissioner of education.....	2	.....
commissioner of Indian affairs.....	1	.....
department of agriculture.....	5	13
chief of weather bureau.....	2	.....
department of engineers.....	1	.....
department of geology.....	9	.....
department of interior.....	126	3
department of labor.....	2	.....

* Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS -- Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States, department of navy	1	.....
department of state	11	.....
department of treasury	8	6
department of war	3	.....
director of mint	1	.....
fish commission	3	.....
Indian commissioner	1	.....
inter-state commerce commissioner	1	.....
life-saving service	2	.....
ordnance department	1	.....
patent office	24	.....
pension commissioner	1	.....
post-office department	1	.....
superintendent of public documents	47	.....
surgeon general	1	.....
Upham, Arthur A.	2	.....
Upsala, Sweden, humanistiska vetenskapssamfundet.	2	.....
Usher, E. B., La Crosse	6	.....
Usher, E. P., Boston, Mass.	1	.....
Vermont, auditor general, Rutland	2	.....
railroad commissioner, Montpelier	1	.....
state library, Montpelier	16	6
university of, Burlington .....	.....	1
Vernon county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Vilas, Charles H., Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	14
Vilas, William F., Madison	29	169
Vincent, Mitchell, Onawa, Iowa* .....	.....	.....
Virginia historical society, Richmond	1	.....
Walcott, C. D., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	1
Walker, Williston, Hartford, Conn. ....	.....	1
Wall, E. C., Milwaukee	2	40
Ward, M. J., Beloit	1	.....
Waukesha county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waupaca county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Waushara county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Webb, W. Seward, New York	1	.....
Weeden, William B., Providence .....	.....	1
Weeks, Stephen B., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	1
Welch, William, Minneapolis, Minn.	1	.....
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. ....	.....	7
West Virginia, bank examiner, Charleston	1	.....
Western reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio .....	.....	1
Westminster publishing company	1	.....
Weston & Simon, La Crosse	3	.....
Whelan, Mrs. A., Madison*	39	2
Whelan, Charles, Madison .....	.....	32
Whipple, W. J., Superior	2	.....
Wight, William W., Milwaukee	15	.....
Wilder, Amos P., Madison	1	1
Williams, Henry, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	1
Williams, Walter, Columbia, Mo.	1	.....
Windsor (Ont.) public library	1	.....
Winnebago county board of supervisors .....	.....	3
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass. ....	.....	1

*Also map.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Winthrop, R. C., Boston	6	.....
Wisconsin, adjutant general.....	17	27
board of normal school regents.....	1	.....
bureau of labor statistics.....	1	.....
dairy and food commissioner.....	2	.....
dairymen's association.....	1	.....
farmers' institute.....	1	.....
insurance commissioner.....	13	.....
labor commissioner.....	6	.....
newspaper publishers.....	194	.....
press association .....	.....	4
public lands commissioners.....	.....	1
railroad commissioner.....	1	.....
secretary of state.....	134	.....
state of.....	14	.....
state board of control.....	3	.....
state board of health.....	10	10
state board of pharmacy.....	.....	2
state factory inspector.....	1	.....
state firemen's association.....	.....	4
state horticultural society	1	.....
state library.....	119	135
state normal school, River Falls.....	1	.....
state normal school, Stevens Point.....	1	.....
state normal school, Whitewater.....	.....	1
state superintendent of public instruction.....	.....	1
state superintendent of public property.....	14	.....
state treasurer	2	.....
university of.....	8	6
Woburn (Mass.) public library.....	.....	1
Wolff, G. W., Rhine.....	1	.....
Woodward, G. M., La Crosse.....	2	.....
Worcester (Mass.), free public library.....	.....	1
society of antiquity.....	1	.....
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee.....	52	.....
Wright, A. O., Madison.....	7	17
Wright, Henry, Birmingham, Eng.	1	.....
World's Columbian commissioners, board of lady managers, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1
Wyoming historical and genealogical society, Wilkes-barre, Pa	1	.....
Wyoming, state auditor, Cheyenne.....	.....	10
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	2	1
Yankton college, S. Dakota.....	.....	1
Yonkers (N. Y.) historical and library association.....	.....	1
Zentner, August F., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Zweifel, J. T., Madison.....	.....	5

F.—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin newspapers now regularly received at the library through the gift of the publishers, and bound—all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.

Friendship—Adams County Press.

ASHLAND.

Ashland—Ashland Weekly Press.

BARRON.

Barron—Barron County Shield.

Chetek—Chetek Alert.

Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.

BAYFIELD.

Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.

Washburn—Times.

BROWN.

Depere—Brown County Democrat; Depere News.

Green Bay—Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay Weekly Gazette; Green Bay Review.

BUFFALO.

Alma—Buffalo County Journal.

Fountain City—Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.

Mondovi—Mondovi Herald.

BURNETT.

Grantsburg—Burnett County Sentinel.

CALUMET.

Chilton—Chilton Times.

CHIPPEWA.

Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.

Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.

CLARK.

Colby—Phonograph.

Neillsville—Republican and Press.

Thorp—Thorp Courier.

COLUMBIA.

Cambria — Cambria News.

Columbus — Columbus Democrat.

Lodi — Lodi Valley News.

Pardeeville — Pardeeville Times.

Portage — Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Poynette — Poynette Press.

Rio — Columbia County Reporter.

CRAWFORD.

Prairie du Chien — Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

Soldiers' Grove — Crawford County Advance.

DANE.

Belleville — Sugar River Recorder.

Madison — Daily Cardinal; Christian Endeavor (m); Madison Democrat (d); Ideal Church (m); Weekly Madisonian; Monona Lake Quarterly; Northwestern Mail; Our Church Home (q); Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Nordmanden; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w); W. C. T. U. Motor (m).

Mount Horeb — Mount Horeb Times.

Oregon — Oregon Observer.

Stoughton — Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.

Sun Prairie — Sun Prairie Countryman.

DODGE.

Beaver Dam — Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.

Juneau — Juneau Telephone.

Waupun — Waupun Times.

DOOR.

Sturgeon Bay — Door County Advocate; Door County Democrat.

DOUGLAS.

Superior — Argus (s-m); Superior Leader (d); Evening Telegram (d); Superior Tidende;* Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN.

Menomonie — Dunn County News; Menomonie Nordstern; Northwestern; Wisconsin Signal.

EAU CLAIRE.

Augusta — Augusta Eagle.

Eau Claire — Weekly Free Press; Eau Claire Weekly Leader; Reform;* Morning Telegram (d).

FLORENCE.

Florence — Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC.

Brandon — Brandon Times.

Fond du Lac — Commonwealth; Diocese of Fond du Lac; Daily Reporter.

* Received through courtesy of the publishers of *Wisconsin Nordmanden*, Madison.

Ripon — College Days (m); Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press.

Waupun — Waupun Leader.

FOREST.

Crandon — Forest Republican.

GRANT.

Boscobel — Dial-Enterprise.

Cassville — Cassville Index.

Fennimore — Times Review.

Lancaster — Grant County Herald; Teller.

Platterville — Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

GREEN.

Albany — Albany Journal; Albany Vindicator.

Brodhead — Busy Citizen; Brodhead Independent; Wis. Citizen (m).

Monroe — Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun.

GREEN LAKE.

Berlin — Berlin Weekly Journal.

Princeton — Princeton Republic.

IOWA.

Dodgeville — Dodgeville Chronicle; New Star; Dodgeville Sun.

Linden — Adviser (m); Southwest Wisconsin.

Mineral Point — Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

IRON.

Hurley — Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.

JACKSON.

Black River Falls — Badger State Banner.

Merrillan — Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.

Fort Atkinson — Ft. Atkinson Chronicle; Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.

Jefferson — Jefferson Banner.

Lake Mills — Lake Mills Leader.

Palmyra — Palmyra Enterprise.

Waterloo — Waterloo Journal.

Watertown — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.

Elroy — Elroy Tribune.

Mauston — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Necedah — Necedah Republican.

New Lisbon — New Lisbon Times.

Wonewoc — Wonewoc Gazette.

KENOSHA.

Kenosha — Evening News (d); Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union; Kenosha Volksfreund.

KEWAUNEE.

Ahnapee — Ahnapee Record.

Kewaunee — Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

LA CROSSE.

La Crosse — La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Nordstern, and Nordstern Blätter; La Crosse Daily Press; Republican and Leader (d and w); La Crosse Tidende (s-w).*

LA FAYETTE.

Benton — Mining Times.

Darlington — Darlington Democrat; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican.

Shullsburg — Pick and Gad.

LANGLADE.

Antigo — Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.

Merrill — Merrill Advocate; Lincoln County Anzeiger.

Tomahawk — Tomahawk.

MANITOWOC.

Manitowoc — Nord-Westen; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune.

Two Rivers — Manitowoc County Chronicle.

MARATHON.

Wausau — Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Record (d and w).

MARINETTE.

Marinette — Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

Peshtigo — Peshtigo Times.

MARQUETTE.

Montello — Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee — Abend Post (d); Acker- und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Excelsior; Fram;* Germania (s-w); Milwaukee Herald (s-w); Milwaukee Journal (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News; Pneumatic (m); Milwaukee Daily Record; Saturday Star; Seebote (s-w); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Milwaukee Telegraph; Union Signal; Wahrheit; Evening Wisconsin (d); Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Patriot; Wis. State Work of Y. M. C. A. (m); Wisconsin Vorwärts (d and w); Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Yenowine's Illustrated News.

MONROE.

Sparta — Sparta Herald; Monroe County Democrat.

Tomah — Tomah Journal.

* Received through courtesy of the publishers of *Wisconsin Nordmanden*, Madison.

OCONTO.

Oconto — Oconto County Reporter.

ONEIDA.

Rhineland — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.

Appleton — Appleton Crescent; Montags-Blatt; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund.

Kaukauna — Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times; Kaukauna Zeitung.

OZAUKEE.

Cedarburg — Cedarburg News.

Port Washington — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

PEPIN.

Durand — Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.

Pepin — Pepin Star.

PIERCE.

Maiden Rock — Weekly Press.

River Falls — River Falls Journal.

POLK.

Osceola — Polk County Press.

St. Croix Falls — St. Croix Valley Standard.

PORTAGE.

Stevens Point — Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.

PRICE.

Phillips — Phillips Times.

Prentice — Prentice Calumet.

RACINE.

Burlington — Standard Democrat.

Racine — Folkets Avis;* Racine Journal; Slavie; Racine Times (d); Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

Union Grove — Union Grove Enterprise.

Waterford — Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.

Richland Center — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.

ROCK.

Beloit — Beloit Free Press (d and w).

Clinton — Clinton Herald.

Edgerton — Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.

Evansville — Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.

Janesville — Daily Gazette; Lamplighter (m); Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

Milton — Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.

Baldwin — Baldwin Bulletin.

Hudson — Hudson Star and Times; True Republican.

New Richmond — St. Croix Republican.

* Received through courtesy of the publishers of *Wisconsin Nordmanden*, Madison.

SAUK.

- Baraboo* — Baraboo Republic; Review (bi-w); Sauk County Democrat.
Reedsburg — Reedsburg Free Press.
Sauk City — Pioneer am Wisconsin.

SHAWANO.

- Shawano* — Shawano County Advocate; Shawano County Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.

- Plymouth* — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.
Sheboygan — Sheboygan Times.
Sheboygan Falls — Sheboygan County News.

TAYLOR.

- Medford* — Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

TREMPEALEAU.

- Arcadia* — Arcadian; Leader.
Independence — Independence News Wave.
Trempealeau — Trempealeau Herald.

VERNON.

- Hillsboro* — Hillsboro Sentry.
Viroqua — Viroqua Republican; Vernon County Censor.

VILAS.

- Eagle River* — Eagle River Democrat.

WALWORTH.

- Delavan* — Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
Elkhorn — Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
Lake Geneva — Herald.
Whitewater — Gazette; Whitewater Register.

WASHBURN.

- Shell Lake* — Shell Lake Watchman.

WASHINGTON.

- Hartford* — Hartford Press.
West Bend — West Bend Democrat; Washington County Pilot.

WAUKESHA.

- Oconomowoc* — Wisconsin Free Press.
Waukesha — Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA.

- New London* — New London Press.
Waupaca — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Weyauwega — Weyauwega Chronicle.

WAUSHARA.

- Plainfield* — Sun.
Wautoma — Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO.

- Menasha* — Saturday Evening Press.
Neenah — Danskeren.
Omro — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oshkosh — Labor Advocate; Daily Northwestern; Oshkosh Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD.

Centralia — Enterprise and Tribune.

Grand Rapids — Wood County Reporter.

Marshfield — Marshfield Times.

Summary:— Daily, 25; semi-weekly, 5; weekly, 254; bi-weekly, 1; semi-monthly, 5; monthly, 17. Total number of Wisconsin newspapers received, 307.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALASKA.

Sitka — Alaskan.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix — Weekly Phoenix Herald.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco — Bien; San Francisco Chronicle (d); Socialist.

COLORADO.

Denver — Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Amerika; Norden; Northwestern Lumberman; Chicago-Post-en; Revyen; Skandinaven; Sonderjydske Tidende; Standard; Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d); Vægteren.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — Indiana State Journal.

IOWA.

Decorah — Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende; Decorah-Posten (s-w).

Sioux City — Sioux City Tidende.

KANSAS.

Topeka — Weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans — Times-Democrat.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Baltimore Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — Boston Herald (d).

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Weekly Tribune.

Marquette — Marquette Mining Journal.

MINNESOTA.

Canby — Minnesota Folkeblad.

Crookston — Red River Tidende.

Duluth — Nationaltidende; Scandia.

Fergus Falls — Rodhuggeren; Fergus Falls Ugeblad.

Minneapolis — Danske Amerikaner; Folkebladet; Lutheraneren; Nordvesten; Nye Normanden; Northwestern Miller; Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal; Spogefuglen (s-m); Minneapolis Tidende; Ugebladet.

Red Wing — Nordstjernen.

St. Paul — Heimdal; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d).

Winona — Westlicher Herold, and Winona.

MONTANA.

Butte City — Butte Miner.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha — Weekly Bee; Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

New York — Nordisk Blade; Nordlyset; New York Tribune (d); World (d).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo — Folkets Ven.

Grand Forks — Dakota; Normanden.

Hatton — Vesterheimen.

Hillsboro — Afholds-Basunen.

OHIO.

Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen.

OREGON.

Portland — Firebrand; Weekly Oregonian; Vidnesbyrdet.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brookings — — Syd Dakota Ekko.

Sioux Falls — Fremad.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City — Weekly Herald; Weekly Tribune.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond — Weekly Times.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle — Washington-Posten; Weekly Post-Intelligencer.

Tacoma — Tidende.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria — Colonist (s-w).

CANADA.

Montreal—Montreal Gazette (d); Patrie.

Toronto—Mail and Empire (d).

Ottawa—Danebrog.

DENMARK.

Kolding—Kors og Stjerne (m).

ENGLAND.

London—Weekly Times.

FRANCE.

Paris—Temps.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg—Manitoba Free Press.

NORWAY.

Christiania—Dagbladet (d).

Lillehammer—Lillehammer Tilskuer (s-w).

 ELY COLLECTION.

The following miscellaneous journals—chiefly labor, religious, and socialistic—are being regularly received at the library, through the coöperation of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin:

CALIFORNIA.

Altruria—Altrurian.

San Francisco—Coast Seamen's Journal.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Good Government (m); Journal of Knights of Labor.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago—Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung; Cigar-Makers' Official Journal (m); Eight-Hour Herald; Fackel; International Wood-Worker (m); Vorbote.

Galesburg—Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m).

KANSAS.

Independence—Star and Kansan.

MAINE.

Portland—Board of Trade Journal (m).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Granite-Cutters' Journal (m); Maryland Churchman.

Federalburg—Peninsula Farmer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Rebel.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth — Duluth Volksfreund.

St. Paul — Coöperative Age.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis — Amer. Journal of Education (m).

NEW YORK.

Buffalo — Our Church Work.

New York — Amer. Economist; Amer. Federationist (m); Churchman; Commonwealth; People; Progressive Age; Record and Guide; Tailor (m); Twentieth Century.

Syracuse — Northern Christian Advocate.

OHIO.

Cincinnati — Southwest.

Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen.

Columbus — United Mine-Workers' Journal.

OREGON.

Portland — Firebrand.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia — Carpenter (m).

TENNESSEE.

Nashville — Journal of Labor.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond — Richmond Star (d).

WASHINGTON.

Ellensburg — Dawn.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee — Vorwärts (d).

CANADA.

Montreal — Church Guardian.

Toronto — Church Evangelist.

ENGLAND.

London — Church Evangelist (m).

GERMANY.

Frankfort — Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

 PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Academy. (w.) London.

American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. (bi-m.) Phila.

American Anthropologist. (q.) Washington.

American Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.
 American Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
 American Economic Association, Publications. (bi-m.) Baltimore.
 American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.
 American Historical Register. (m.) Philadelphia.
 American Historical Review. (q.) New York.
 American Journal of Archæology. (q.) Boston.
 American Journal of Philology. (q.) Baltimore.
 American Journal of Psychology. (q.) Worcester.
 American Journal of Sociology. (q.) Chicago.
 American Missionary. (m.) New York.
 American Monthly Magazine. (m.) Washington.
 American Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.
 Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.
 Antiquary. (m.) London.
 Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
 Arena. (m.) Boston.
 Athenæum. (w.) London.
 Atlantic Monthly. (m.) Boston.
 Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.
 Book Buyer. (m.) New York.
 Bookman. (m.) New York.
 Books. (m.) Denver, Colorado.
 Bookseller. (m.) London.
 Boston Athenæum, Bulletin of Additions. (s.-m.)
 Boston Public Library, Bulletin. (q.)
 British Record Society: Index Library. (q.) London.
 Brooklyn Health Department, Weekly Report.
 Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Bulletin of Additions. (ann.)
 Canadian Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.
 Canadian Magazine. (m.) Toronto.
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.
 Catholic World. (m.) New York.
 Century. (m.) New York.
 Charities Review. (m.) Galesburg, Ill.
 Chicago Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Christian Science Journal. (m.) Boston.
 Citizen. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Clinique. (m.) Chicago.
 College Chips. (m.) Decorah, Ia.
 Colonial Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Contemporary Review. (m.) London.

- Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.
 Cornell University, Library Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.
 Critic. (w.) New York.
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.
 Dial. (s.-m.) Chicago.
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.
 East Anglian: or, Notes and Queries. (m.) Ipswich, Eng.
 Eclectic Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.
 Employer and Employed. (q.) Boston.
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.
 English Illustrated Magazine. (m.) London.
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.
 Forum. (m.) New York.
 Fourth Estate. (w.) New York.
 Graphic. (w.) London.
 Gunton's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. (bi-m.) Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard Graduates' Magazine. (m.) Cambridge, Mass.
 Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions.
 Helena (Mont.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Home Missionary. (m.) New York.
 Home Visitor. (m.) Chicago.
 Illustrated London News. (w.) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.
 Independent. (w.) New York.
 Iowa Churchman. (m.) Davenport.
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk Lore. (q.) Boston.
 Journal of Geology. (bi-m.) Chicago.
 Journal of Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.
 Journal of Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Journal of Speculative Philosophy. (q.) New York.
 Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.

- Leslie's Weekly. New York.
 Lewisiana. (m.) Elliot, Conn.
 Library. (q.) London.
 Library Journal. (m.) New York.
 Library Record; Bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)
 Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Literary News. (m.) New York.
 Literary World. (bi-w.) Boston.
 Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.
 McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.
 Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. (q.) Portland.
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto. (m.) Canterbury, N. H.
 Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.
 Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
 Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.
 Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Nation. (w.) New York.
 National Review. (m.) London.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.
 New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.
 New World. (q.) Boston.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.
 New York Mercantile Library, Bulletin.
 New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.
 Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.
 North American Review. (m.) New York.
 Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.
 Northwest Weather and Crops. (m.) Minneapolis.
 Notes and Queries. (m.) London.
 Official Gazette of U. S. Patent Office. (w.) Washington.
 Open Court. (w.) Chicago.
 Open Shelf: books added to Cleveland (O.) Public Library. (m.)
 Our Library; Bulletin of Portland (Ore.) Library Association. (m.)
 Outlook. (w.) New York.
 Overland Monthly. (m.) San Francisco.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia
 Philadelphia (Pa.) Library Company, Bulletin. (m.)
 Philadelphia (Pa.) Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)
 Pilgrim Scrip. Boston.

- Political Science Quarterly. New York.
Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
Princeton College Bulletin. (q.) Princeton, N. J.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
Public Opinion. (w.) New York.
Publishers' Weekly. New York.
Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston.
Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.
Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.
Round Table. (s.-m.) Beloit.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
San Francisco (Cal.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.
Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.
Searcher. (s.-m.) Phila.
Skolen og Hjemmet. (s.-m.) Story City, Iowa.
Sound Currency. (s.-m.) New York.
Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.
Spirit of '76. (m.) New York.
Tennessee, State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) Nashville.
Tradesman. (s.-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travelers Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.
Twentieth Century. (w.) New York.
United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library, Bulletin. (m.)
Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.
Week. (w.) Toronto.
Westminster Review. (m.) London.
Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.
Wisconsin Ægis. (m.) Madison.
Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.
Yale Review. (q.) Boston.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF FOREGOING LISTS.

Where published.	d.	s-w.	w.	bi-w	s-m	m.	bi-m	q.	ann	irr.	Total.
Wisconsin	25	5	254	1	6	21	....	4	....	....	316
Baltimore .....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	7
Boston	1	....	2	1	1	5	....	9	....	....	19
Chicago	2	....	14	....	1	6	2	2	....	....	27
Minneapolis .....	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	10
New York	2	....	17	....	1	26	1	5	....	....	52
Philadelphia .....	....	....	....	....	1	7	1	4	....	....	13
Portland, Ore.....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
St. Paul.....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5
San Francisco.....	1	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	6
Washington, D. C..	1	....	3	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	9
Edinburgh .....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
London .....	....	....	5	....	....	11	....	4	....	....	20
Toronto	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5
Other cities.....	4	4	55	2	23	1	17	1	107
Total.....	38	9	371	2	13	112	6	48	1	2	602

RADISSON'S JOURNAL: ITS VALUE IN HISTORY.

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Among all the subjects connected with the early history of the Northwest, particularly that of Wisconsin, it would be difficult to find one which is so deeply involved in doubt, confusion, and error as are the careers of Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers.

From a full belief in Radisson's Journal,¹ and in what has been published concerning him, to a condition of skepticism on many important points, has been a long and unpleasant road, that I have traveled. For, a year ago, when I began investigating this subject, Radisson was to me one of the heroes of our early history who seemed to deserve naught but honor. That vision has been gradually dispelled. I still regard Radisson and Groseilliers as two of the most daring explorers who penetrated the Western wilderness during the seventeenth century; but I am convinced that Radisson, in his journal, is guilty of gross exaggeration and downright falsehood in regard to the exploration of the territory in and around Wisconsin. He often allows his imagination to run riot. In one place, for instance, Radisson speaks of a little convention of three hundred bears. In another place he minutely describes a reptile that nobody has ever seen on land or sea, a reptile that is absolutely unknown to science.² He calmly records the killing, during one trip, of six hundred elk by himself, Groseilliers, and one Indian. He tells us, moreover, of the shifting by the wind, within a day, of fifty small sand-mountains from one side of

¹See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., p. 64, for an account of the discovery and publication of Radisson's Journal.

²See *Radisson's Voyages* (Prince Society, Boston, 1885), p. 69.

Lake Superior to the other, the scene of this remarkable occurrence being not far from Sault Ste. Marie. And, to our still greater astonishment, he tells of sea-serpents in our great lakes. Under the circumstances, I trust I may not seem too severe a critic when I accuse Radisson of drawing the long bow.

Radisson's intentionally untruthful statements are almost matched by the unintentionally-untruthful statements regarding him and Groseilliers that have been made by some modern writers. Not very much has been written about these two men; but, in what has been written, the proportion of untruth to truth is surprisingly large. Error has been piled upon error, and hardly two accounts of any of the real or reported achievements of Radisson and Groseilliers agree.

What is the historical value of Radisson's narrative of explorations in the West, by himself and Groseilliers, soon after the middle of the seventeenth century? The question is of the utmost importance, because it involves the discovery of the Upper Mississippi River; indeed, it involves the first exploration of that great stream down to Southern climes,—for Radisson, in unmistakable terms, describes the Mississippi River; he states distinctly that he navigated its waters, and he asserts that he went southward so far that it never snowed nor froze. All this took place, if it did take place, years before Joliet saw the West, years before Marquette reached America. Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that Radisson's narrative of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi River was written several years¹ before Joliet, accompanied by Marquette, embarked upon his famous voyage down that river, as far as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Radisson was a mere youth when, on May 21, 1651, he arrived in New France. He was a native of St. Malo, in Brittany, the place in which Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of New France, was born. Radisson's father was Sébastien Hayet-Radisson, and his mother was Madeleine Hérault.² Both

¹ "I hope to embarke myselfe by ye helpe of God this fourth yeare" (meaning 1669), writes Radisson at the conclusion of his fourth voyage, speaking of Hudson's Bay. See his *Voyages*, p. 245.

² "Chouart et Radisson," by N. E. Dionne, in *Memoirs of Royal Society of Canada*, 1893 and 1894. The author is legislative librarian of the Province of Quebec.

parents emigrated to New France, for Radisson states in his Journal that they lived at Three Rivers. Radisson had two sisters, Marguerite and Françoise. In 1646, Marguerite married Jean Véron de Grand-Menil, by whom she had three children. Véron was killed near Three Rivers by the Iroquois, August 19, 1652, and a year and five days later his widow married Groseilliers. Françoise Radisson married Claude Volant de Saint-Claude, and became the mother of eight children.

Radisson himself, while he mentions in his Journal his parents, his brother-in-law, and his brother-in-law's children, never mentions having wife or child in New France, yet most writers persist in giving him a family of his own, in that country. There is no evidence that Radisson was married more than once, and that was in after years to a daughter of John Kirke,¹ one of the charter members of the Hudson's Bay Company. To be sure, the registers of Three Rivers mention a woman named Elizabeth Radisson, whose father's name was Pierre-Esprit Radisson, his wife being Madeleine Hénault;² but as our explorer was a mere youth when he reached New France in 1651, and as Elizabeth Radisson married Claude Jutras, called Lavallée, in 1657,³ it is plain that she could not be the daughter of our explorer, as some writers have stated. It appears that at that time there was another Pierre-Esprit Radisson at Three Rivers, and Dionne surmises that he was an uncle of the younger Pierre. Sulte,⁴ writing several years before Dionne, makes it appear that the elder Pierre-Esprit was the

¹The Kirkes have been termed renegade French. The fact is, that Gervase Kirke, whose family had resided in North Derbyshire for several generations, was apprenticed to a London merchant, and in the course of business became established for a while at Dieppe, where in 1596 he married Elizabeth Goudon. David Kirke, who in 1628 attacked Quebec, which surrendered the following year to his brothers Lewis and Thomas, was a son of Gervase Kirke. John Kirke, the father-in-law of Radisson, was a descendant of David Kirke, and is generally designated as Sir John Kirke; but he had not been knighted up to the time that the Hudson's Bay Company was chartered by Charles II., for in that charter he is set down as "John Kirke, Esquire."

²Dionne, *Chouart et Radisson*.

³Benjamin Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, v.

⁴*Ibid.*

father of the explorer, and that the former's widow married Sébastien Hayet, by whom she had three daughters, Marguerite, Françoise, and Elizabeth. But as Marguerite was married for the first time in 1646,¹ and as our explorer was not out of his teens in 1651, he was undoubtedly younger than she; therefore Sulte's position cannot be supported. That there were at Three Rivers two men named Pierre-Esprit Radisson, and that they were not father and son, are made still more certain by the fact that the parents of Elizabeth Radisson came from the parish of Saint Nicholas-du-Chardonnet,² in Paris, whereas Sébastien Hayet-Radisson and his family came from St. Malo, in Brittany.³ It is certainly reasonable to suppose that the young Pierre came from the same part of France that his father did.

Groseilliers was considerably older than his dashing companion. As to the place of his birth, there is some dispute. The *Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families* states that he was a native of Charly-St.-Cyr, in Brie, a parish which cannot now be located, but which may have been where now stands the modern market-town of St. Cyr-sur-Morin,⁴ a short distance from Meaux. Sulte states that the parents of Groseilliers lived at Charly, parish of St. Cyr, in Brie; but Dionne asserts that Groseilliers was a native of Touraine, and in support of his position he quotes Mother Mary of the Incarnation. "Some time since," the reverend mother wrote to her son in 1670, "a Frenchman of our Touraine, named des Groseilliers, was married in this country. * * * He was very young when he came here, and he cultivated my acquaintance because of our country, and also in consideration of one of our mothers of Tours, with whose father he had lived." Sulte says that before Groseilliers came to America, he served at Tours in the family of Savonnière de la Trouche, whose daughter, Sister St. Bernard, went to Canada with Mother Mary of the Incarnation. Groseilliers' service in Tours would, in far-away Canada, entitle him to be called "a Frenchman of our Touraine," and it does not follow from the

¹ Sulte and Dionne.

² Dionne.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

reverend mother's letter, which Dionne quotes, that Groseilliers was a native of Touraine, "the garden of France." The *Genealogical Dictionary* and Sulte are probably right in stating that he was a native of Brie. His father was Médard Chouart, and his mother Marie Poirier.¹ There is no evidence to show that they accompanied their son to New France, where he arrived not later than 1641, perhaps as early as 1637. He, too, was a youth when he arrived in New France. He entered the service of the Jesuits in the capacity of *donné*,² or lay-helper, and he remained with them for a number of years. During this part of his career, he several times traversed the country between the French settlements and the villages of the Hurons, and in the course of his journeys acquired the Huron and Algonkin languages. Sulte says that Groseilliers, as early as 1645, went as far west as Lake Superior. The next year, he withdrew from the service of the Jesuits, and engaged in the fur-trade with the Hurons. In November of the same year, he became engaged in marriage³ to Marie Martin, a daughter of Abraham Martin, a pioneer pilot of the St. Lawrence; but instead of marrying her, Groseilliers, on September 3, 1647, became the husband of her sister Hélène, the childless widow of Claude Étienne. It is an interesting fact, that Groseilliers' first wife was not only the daughter of the man whose name the historic Plains of Abraham bear to this day, but that she was a god-daughter of the great Champlain himself, who bestowed upon her the Christian name of his child-wife, Hélène Boullé.⁴ By his first wife, Groseilliers had two children, one of whom died the day that it was born; while the other, bearing his father's name, has, like him, a place in history.

While Radisson was generally known as Radisson, and by no other name, the man with whose fortunes his became linked was indifferently called Groseilliers and Chouart. There is, in the whole province of Quebec, no land, no seignory, bearing the name of Groseilliers,⁵ although Chouart is often called the Sieur

¹Dionne.

²*Ibid.*

³Sulte.

⁴Dionne.

⁵Dionne, in a personal letter to the writer.

des Groseilliers. But by purchase, and by his marriage with the widow of Jean Véron, Groseilliers became possessed of considerable land in the vicinity of Three Rivers.¹

Radisson relates that early in the year (1652) following his arrival in New France, the Iroquois captured him while he was hunting near Three Rivers, and took him to one of their cantonments in what is now the State of New York. After one futile attempt to escape, for which he was tortured and nearly killed, he succeeded in reaching Albany, known at that time as Fort Orange. He relates that at the fort he met a Jesuit who had been captured by the Iroquois, and that the Jesuit assisted him. In the fall of 1653, Father Poncet, who had been captured by the Iroquois during the previous August, was at Fort Orange, and he relates a conversation that he had at that time and place with a young man who had been captured by the Mohawks at Three Rivers. There is no doubt that it was Radisson whom the priest met at Fort Orange; the latter's testimony is important, for not only does it corroborate Radisson's story about his captivity and his escape, but, combined with Radisson's statement that his capture by the Mohawks occurred the year after he reached Three Rivers, it proves conclusively that it was in 1651 that Radisson arrived in New France, notwithstanding a statement by Sulte that he settled in New France before 1647.

From Fort Orange, Radisson went by way of Manhattan (now New York) to Holland, thence to France, reappearing in May, 1654, at Three Rivers, where he had been given up for dead. Upon reaching home he found that his sister Marguerite had, during the preceding August, married Groseilliers. The friendship between Radisson and Groseilliers, who ever afterward were almost inseparable, dates from that time; their fortunes and their ambitions became one; they could not have been more firmly bound to each other had they been brothers in blood.

Radisson calls his captivity among the Mohawks, his "first voyage." Next in order and in number, in his published Journal, is a voyage which he says he made, as part of the colonizing expedition, and body-guard as well, which accompanied the

¹ Dionne.

Jesuits Ragueneau and Dupéron to the Onondaga country, in the spring of 1657. This expedition returned to the French settlements, after an almost miraculous escape from being massacred by the Iroquois, in April, 1658.¹

Radisson next describes, in detail, two Western voyages which he and Groseilliers made after his return from the Onondaga mission. The first voyage, Radisson says, took three years, and during it Radisson claims that they explored the Mississippi River for a long distance. The second Western voyage was along the south shore of Lake Superior, to the Huron village near the headwaters of the Black River, and to the Sioux Indians in Northern Minnesota. Radisson says that this voyage included a trip to Hudson's Bay, and that it lasted two years.

There is a conflict of opinion as to the route that Radisson and Groseilliers followed in coming West, two French-Canadian writers² asserting that they ascended the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, passed Niagara Falls, and navigated Lake Erie on their second voyage. Radisson, however, clearly intends to state that on both voyages he and Groseilliers went up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing, and descended French River to

¹ It is recorded, particularly by Mother Mary of the Incarnation, that a young Frenchman, who had been adopted by a famous Iroquois chief, told his Indian father that he had dreamt that he (the young Frenchman) would die unless a great feast was prepared and everything provided therefor eaten. The chief loved his adopted son, and, to save his life, as he thought,—for Indians are superstitious about dreams,—he consented to the feast. The Indians, encouraged by his son and by other French who were in the colony, so gorged themselves that they fell asleep, allowing the French to steal away in boats, which had been secretly built. Dionne is positive that Radisson was the young hero of this interesting story. But Radisson does not mention figuring as the youthful strategist, and there is no evidence that he was that young Frenchman. It may have been Radisson, or it may have been some one else. French captives among the Iroquois were not rare.

² Dionne, in *Chouart et Radisson*, and L. A. Prud'homme, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, in *Notes Historiques sur la vie de P. E. Radisson*, published in 1892.

Lake Huron, the same route that Jean Nicolet followed when he visited Wisconsin in 1634.¹

Describing the first voyage West, the "third voyage" of his Journal, Radisson says that he and Groseilliers, with some of the Indians that had formed their party as far as the mouth of French River, went toward the South; and that while on this course they passed the place where the Jesuit fathers had lived, meaning the destroyed missions among the Hurons, near the mouth of River Wye, Georgian Bay; and he virtually says that his party made almost a complete circuit of Lake Huron, "after * * * many days" arriving at a "large island, where we found their [Huron² companions] village, their wives & children. You must know that we passed a strait some 3 leagues beyond that place. The wildmen give it a name; it is another lake, but not so bigg as that we passed before. We calle it the lake of the staring hairs, because those that live about it have their hair like a brush turned up." Several writers, the late Edward D. Neill³ among the number, contend

¹ Radisson speaks of ascending the "river of the meadows," of crossing the "lake of the castors," and of going down the "river of the sorcerers," to the "first great lake." Between the time that it was known as the Grand River of the Algonkins, the name which Champlain gave it, and the time that it became known by its present name, the Ottawa River was called the River of the Prairies, as we learn in the Jesuit *Relations*. In French, prairie is equivalent to meadow in English, and in writing English, Radisson used the term "meadow." The "lake of the castors" is Lake Nipissing, which got the name that Radisson gave it, either from the fact that the Amikoue (beaver or castor) Indians dwelt not far from it, or from the abundance of beavers in the lake at one time. Radisson's "river of the sorcerers," upon which he and Groseilliers descended to the "first great lake," is French River, along which dwelt the Nipissing Indians, who, as the *Relations* inform us, were called sorcerers because they practiced magic more than other Indians. The "first great lake" is of course Lake Huron. See also, Butterfield, *Discovery of the Northwest in 1634*, p. 47.

² Perrot and the Jesuit *Relations* lead one to believe that the Hurons, after fleeing from their own country in 1651, spent several years in the vicinity of Mackinac. In 1653 they, or some of them, were at the Huron Islands, also called Pottawattomie Islands, at the mouth of Green Bay. The Hurons had certainly left Manitoulin before Radisson's first Western voyage.

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x., p. 293.

that Radisson's large island was Grand Manitoulin, Lake Huron. To me, this theory does not seem reasonable. Manitoulin Island was out of the way of our two voyagers, according to Radisson's description of the voyage. As they were coasting the east shore of the present State of Michigan, just before they reached the "large island," for them to go to Manitoulin would require a voyage of about forty miles across open water. The "lake of the staring hairs," that Radisson mentions in his description of the island, is certainly Lake Michigan, where dwelt the Ottawas, who so dressed their hair that it stood erect. The strait which Radisson mentions, to which "the wildmen give a name," seems to be Michillimackinac, and he apparently intends to limit the term to the narrow points of mainland between Southern and Northern Michigan. Radisson's "large island" is undoubtedly Bois Blanc, which has a shore line of thirty-five miles, and is a few miles east of the two narrow points of the Michigan peninsulas. Bois Blanc would be on the way to the places which Radisson says that he and Groseilliers afterward visited; while Manitoulin island was not only out of their way, but to reach it would necessitate a dangerous voyage across open water, and the trip would have taken Radisson and Groseilliers back almost to the place where they had entered Lake Huron before commencing to skirt that body of water.

From this large island, where both Hurons and Ottawas seem to have been at the time, Radisson says that he and Groseilliers, not caring to stay upon an island, went to the Pottawattomies, with whom they spent the winter, probably near Green Bay — the bay, not the city of that name. Radisson says that the following spring they visited the Escotecke (Fire Nation, also called Maskoutens), who at that time dwelt upon Fox River.¹ That summer they, according to Radisson, explored Lake Michigan, "the delightfulest lake in the world," and thence went upon their Southern journey. Radisson, continuing his narrative, speaks of visiting a country where the climate is so mild

¹ Nicolet found them on the Fox River in 1634, and Father Allouez, the founder of the first Christian missions in Wisconsin, found them in the same neighborhood in 1670. Their village was apparently near Berlin, in Green Lake County; see Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin*, p. 34.

that the earth brings forth its fruit twice a year, so that "Italy comes short of it;" and of meeting people that dwelt about the salt water (Gulf of Mexico) who told them of men who came ashore in "great white things" (ships).¹ He also relates the finding of a barrel, broken as they break barrels in Spain. Radisson continues: "We had not as yett seene the nation Nadoneceronons. We had hurrons wth us. Wee persuaded them to come along to see their owne nation that fled there [the flight of the Hurons to the Sioux on the Upper Mississippi River], but they would not by any means." Radisson speaks of seeing on this journey the shovel-nosed fish; also a large bird, with a bill twenty-two thumbs long, which swallows a whole salmon,—probably an exaggerated description of the white pelican, which has a large pouch under its bill; "shee-goats very bigg," probably antelopes; "an animal somewhat less than a cow whose meat is exceedingly good," perhaps wapiti; and stags, buffaloes, and turkeys. He describes "lemons not so bigg as ours, but sowrer;" grapes "very bigg, greene"—the vines grew by the river-side. "It never snows nor freezes there, but mighty hot."

Radisson and Groseilliers returned to the foot of Lake Michigan, visited the Indians of Sault Ste. Marie, and spent the following winter on the shore of Lake Superior, not far from the Sault, in the midst of the nation of the Sault, who were Ojibways, and in the neighborhood of Christinoes, or Crees. The question of the location of this winter camp is important, on account of a journey that Radisson says that he and Groseilliers made late that winter. Radisson says that, fearing the Iroquois, they retired to the upper lake, nearer the Nadoneceronons. This means that they went along the south shore; for had they gone over to the north shore, they would have gone farther from the Nadoneceronons, or Sioux, instead of nearer to them,

¹ I am not sure that Radisson does not go so far as to claim that he and Groseilliers went clear to the Gulf of Mexico. After leaving "the delight-fullest lake in the world," which is apparently Lake Michigan, he says that they went on until they found a climate superior to that of Italy, and he adds: "Being about the great sea, we conversed with people that dwelleth about the salt water." The salt water is clearly the Gulf of Mexico, and it seems that the "great sea" is not Lake Michigan. This is one of many problems, that we find in the third voyage.

as the Sioux were not far from Chequamegon Bay. The fact that they met Christinoes has given rise to a theory that they went West almost to the Montreal River, on the south shore of the lake, during this voyage; but Radisson expressly says that the Christinoes came to them, in order to trade with the nation of the Sault, and to be where they could kill large game during the winter. That Radisson, from his own account, did not go very far west on the south shore of Lake Superior, is made apparent by the fact that in his second voyage West he minutely describes the Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior and the adjacent country, and intimates that he had never seen them before. That Christino camp was, therefore, located somewhere on the south shore of Lake Superior, between the Sault and the Pictured Rocks, possibly at Whitefish Bay.

In connection with this journey to Lake Superior, Radisson makes a statement that is both surprising and confusing. Among the nation of the Sault, he says, "we found some frenchmen y^t came up with us, who thanked us kindly for to come & visit them." Early in his account of this voyage, Radisson states that the Frenchmen who had started with him and Groseilliers from the French settlements, turned back, affrighted by the Iroquois, leaving him and Groseilliers to continue the voyage with no companions save Indians. Upon Radisson's own showing, it is difficult to account for the presence of other Frenchmen at the Sault. It is possible, of course, that some of their original companions had afterward developed sufficient courage to make a flying trip to the vicinity of the Sault, which Nicolet had reached in 1634, and the Jesuits Raymbault and Jogues in 1641. We have already seen that Groseilliers himself is credited by Sulte with a trip to Lake Superior in 1645.

Late that winter, according to Radisson, he and Groseilliers, with a hundred and fifty Indian companions, walked nearly fifty leagues on snow-shoes, meaning one continuous journey for that distance. They arrived at a river-side, where they stopped for three weeks to make boats, and they then went up that river for eight days, until they came to "a nation called Pontonatenick & Matonenock; that is, the scrattchers;" here they obtained "some Indian meale or corne from those 2 nations, weh lasted us till

we came to the first landing isle. There we weare well received again." They tried to prevail upon the Indians of the "first landing isle" to take them down to the French settlements; but, the Indians being afraid of the Iroquois, Radisson says that he and Groseilliers were detained for another year. An incidental remark shows that these Indians were Hurons: "We weare in a great apprehension least that the Hurons should, as they have done often, when the ffathers [Jesuits] weare in their country, kill a ffrenchman." The Hurons, after leaving the Mackinac and Green Bay regions, went to the Mississippi River country, and some years before 1660 were at Bald Island, Lake Pepin.¹ Is it possible that Radisson means that he found them there? Did that journey of fifty leagues on snow-shoes, beginning at a point west of Sault Ste. Marie, bring them to the mouth of Fox River? Was it up that river that they traveled for eight days? The Pontonatenick were Pottawattomies. Who were the Matonenock² Indians, whom they found with the Pottawattomies? At this village they had to lay in a stock of corn meal, and this indicates that the journey from that point to the "first landing isle" was of considerable length. And the Hurons, moreover, were the Indians whom they found at the "first landing isle." From Radisson's description of the manner

¹The movements of the Hurons are involved in considerable doubt. According to the Jesuit *Relations*, they were still in the Green Bay country in 1657, but we read that they lived for some years on Bald Island, Lake Pepin. We also know that Radisson and Groseilliers found them in Northwestern Wisconsin not later than 1659, and at that time the Hurons had been in that vicinity several months at least, because the Hurons who went west with our two explorers knew the way to their village from Lake Superior, although the Hurons had gone to that place from the Mississippi River and had not yet reached Lake Superior. Radisson, speaking of their being at the "first landing isle," says that they were "newly there."

²Radisson calls the Maskoutens the Escotecke: he probably does not mean the Maskoutens, when he speaks of the Matonenocks. On a map attached to the Jesuit *Relation* of 1671, appears the name of the Mantououee, who lived near the Foxes at that time. In the *Relation* of 1673, they are designated as the Makoueoue, and they were still near the Foxes, in the Fox River region. At the time of Nicolet's visit, in 1634, the Pottawattomies were near the mouth of Green Bay, and the Mantououee were near Escanaba.

in which the "first landing isle" was reached, it is simply impossible that it was Bois Blanc, Manitoulin, or any other island in that vicinity. Besides, it is known that the Hurons were not near the straits of Mackinac, nor farther east, at the time that Radisson speaks of. Radisson has before this intimated that the Hurons had already gone up the Mississippi River.

That journey which began with a tramp of about fifty leagues on snow-shoes was remarkable; if it actually took place, the occasion for it must have been extraordinary. Radisson makes it plain that the objective point was the place where the Hurons dwelt, and he has already said that he and Groseilliers had previously endeavored to prevail upon their Huron companions on that Southern trip to visit the other Hurons in the country of the Sioux. I feel sure, from Radisson's account, that they were only a short distance from Sault Ste. Marie when this journey began. They wanted the Hurons to escort them home, which they wished to reach before another winter set in. Had the Hurons been at Mackinac, or anywhere in that region, Radisson and Groseilliers would not have had to start for their village late in the winter, nor would they have had to walk fifty leagues on snow-shoes, spend eight days in ascending a river, and go still farther, before reaching the dwellings of the Hurons. The distance from Whitefish Bay to the mouth of the Fox River is not much more than fifty leagues. Our explorers were disappointed when they reached the "first landing isle," for the Indians refused to take them down to the French, and they had to remain West another year, making three years altogether. That summer, Radisson went hunting, and Groseilliers was attacked with the falling sickness, or epilepsy. They reached home, Radisson says, the following year; "at last," he says, "we are out of those lakes." The Indians with them, he states, numbered five hundred. He adds that at the Long Sault, near the Ottawa River, they were attacked by Iroquois, whom they finally drove away; that, after reaching Three Rivers, he led an onslaught against the Iroquois, whom he defeated, his force consisting of five hundred Indians and some Frenchmen; and that the Western Indians encountered no enemy upon their return journey.

Before summing up my conclusions regarding the "third voyage,"—the first voyage West,—I find it necessary to take up the "fourth voyage." The reason therefor will be made apparent. The route on this journey was up the Ottawa River, across Lake Nipissing, and along the shores of Georgian Bay to Sault Ste. Marie, where they rested and feasted. Resuming their voyage, they came to an isle "delightful for the diversity of its fruits," which they called the "isle of the four beggars;" and the same night they went over to the mainland, a distance of about six leagues, and found themselves near the mouth of a small river, probably the Little Iron River, near which Radisson says he saw many pieces of copper. He describes the Grand Portal, at the Pictured Rocks, and adds: "I gave it the name of the portall of St. Peter, because my name is so-called, and that I was the first Christian that ever saw it." Radisson next describes the Huron Isles, and Keweenaw Bay. They portaged across Keweenaw Point, and five days later they met a company of Christinoes. At the mouth of the Montreal River, some of the Indians—Radisson intimates that they were of the nation of the Sault—left them to take the shortest route to their country, which was inland.¹ At Chequamegon Bay, which Radisson describes with clearness, the Hurons who were of the party departed for the places where their wives were, "five great days' journeys" inland.² It was cold, and Radisson says that he and

¹ Father Chrysostom Verwyst, O. S. F., author of *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Ménard, and Allouez*, and an excellent authority on the early history of Wisconsin, on the topography of the country south of Lake Superior, and on the Chippewa language and Indians, thinks that the Indians who landed at the mouth of the Montreal River were Chippewas bound for Lac du Flambeau. "Even to our day," says Father Verwyst, "an old Indian trail led from Iron-ton Bay to Penokee Ridge and Lac du Flambeau."

² Radisson, in describing his voyage to the same place, a few days later, states that after traveling four days, and just a day before they reached the Huron village, they reached a lake "some eight leagues in circuit," which Father Verwyst thinks was Court Oreilles, called Ottawa Lake by the Chippewas, even to this day, there being a tradition among them that long ago Ottawas perished of starvation at this lake. Radisson describes such a famine in that neighborhood, and Ottawas were among the victims.

Groseilliers were nearly starved.¹ Near Whittlesey's Creek, or Shore's Landing,² they built a small rude fort, the first structure built by white men in Wisconsin or on Lake Superior. Twelve days later, fifty Hurons came and escorted the Frenchmen to their village. Soon the Hurons separated for the winter's hunting. They met again at a small lake, and during the winter hundreds of them died of famine. Late in the winter, they wandered westward into the country of the Sioux, between the St. Croix River and the Upper Mississippi River; and in that country, between a small lake and a meadow, the latter four leagues long, a fort covering a space six hundred by six hundred and three feet was built—of course the first structure erected with the aid of white men in Minnesota. Radisson went three days' journey to the country of the Christinoes, and while returning to the fort he records that he passed a lake that was still frozen hard. At seven days' journey from the fort, Radisson and Groseilliers visited a village of the Sioux, or "nation of the beef," who claimed to number seven thousand men. After six weeks, the explorers returned to Lake Superior, accompanied by some of the Sioux, and found ice in Chequamegon Bay. They again built a fort, and afterwards, Radisson says, he and Groseilliers, accompanied by Christinoes, went to the waters of Hudson's Bay. Radisson says that they returned from the "bay of the north," as he calls it, "by another river." While returning, they received gifts from messengers sent by the Sioux, and in the middle of winter returned to the big fort which had been erected by them in Northern Minnesota. They returned home in the summer.

¹ There is a tradition among the Chippewas, recorded by W. W. Warren in *Minn. Hist. Colls.*, v., that one morning early in winter two Frenchmen, the first white men to visit Chequamegon Bay, were found in a starving condition on Madelaine Island. It has been surmised that these two men were Radisson and Groseilliers, and the surmise may be correct. But the tradition has it that these Frenchmen spent the winter in the Chippewa village on the mainland, while Radisson and Groseilliers spent the winter inland, with the Hurons and the Ottawas, and Radisson does not even mention being on Madelaine Island.

² Verwyst, "Historic Sites on Chequamegon Bay," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii., p. 433.

In what year did this voyage end? There is a conflict of opinion on this point, but really there is no room for doubt. The voyage of Radisson and Groseilliers to Lake Superior, to the Huron village in Northwestern Wisconsin, and to the Sioux in Northern Minnesota, terminated in August, 1660, although many writers claim that it was the voyage to the vicinity of Green Bay that terminated at that time.

The Jesuit *Relation* for 1660 states, in brief, that there arrived at Quebec, in August of that year, two Frenchmen, with three hundred Algonkins, in sixty canoes laden with furs; that the two Frenchmen had spent the previous winter on the shores of Lake Superior; that they had baptized two hundred children of the Algonkin tribe with whom they first lived, the children having suffered from disease and starvation, and forty of them dying; that the Frenchmen, at six days' journey from Lake Superior, toward the southwest, found the remnants of the Petun tribe of Hurons, and that the daring explorers visited the country of the Sioux—Nadwechiwea, the *Relation* states, meaning Nadouessieux,—among whom they saw women with their noses cut off, and round pieces of their scalps torn off, in punishment of adultery. The *Relation* records that in five of these villages the two Frenchmen counted five thousand men.

It is also stated in the *Relation* that the explorers went to the habitations of another nation, called "Bwalaks, or warriors," who, living in a country where timber was scarce, made fire with mineral coal, and covered their huts with skins, or made dwellings of clay. Radisson, it will be remembered, speaks of visiting the Huron village at five great days' journey from Lake Superior. says that he and Groseilliers spent the winter with the Hurons and with a hundred and fifty Ottawa braves, who, with their families, joined them during the winter, and that before spring five hundred died of hunger. He mentions finding in the Sioux country great cabins covered with skins and mats, and he records that the Sioux cut off noses, and removed the scalps at the crown, in punishment of adultery. These Indians,¹ relates Radisson, who calls them "Nadonecero-

¹Father Verwyst is of the opinion that these Sioux corresponded to the Bwalak of the *Relations*, and were Assiniboines.

nons" and also "nation of the beef," — meaning buffalo, — had no wood, and used moss for fuel.

Radisson's statements, and the account in the *Relation*, of the two nameless Frenchmen who returned to Quebec from Lake Superior in August, 1660, agree in almost every particular that is essential to the theory that Radisson and Groseilliers and the two nameless Frenchmen were identical. Radisson, however, says that they spent the first winter with the Hurons, a considerable distance inland from Lake Superior, whereas the *Relation* states that they spent the winter on the shore of the lake. Radisson states that on this voyage he and Groseilliers spent two winters near Lake Superior, the second one at the large fort built in Northern Minnesota; but the *Relation* does not mention more than one winter that they spent away from home on this voyage. The *Relation*, moreover, does not make the slightest allusion to the voyage to the Hudson's Bay region, which Radisson asserts that he and Groseilliers made while they were in the Lake Superior country.

The *Relation* mentions the return of these two Frenchmen from their Lake Superior voyage, in August, 1660, but does not give their names. The following entry is found in the *Journal des Jésuites*,¹ for 1660: "On the 17th [August] Monseigneur of Petrea [Laval, the first bishop of Quebec] left upon his visit and arrived at Montreal on the 21st, where the Ottawas had already arrived on the 19th. They numbered three hundred. Des Groseilliers was in their company, who had gone to them the year before. They had departed from Lake Superior with one hundred canoes; forty turned back, and sixty arrived, loaded with peltry to the value of 200,000 livres. At Montreal they left to the value of 50,000 livres and brought the rest to Three Rivers. They come in twenty-six days, but are two months in going back. Des Groseilliers wintered with the Boeuf tribe, who were about 4,000, and belonged to the sedentary Nadoueseronons. Father Ménard,² Father Albanel and six other Frenchmen went

¹ *Journal des Jésuites*, par MM. les Abbés Laverdière et Casgrain (Quebec, 1871).

² When the *Journal des Jésuites* says that Father Ménard "went back with them," it means that he went back with the Indians only. But in

back with them. Albanel was soon abandoned by the Indians, and he returned to the settlements.

Radisson himself furnishes conclusive evidence that the voyage which he and Groseilliers made to the Lake Superior country during which they visited the Hurons in Northwestern Wisconsin and the Sioux in Northern Minnesota, terminated in 1660. He records that, in returning from this voyage, his party passed the Long Sault, on the Ottawa River, shortly after the defeat of Dollard and his little band of heroes, one of the most thrilling and memorable events in early Canadian history. The massacre of Dollard's command occurred on May 21, 1660. Furthermore, speaking of passing along the south shore of Lake Superior, at the beginning of this voyage, Radisson clearly describes the Pictured Rocks near Munising; and he states that he called

Neill's chapter on "Discovery Along the Great Lakes" in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, iv., p.170; in Winsor's *From Cartier to Frontenac*, and in other books too numerous to mention, we find the statement that Father Ménard went back with Radisson and Groseilliers. An erroneous statement was never more widely circulated, upon such excellent authority. So far as I have been able to learn, Neill was originally responsible for it. Most of the writers who assert that Father Ménard went west with our two explorers, imagine that it was the first Western voyage, from which Radisson and Groseilliers returned in August, 1660; but even admitting, for a moment, such an unwarrantable view of the matter, this theory that the Jesuit and the two explorers went West together is exploded by Radisson's own statement that he and Groseilliers rested for a year after their first Western voyage; while Ménard made haste to join the flotilla that had brought them home. Some writers, with Radisson's year of rest in mind, start Father Ménard and Radisson and Groseilliers West together as late as the autumn of 1661, regardless of the fact that Ménard wrote his famous farewell letter, before starting on this voyage, on August 27, 1660, at 2 o'clock in the morning, that it is known that he started West at that time, and that he died in the wilds of Northwestern Wisconsin during August, 1661. Thus he had actually died before, according to these latter writers, he started West. Winsor, to whom I took the liberty of writing when I saw the statement in his histories about Ménard's coming West with our adventurers in 1660, replied in part as follows: "I think you * * * may be right. I find in my interlined copy of my history (iv., p. 170) that there is a ? against the passage." Verwyst, the historian of Ménard, in a personal letter to the writer, utterly discredits the theory that the priest and Radisson and Groseilliers came West together.

what is now known as the Grand Portal, the "portal of St. Peter," because Peter was his name, and because he was the first Christian who ever saw it. Father Ménard, the first missionary to reach Lake Superior, passed the Pictured Rocks in the autumn of 1660;¹ thus he, not Radisson, would have been the first Christian to see the Grand Portal, if those writers are correct who assert that the second voyage, the one to Lake Superior, did not end until after 1660. The dates that these writers give, run all the way from late in 1662 to 1664. To show how erroneous all these theories are, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the *Journal des Jésuites* notes the presence of Groseilliers at Quebec in May, 1662.²

Did Radisson and Groseilliers really reach Hudson's Bay by an inland voyage? Radisson says explicitly that they did so, and it is one of the most important achievements claimed for the two explorers. But the claim is a doubtful one. Radisson says that this voyage, to Lake Superior and beyond, lasted two years. It must have taken fully that time, if the two explorers, in addition to spending a winter anywhere near Lake Superior, and to visiting the Sioux in Northern Minnesota, made a journey to the waters of Hudson's Bay. From reading the Jesuit *Relations*, one gets the impression that the two adventurers spent but one winter in the West; and that impression is strengthened by the *Journal des Jésuites*, which, in mentioning the arrival of the Indian flotilla from Lake Superior in August, 1660, states that "Des Groseilliers was in their company, which he had joined the year before." It has been ascertained that on April 15, 1659, Pierre-Esprit Radisson was at Three Rivers, as godfather of Marguerite, daughter of Groseilliers, Father Ménard performing the ceremony.³ We have seen that there were, then residing at Three Rivers, two men named Pierre-Esprit Radisson; therefore, it cannot be stated with certainty

¹ Jesuit *Relations*, 1663.

² Under May, 1662, the following entry is found: "I departed from Quebec on the 3rd for Three Rivers; there met Groseilliers, who was going to the Sea of the North. He left Quebec the night before with ten men." During the same year Groseilliers and Radisson entered the service of Boston merchants.

³ Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*.

that the godfather was our explorer, although it would have been natural for him to stand sponsor for his sister's child.

The only contemporary writer who confirms the Hudson's Bay story, in Radisson's Journal, is Noël Jérémie, who, in his *Relation of Hudson Bay*, where late in the seventeenth century he commanded for the French, states that Groseilliers had penetrated inland to Hudson's Bay, and had also reached Manitoba. Tending to confirm what Jérémie says, is the fact that, on at least one of the early French maps of the West, what is now known as Pigeon River, at the Grand Portage, on the north shore of Lake Superior, bears the name of Groseilliers.¹ Grand Portage is on the route to Hudson's Bay, and the fact that more than two hundred years ago Pigeon River bore the name of Groseilliers, indicates that our explorer had gone at least thus far, during his voyage which ended in 1660; for it is certain that he never visited that region after that year. His presence at Grand Portage, at that time, can only be accounted for by the theory of an attempt, at least, to reach Hudson's Bay from Lake Superior. Radisson not only says that he and Groseilliers reached the "sea of the north," as he calls it, but he speaks of barracks which he saw on the shore of the bay, barracks that Europeans had built; and he also states that the Indians of the bay told him that various white men had reached the place before, by water. Radisson states that the journey to and from the bay was made in canoes, and that the explorers returned from the bay on a different river from the one by which they went thither. He says that they went direct from Lake Superior to Hudson's Bay; the statements that the Sioux sent gifts to them, by "ambassadors," and that they spent part of the second winter at the large fort in Northern Minnesota, indicate that the more westerly route was that by which they returned from the bay.

Radisson is at times most untruthful. There is good reason, on this account alone, to doubt his Hudson's Bay story. On the other hand, he and Groseilliers seem to have started upon that voyage with the intention of trying to reach the "bay of the

¹ Franquelin's map, 1688. For descriptive and historical account of Grand Portage, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., pp. 123-125, note.

north," and we know that with both of them Hudson's Bay was a ruling passion.

It being established that the second westward voyage of Radisson and Groseilliers terminated in August, 1660, this question assumes large proportions: When did their first Western voyage, which has been assigned by most writers to the period actually covered by their last Western voyage, come to an end? The question is vital, because of Radisson's claim that his discovery of the Mississippi River took place during the first Western voyage.

If Radisson and Groseilliers were not the two nameless Frenchmen mentioned in the *Relation* of 1656, who had spent the previous two years in the vicinity of Green Bay, I contend that the Mississippi River voyage which Radisson describes,—I mean the first Western voyage, from beginning to end,—never took place.

In his account of the Lake Superior voyage, Radisson speaks in several places of the other voyage to the West; and in so many words says that he and Groseilliers rested for a year from their first Western voyage, before they embarked upon their second Western voyage,—the one to Lake Superior, which was their last expedition to the West. The two voyages are arranged in this order, in Radisson's Journal; the Lake Michigan voyage being called his third, and the Lake Superior voyage his fourth. He could not declare more plainly, that the Lake Superior voyage was the next one after that to Lake Michigan. In doing this, Radisson is caught in his own snare. We have his own statement that he went to the Onondaga colony, accompanying the expedition which started in the spring of 1657, returning to Three Rivers in the spring of 1658. It is therefore plain that this Onondaga voyage took place between his two Western journeys; so that if the first Western voyage took place at all, it was undertaken at an earlier date than Radisson indirectly gives it.

Radisson did not arrive in New France until 1651. One year later he was captured by the Iroquois, and did not return to Three Rivers from captivity until the spring of 1654. If Radisson ever made a Western voyage previous to his Lake

Superior journey, the earlier voyage took place some time between the spring of 1654, when he returned from captivity among the Iroquois, and the spring of 1657, when he went to the Onondaga country.

At that period, the population of New France was so small,¹ that no two men — especially two men like Radisson and Groseilliers, one of whom had had a remarkable adventure with the Iroquois, and the other of whom was already looked upon as one of the most enterprising of explorers — could leave the French settlements for the far West, and return after a long absence, without attracting attention, especially on the part of the Jesuits, who, faithful chroniclers that they were, would of course have recorded what the explorers had seen and heard. Before this, Groseilliers himself had been for years in the service of the Jesuits. Hence I maintain that if Radisson and Groseilliers made a voyage to the West, between the spring of 1654 and the spring of 1657, they were the two nameless explorers of Lake Michigan and the Fox River country who are mentioned in the *Relation* for 1656. It may be asked why, if Groseilliers was one of these two nameless French explorers, the Jesuits, his former masters, did not mention his name in their *Relations*. With safety it can be asserted, in view of the small population of New France at that period, that no matter who those two explorers of 1654–56 were, the Jesuits knew their names; that some of the Jesuits even knew them personally, and that they withheld their names for reasons of their own. It has been seen that the *Relation* for 1660 does not give the names of the two explorers of Lake Superior who returned in August of that year; but we know that they were Radisson and Groseilliers, because the *Journal des Jésuites* supplies the name of Groseilliers. The *Journal* was a more private record than the *Relations*,² and was not published until 1871; while the *Relations*

¹ Garneau, in his *History of Canada*, says that, even at a later period than this, the population of New France did not exceed 2,500.

² For an account of the Jesuit *Relations*, see Winsor, *Narrative and Critical Hist. of Amer.*, iv.; also, *New England Magazine* for May, 1895. The only complete collection, in America, of the original *Relations*, published in Paris, is contained in the Lenox Library, New York.

were sent to the court of France, and published soon after they were written.

The apparent disagreement between Radisson and the Jesuit *Relations*, as to the duration of the Lake Superior voyage, has been noted. Radisson's assertion as to the time that his first Western voyage took place, and the statement of the Jesuit *Relations* as to the time that the two nameless explorers of 1654-56 spent in the West, differ in even a more pronounced manner. Radisson, early in his account of this voyage,¹ says that it took three years; further on, he says that two years had gone by, and that he and Groseilliers would not be able to return home for another year;² while, near the conclusion, he says that the voyage had lasted three years and a few months.³ The *Relation* states that the two nameless explorers of 1654-56 started West on August 6, 1654, and returned toward the end of August, 1656. Radisson says that he started West with Groseilliers, on the first Western voyage, about the middle of June (no year given); but a little further on, he contradicts this statement, for he says that, just before they reached Lake Nipissing, they picked some blackberries "not as yett full ripe," which they boiled with some *tripe de roche*.⁴ In the upper-lake region, blackberries ripen about September 1. By July 1,—which, if they started about the middle of June,⁵ must have been about the time that Radisson and Groseilliers reached the spot where he says that he and Groseilliers picked the blackberries,—this fruit, instead of being nearly ripe, would have been so green that nobody would think of using it for food. If Radisson and Groseilliers had been the two nameless explorers who left the French settlements August 6, they would, when they reached the region of Lake Nipissing, have found blackberries in the state described by Radisson, for they would have reached that spot about August 20, at which time blackberries are nearly ripe. Radisson's statement about the blackberries disproves his statement that

¹ P. 134.

² P. 157.

³ P. 170.

⁴ A kind of lichen growing on rocks, and used by early explorers as food.

⁵ This part of his journey took Father Allouez two weeks.

he and Groseilliers started for the West, on this voyage, about the middle of June; and it proves that if they did make such a voyage, they started at the same time that the two nameless Frenchmen did, and that they were in fact identical with the latter.

It is a significant fact, in this connection, that Radisson and Groseilliers cannot be accounted for at the French settlements during the period that the two nameless Frenchmen of the *Relations* were exploring the Lake Michigan region. Radisson gives no account of himself between the spring of 1654, when he arrived home after his captivity, and the spring of 1657, when he joined the Onondaga colony. On February 24, 1654, according to Sulte, Groseilliers was sergeant-major of the garrison of Three Rivers, and there is evidence of his presence at Three Rivers on September 29, 1656. Between these two dates, which is the period during which the two nameless Frenchmen were exploring Lake Michigan and the Fox River country, there is no record of the presence of Groseilliers at the French settlements on the St. Lawrence.

There are some striking points of resemblance between the experiences of the two nameless Frenchmen of 1654-56 and those described by Radisson in his account of his first Western voyage. Both mention visits to the Pottawattomies and to the Maskoutens; both parties were disappointed by delay in returning home. In both cases, mention is made of the joy which the return of the explorers caused, salvos of artillery being fired from the fort at Quebec. Radisson says that the furs which he brought down on this voyage were a boon to the French colony; and, as a matter of fact, the condition of New France at that time was even worse than one would suppose from Radisson's words.¹

Between Radisson's tale and the Jesuit *Relations* there are

¹ Concerning the state of Canada in 1653, we read in the *Relations* that the keeper of the store at Montreal had not bought a beaver skin in a year; that the Hurons kept away from Canada; and that the Algonkin country was dispeopled. The Quebec store-house was empty. "And thus," the *Relations* state, "everybody has reason to be malcontent. There is not wherewithal in the treasury to meet the claims upon it, or to supply public needs."

some points of difference almost equally striking. The *Relations*, for instance, do not mention twenty-nine other Frenchmen starting westward and then turning back. The nameless explorers told the Jesuits about the People of the Sea — the Puants, or Stinkards — our modern Winnebagoes; also, about the large nation of the Illinois; while Radisson, who, if his account be true, must have seen both of these nations, says not a word about either of them. Radisson mentions an encounter with the Iroquois, on the Ottawa, while returning from this voyage; and he describes a battle that some Frenchmen and five hundred Indians under his command fought near Three Rivers with the Iroquois, whom they defeated. As to both these events, the *Relations* are silent. Radisson says that the Indians who went down to the French settlements with him and Groseilliers numbered five hundred; while the *Relations* state that two hundred and fifty Indians accompanied the two nameless explorers to the French settlements. Radisson says that the Western Indians, in going back, did not encounter the enemy; while we know from the *Relations* that the Indians who went to Quebec with the two nameless explorers were attacked by the Iroquois, and that Father Garreau, who, with Father Druillettes, had been sent westward with the Indians, was mortally wounded, and the thirty Frenchmen in the party were obliged to return home.

But, if Radisson and Groseilliers were the two nameless Frenchmen who explored Lake Michigan between 1654 and 1656, it is apparent that Radisson mixed fiction with facts, adding, for instance, fourteen months to the period of his voyage; hence, a few more falsehoods by him are not surprising.

If Radisson and Groseilliers were not the two nameless explorers of 1654-56, that Western voyage which included the navigation of the Mississippi River never took place. And even if they were the nameless explorers, Radisson's claim to the honor of discovering the Mississippi must be rejected; for while it is possible that under these circumstances Radisson and Groseilliers did reach the Mississippi, the *Relations* contain no allusion to the fact, nor is he supported by any contemporaneous authority. Radisson, who fraudulently extended the period of this voyage, if he did not invent the entire story, must have

drawn upon his imagination for some of the territory that he claims to have explored, hence impeaches his own testimony.

Why did Radisson lay claim to the discovery of the Mississippi? Certainly not to rob Joliet and Marquette of the honor, for Radisson's account of this voyage was written several years before Joliet and Marquette started upon their trip down that river. Radisson and Groseilliers entered the service of Boston merchants during the year 1662, and in 1663 went in a Boston ship as far as Hudson's straits, the captain refusing to go any farther. After litigation with Boston parties, who violated a contract to furnish them with two ships for a voyage to Hudson's Bay,—a litigation in which our adventurers were unsuccessful,—they went to England at the solicitation of Col. Robert Carr and Col. George Carteret, two of the commissioners who in 1664 had taken possession of New York in the name of the British king. It may be that Radisson's account of his first Western voyage was written in 1665, for the purpose of making an impression upon King Charles II., or upon Prince Rupert; but it is certain that the journal of his fourth voyage was not finished in 1665, because at the end of it he describes the voyage of the ship "Eagle," in which, in 1668, he started for Hudson's Bay. This vessel was forced by a terrible storm to put back, while Groseilliers, in the ship "Nonsuch," which started at the same time, continued on to Hudson's Bay. It was the first voyage of our adventurers under the protection of England. Radisson finished his report of his fourth voyage immediately after his vessel had been driven back to England.

It appears to me that Radisson not only wanted the prestige of Western discovery, in addition to the honor of discovery in extreme Northern latitudes, but he tried to impress the English with the desirability of acquiring possession of the fertile West, as well as of Hudson's Bay. In speaking of his experiences in 1658, when he was about to make his escape from the Iroquois, with the other French colonists in the Onondaga country, he says: "It's sad to tend from such a place that is compassed with those great lakes that compose the Empire that can be named the greatest part of the knowne world." Prophetic words, these.

The key-note of his third voyage seems to be a desire to have the English seize the region of the Great Lakes. It was not until 1671 that the French formally took possession of the West, and the suggestion of English seizure was not altogether chimerical. Radisson's language, when he describes the far West, is seductive:¹ "The country was so pleasant, so beautifull & fruitfull that it grieved me to see y^t ye world could not discover such enticing countrys to live in. This I say because that the Europeans fight for a rock in the sea against one another, or for a sterill land or horrid country. * * * Contrarywise, those kingdoms are so delicious & under so temperat a climat, plentifull of all things, the earth bringing forth its fruit twice a yeare, the people live long & lusty & wise in their way. What conquest would that bee att litle or no cost; what laborinth of Pleasure should millions of people have, instead that millions complaine of misery & poverty! * * * It's true, I confesse, that the accesse is difficult, but must say that we are like the Coxcombs of Paris, when first they begin to have wings, imagining that the larks will fall into their mouths roasted; but we ought remember that vertue is not acquired wthout labor & taking great paines. * * * The further we sojourned the delightfuller the land was to us. I can say that [in] my lifetime I never saw a more incomparable country, for all I have been in Italy; yett Italy comes short of it."

Radisson heard much about the Mississippi River, from the Indians whom he met. He relates that an Iroquois chief told him, during the voyage to the Onondaga country in 1657, that he had once been captain of thirteen men who had gone against the Nation of the Fire, and against the Staring Hairs, and on this campaign had spent three winters away from home. Radisson says that the scene of the chief's story was in the "upper Country of the Iroquoits, neere the great river that divides itself in two."² The Iroquois chief, according to Radisson, told him of natives of that country who were of extraordinary height, two feet taller than he, and of tree fruit that is "as big as the heart of an oriniack." In his third voyage, Radis-

¹ *Radisson's Voyages* (Prince Society, Boston), pp. 150, 151.

² P. 106.

son describes the Mississippi as the river that "divides itself in two," and speaking of the "other river" he says: "These were men of extraordinary height & biggness. * * * They have fruit as bigg as the heart of an Oriniack, wch grows on vast trees wch in compasse are three armeful in compasse."¹ The language attributed to the Iroquois chief, and that used by Radisson, are suspiciously similar.

I have never read anything more confusing than Radisson's description of his third voyage.² It does not compare in clearness with any of his other narratives, and the chief reason for this is that Radisson has invented at least part of it.

To sum up: The voyage of Radisson and Groseilliers to the head of Lake Superior, and beyond, without doubt ended in August, 1660. If Radisson's first Western voyage, the "third voyage" of his Journal, took place at all, he and Groseilliers were the two nameless Frenchmen who, during the period between 1654 and 1656, penetrated into the interior of Wisconsin, by way of the Fox River, their voyage being almost identical with that of Jean Nicolet in 1634. But even if Radisson and Groseilliers were those two nameless explorers, the honor of discovering the Mississippi River, which is claimed by Radisson, cannot be bestowed upon them, because part of Radisson's third voyage is clearly a fabrication; so that, in effect, his own unsupported testimony in regard to the discovery of the Mississippi is impeached by himself. "False in one thing, false in all." Especially should this rule be applied to the statements regarding the discovery of the Mississippi, an attractive enterprise which offered the strongest temptation to falsehood. Radisson's claim to the discovery of Hudson's Bay, by an inland route from Lake Superior, has a stronger basis, but even that is in doubt.

¹ P. 168.

² In justice to Radisson, I have proceeded upon the theory that his account of the third voyage is at least in part true. I have tried to locate the places that he describes, and to follow him in his wanderings, or in what he says were his wanderings. But it is almost impossible to bring order out of this chaos. The one point upon which I feel positive is, that if Radisson and Groseilliers were not the nameless explorers of 1654-56, the third voyage described by Radisson never took place.

But without regard to the discovery of Hudson's Bay by an inland route, and without regard to the discovery of the Mississippi River, Radisson and Groseilliers¹ were two of the most daring explorers that have ever penetrated our North American wilderness. They were the first explorers of Lake Superior, of Northern Wisconsin, and of Northern Minnesota; and they were the "promoters" of the Hudson's Bay Company. Few of the intrepid explorers of New France are entitled to so much honor as we know is the meed of Radisson and Groseilliers. Their names must ever remain inseparably connected with the history of Wisconsin, of the old Northwest, and of much more of the North American continent.

¹Mother Mary of the Incarnation describes Groseilliers as a man of spirit, and one who knew how to make himself valued. Noël Jérémie says that he was high and enterprising. Sulte, in "Le Pays des Grands Lacs," published in *Le Canada-Français*, for July, 1889, declares that he occupies a large place in the history of his time. Further on, Sulte thus speaks of Radisson: "Few figures of the seventeenth century have so much importance as his, in our annals. Gifted with an exceptional courage, with an ambition that was never satisfied, of an astounding initiative spirit, he was connected with grand enterprises." "Radisson and Groseilliers," says Dionne, in *Chouart et Radisson*, "occupy a large place in our primitive history."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WISCONSIN, WITH REFERENCE TO NULLIFICATION SENTIMENT.

BY VROMAN MASON, B. L.

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I.—*Anti-Slavery Sentiment, in 1849.*

From the very beginning of her statehood, popular sentiment against slavery had been strong in Wisconsin; as in most of the other free States, her citizens were active in resenting the encroachments of the slave power.

In the winter of 1848–49, Congress was occupied in organizing the territory acquired from Mexico; the great problem connected with this newly-acquired land being, of course, the slavery question. In the first week of February, 1849, Wisconsin instructed her senators and representatives as follows:¹

"*Resolved*, by the senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed and our representatives requested: —

"1st. To oppose the passage of any act for the government of New Mexico and California, or any other Territory now belonging to the United States, or which may be hereafter acquired, unless it shall contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into said Territories, except as a punishment for crime.

"2nd. To oppose the admission of any more slave States into the Federal union.

"3rd. To exert their influence to procure the repeal of all laws sustaining slavery and the slave-trade in the District of

¹ *Laws of Wis.*, 1849, p. 172.

Columbia, or in any other place under the control of the national government; and to secure the passage of laws prohibiting slavery and the slave-trade in all places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal government.

"Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, is hereby requested immediately to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before Congress."

A bill to organize the Territories of New Mexico and California, with the Wilmot Proviso, was passed by the house. The senate refused to consider it, and late in the session passed the general appropriation bill for government expenses, with a "rider" organizing the said Territories and permitting slavery therein. On the last night of the session, the senate struck out its "rider," and passed the appropriation bill as it originally came from the house. This "rider," or amendment, was introduced and voted for by Senator Walker, a Democratic senator from Wisconsin, against the expressed wishes of the State legislature, as given above. The people of the State were justly indignant, and the legislature¹ passed the following resolutions, asking him to resign his seat in the senate:

"Resolved, That the course of Isaac P. Walker, one of the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, in presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude in said Territories, has outraged the feelings and misrepresented those who elected him to that station, and openly violated the instructions contained in the resolutions passed by this body on the subject of slavery, at its present session:

"Resolved, That Mr. Walker is requested immediately to resign his seat in the United States senate.

"Resolved, That Hon. Henry Dodge, our other senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Walker as he did on the 20th of February last, has represented the views and wishes of

¹ *Assembly Jour., Wis., 1849, p. 599.*

his constituents on that subject, for which we express to him our most cordial approval of his course." ¹

In spite of this, Walker still kept his seat in the senate, again contrary to the instructions of the State legislature. Yet the resolutions had their effect, for after this he voted on such questions with the anti-slavery side.

II.—*The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.*

Meanwhile, the question of the organization of the Territories dragged on. California applied for admission as a State, February 13, 1850. Shortly before the application, Clay had submitted a proposition to compromise the conflicting claims of the advocates of slavery extension and of slavery restriction. Among his compromising provisions, was one providing for a more rigid fugitive slave law. It directed and encouraged the surrender of fugitive slaves by United States commissioners in the North, without any trial by jury, and commanded all good citizens to aid in making arrests. The entire Wisconsin delegation, in both houses, voted against its passage. This bill as soon as introduced, was quite generally condemned by public opinion in this State,—Whigs, Free-Soilers, and bolting Democrats being particularly outspoken against it. Nevertheless it became a law, the president signing the bill September 18, 1850. The act provided:

1. For the appointment of commissioners by the United States courts in the States and Territories, whose duty it should be to hear the demands of claimants of fugitive slaves, and grant certificates for the apprehension of the latter.

2. That these commissioners should appoint assistants to execute their duties in the counties, and all of them should have the power to summon the *posse comitatus* to their aid.

3. That the testimony of the claimant, or agent, was to be *prima facie* evidence against the fugitive, whose evidence was not to be taken; and upon a hearing before any magistrate,

¹ With the exception of the last clause, these resolutions were rescinded in 1851. Resolutions to that effect may be found in *Laws of Wis.*, 1851, p. 437.

justice of the peace, United States judge, commissioner, assistant, or agent, the fugitive was to be delivered up.

4. Persons hindering the execution of the law were to be fined and imprisoned.

5. That a certificate should be given from one State or Territory, for the pursuit of a fugitive, and his recapture in another State or Territory. That on the production of such certificate, and of proof, oral or by affidavit, the officer should issue an order to deliver up the person claimed; and in case the prisoner was rescued, any judge or authorized officer might grant a certificate to that effect, and of the value of the prisoner, on production of which at the United States treasury the sum should be paid, and should be a claim of the United States against the State from which the prisoner was taken.

This act was severely condemned by various political conventions held that autumn. For example, at the Whig convention held at Waterford, October 12,¹ it was resolved that "This bill, so odious in many of its features, merits the decided condemnation of the people, and that no honorable means should be left untried to procure its early and unconditional repeal." At a "people's convention" of bolting Democrats, held in Waukesha in the early part of October, the following resolution was passed:² "*Resolved*, That the fugitive slave law, passed at the late session of Congress, in denying the trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the right of appeal and of calling witnesses in behalf of the fugitive from bondage, is directly subversive of the principles of liberty, in violation of constitutional rights, and at war with the plainest dictates of humanity." Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting held at Milwaukee, to hear a report from Congressman Charles Durkee, of the acts of the late Congress.³ All of these resolutions were worded much alike; there was the same reference to "liberty," and to the "rights of man."

A convention of Free-Soilers was held at Watertown, September 15, 1851. Leonard J. Farwell, of Dane, was nominated for

¹ Reported in *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Oct. 14, 1850.

² *Id.*, Oct. 30, 1850.

³ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Oct. 30, 1850.

governor, and was elected on this ticket. The platform contained the following, in relation to the fugitive slave law: "*Resolved*, That we are irreconcilably opposed to the fugitive slave law lately passed by Congress, believing that it is subversive of the first principles of natural liberty, and repugnant to the spirit of our republican institutions; that it destroys all security for liberty, by invading the sacred right of trial by jury, and is universally and justly considered a most odious and oppressive law; and we hereby tender our thanks to our delegations in Congress for their opposition to its passage."

The people were instructed, at different times, as to the attitude that should be taken in regard to the law. Durkee said that he was opposed to open resistance. He would not help capture a slave, when called upon by the officers, but would pay his fine for not doing so.¹

In his message given to the legislature January 9th, 1851, Governor Dewey said: "The fugitive slave act, so called, certainly contains provisions odious to our people, contrary to our sympathies and repugnant to our feelings. * * * It is believed that Wisconsin, as a State and people, in fulfilling its federal relations will be governed by that high sense of moral obligation that has hitherto actuated all the States, and that, in seeking relief from the objectionable features of the fugitive slave law, she will appeal to the constitutional remedy by asking Congress for such modifications as are consonant with our feelings and duty, and not by resisting the execution of its mandates."²

In Wisconsin, these more moderate views were at that time general, although, when occasion did present itself, the people not only refused to aid in carrying out the provisions of the fugitive slave law, but actually prevented its operation. But that was four years later, and during that time they had waited in vain for its constitutional repeal.

¹ Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Nov. 1, 1850.

² *Appendix to Senate Jour., Wis.*, 1851, p. 23.

III.—*The Glover Seizure.*

Wisconsin was not on the direct road between the South and Canada; therefore there was little need of open resistance to the obnoxious act. But one fugitive slave case, within our borders, was important not only as showing the attitude of the State to this law, but from a legal standpoint as well. The Booth case attracted the attention of the entire country, and caused a serious clash between the State and Federal authorities.¹

In the winter of 1854, a negro named Joshua Glover was engaged to work in the saw-mill of Rice & Sinclair, about four miles from Racine. Previous to that time he had worked at odd jobs, and was frequently seen in Racine, where he offered for sale various products of his labor. Glover was arrested as a fugitive slave, Friday, March 10, 1854. On that evening, just before dusk, there appeared at the door of Glover's house seven white men who had driven thither from Racine; they were Charles Cotton and John Kearney, United States deputy marshals, with four assistants, and Ben. W. Garland, of St. Louis, the latter claiming to be the owner of Glover.

Within the cabin, playing cards, were Nelson Turner, William Alby, and Glover, all colored. Upon the knock at the door being heard, Glover cried out, "Don't open it till we know who they are!" but Turner immediately went to the door and unbolted it.² The door unbolted, Kearney rushed into the room with a bludgeon, dealing Glover a blow upon the head which

¹This account of the arrest of Glover, and his subsequent release, I have gained from the *Racine Advocate*, the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, a special correspondent of the *Madison Journal*, A. L. Worden of Milwaukee (an eyewitness of the rescue), and John Rycraft, one of Booth's fellow-defendants in the rescue trials.

²I speak of this, to show that Turner probably aided the slave-owner in capturing the fugitive. It was so believed at the time, and Turner was strongly condemned. Turner was known to have been at St. Louis the winter previous, and the newspapers asserted that he had an interview with Kearney but a few days before Glover's arrest. One does not like to believe that a negro would turn slave-catcher and give up his friend, but it seems to be a proven case.

brought him down. A desperate struggle ensued; three men were unable to put irons upon Glover, and even when, with the help of others, they had succeeded, he broke the manacles from his wrists. He was finally placed in the wagon and driven to Milwaukee; his captors reached that city early Saturday morning, and at once threw their prisoner, wounded and bleeding, into jail.

When the news of the capture reached Racine, that same morning, the largest popular meeting ever held in that city, assembled on the court-house square. The following resolutions were read and adopted:¹

"Whereas, A colored man, by the name of Joshua Glover, was kidnapped about four miles from our city last night about 8 o'clock. He had been and at the time of his arrest was at work for one of our citizens (a faithful laborer and an honest man):

"Resolved, That we look upon the arrest of said Glover as an outrage upon the peaceful rights of this assembly, it having been made without the exhibition of any papers, by first clandestinely knocking him down with a club, and then binding him by brute force and carrying him off.

"Resolved, That we, as citizens of Racine, demand for said Glover a fair and impartial trial by jury, in this the State in which he has been arrested, and that we will attend in person to aid him, by all honorable means, to secure his unconditional release, adopting as our motto, The Golden Rule."

The following resolution was also proposed, and adopted by the meeting: "Resolved, That inasmuch as the senate of the United States has repealed all compromises heretofore adopted by the Congress of the United States,² we, as citizens of Wisconsin, are justified in declaring *and do hereby declare the slave-catching law of 1850 disgraceful and also repealed.*"

This is one of the earliest of the many nullifying resolutions passed by mass-meetings throughout the country, in regard to the "slave-catching" act. Most of the resolutions passed at this time did not go quite so far as this. Many of them pro-

¹These resolutions are from the Racine *Advocate*.

²Reference is here made to the Nebraska legislation repealing the Missouri Compromise, then before Congress.

nounced the fugitive slave law "practically" annulled, showing the dislike of the framers to carry out the idea to its logical conclusion. After adopting these resolutions, a finance committee was appointed by the Racine people, to obtain means to defray the expenses of Glover's trial; after which, the meeting adjourned to one o'clock. On re-assembling at that time, it was resolved to send a delegation to Milwaukee to carry into effect the resolutions passed at the morning session, so that the afternoon boat to Milwaukee had on board about a hundred citizens of Racine, who were determined that justice should be done to Glover.

IV.—*The Rescue of Glover.*

In the meantime a telegram had been sent to Sherman M. Booth, editor of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, an anti-slavery paper, telling him of the capture of the negro. On Saturday morning, Booth came into his newspaper office and said that he had "business on hand," he "must get a horse right after dinner, and ride the town." This he did. Stopping at the corner of each block, and rising in his saddle, he loudly shouted: "Freemen! To the rescue! Slave-catchers are in our midst! Be at the court-house at two o'clock!" Upon this notice, citizens of Milwaukee assembled to the number of upwards of five thousand on the court-house square, where they were addressed by some of the leading men of the town. Previous to this meeting, a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued for Glover, by Judge Jenkins, of the Milwaukee county court. The sheriff refused to serve the writ and take the man from the custody of the United States marshal, on account of the impression which he is said to have received from Judge Miller, the Federal judge, that it would not be right for him to do so. The meeting therefore appointed a committee of vigilance and protection, to see that Glover had a fair trial. Prominent members of this committee were Herbert Reed, S. M. Booth, Byron Paine, and John Rycraft. After full discussion, it was determined by them that they, either as a committee, or as individuals, should not counsel or permit any violation of the law.

The excitement continued, and spread to all parts of the city. At 5 o'clock the Racine delegation arrived by boat, and were escorted to the court-house square. By this time the local militia had been called out to preserve order, but they failed to appear. At 6 o'clock, just after Booth had finished speaking, the mob, headed by Rycraft, demanded the prisoner; and on being refused, battered in the jail door with a heavy stick of timber, and, taking Glover out, placed him in a wagon and ran him down to Clinton street, the negro lifting his manacled hands and shouting, "Glory! Hallelujah!" The negro was taken charge of by an "underground railroad" agency, and finally put on board a schooner clearing for Canada, which country he reached in safety. Garland and the deputies were arrested, charged with kidnaping and assault and battery, but were subsequently released by Judge Miller.

The Glover rescue caused considerable excitement in Wisconsin, and it even spread to other States. The time and place were most favorable to resistance of slavery laws. Southeastern Wisconsin was one of the three strongest Free-Soil centers in the country. Then too, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending in Congress, and at this time had already passed the senate. By the Compromise of 1820, slavery had been forever prohibited in these two Territories; but this bill declared that said Compromise was inconsistent with the principle of non-interference with slavery by Congress, and it was therefore repealed and rendered void by the Compromise of 1850, so that hereafter each Territory, whether north or south of the parallel of 36° 30', should admit or exclude slavery as its people should decide. With the anti-slavery sentiment as strong as it was in Wisconsin, the arrest of a fugitive slave here, under any circumstances, would have greatly excited the people; but the pending of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with the proposition to abrogate the Missouri Compromise, made the people strongly indignant. They believed they had been treacherously dealt with, and so believing would not be zealous to aid in enforcing a law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

The feeling in favor of the rescue was general throughout the State. With few exceptions, the newspapers justified the act.

The *Madison Journal* said:¹ "Such has been the termination of the first attempt in Wisconsin to enforce the odious fugitive slave law. While every thinking man must dislike to see the laws of the land trampled upon and the mob triumphant, he will feel a stronger motive for which dislike is altogether too tame a word, that our law-givers have passed enactments so inherently unjust that no good man can or will obey them."

In speaking of the affair, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* said:² "We do not justify or believe in breaking laws or jails, as a general thing, and would much rather see the one obeyed and the other intact; but neither laws nor jails will stand against the people when they think their sacred rights are involved. They evidently thought so the other day."

This, from the *Chicago Tribune*:³ "We regret such disturbances of the public tranquillity; but slave-hunters must learn, if they have not learned already, that the days of kidnaping are about over; and, if they desire to escape the punishment that persons engaged in that business deserve, they will keep clear of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin."⁴

A still better way of getting in touch with the public opinion of the time is by noting the proceedings and resolutions of mass-meetings. Most of these meetings were called to take action against the Nebraska bill. The resolutions passed at such meetings usually included one sympathizing with the Glover rescue, and thanking the participators for the part they took. Some meetings were called solely to act in regard to the Booth-Glover affair. The following are typical resolutions. One passed at Union Grove, March 27, reads:⁵ "*Resolved*, That we the people of Union Grove and vicinity send our hearty thanks and congratulations to the citizens of Milwaukee and Racine for their courageous conduct in rescuing our *fellow-citi-*

¹ Issue of March 14, 1854.

² March 14, 1854.

³ Quoted in *Milwaukee Sentinel*, March 15, 1854.

⁴ I have taken these papers as fairly representing the feeling in the North, avoiding the opinions of extreme anti-slavery papers; such as the *Milwaukee Free Democrat*, and *Racine Advocate* on the one hand, and papers like the conservative *Milwaukee News* on the other.

⁵ The resolutions were sent to the *Racine Advocate* for publication.

zen, Glover, from the grasp of the man-stealer and his associates, the United States officers; while we unqualifiedly condemn the infamous conduct of D. F. Houghton, of Dover, and Deputy Marshal Kearney, of Racine, for assisting in the capture of said Glover."

Syracuse, N. Y., had previously been thrown into a great state of excitement on account of a slave rescue, so it is not surprising that the Glover case attracted the attention of the citizens of that place. A meeting was called for March 22, to express sympathy with the Wisconsin rescue. One of the resolutions passed at the meeting was:¹ "*Resolved*, That the citizens of Syracuse, in the early and triumphant days of the Fugitive Slave Law, made one pledge to all the world—and kept it—and that we now offer to join with Milwaukee and Racine, and all our sister cities of the North, in a holy confederacy, which, by all that is venerable in the memory of our fathers, all that is glorious in the structure of our institutions, all that is precious in the reputation of our country, all that is imperative in the claims of humanity, all that is solemn in the commandments of God, shall swear that no broken-hearted fugitive shall ever again be consigned to slavery from the North under the accursed act of 1850."

The most important meeting of all, was held at Young's Hall, Milwaukee, April 13 and 14.² This was a State convention, called by notices in the press, to give expression to general public sentiment. Delegates were present from all of the settled parts of the commonwealth. A long series of resolutions was passed, including the following quotations from the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions: "*Resolved*, That we do explicitly and peremptorily declare that we view the powers of the Federal government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties; as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument of that compact—the Constitution; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumer-

¹ Reported in *Syracuse Evening Chronicle*: quoted by *Racine Weekly Advocate*, March 30, 1854.

² Full reports of this meeting can be found in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and *Racine Advocate*, the next issue after the meeting.

ated in that compact; and that in the case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are the parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits and authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them. That the government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion and not the constitution the measure of its power; but that, as in other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress."

Other resolutions were passed, declaring the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and promising aid and sympathy to the Glover rescuers. At this convention, a State league was formed, irrespective of parties, and the following officers elected: Dr. E. B. Wolcott, president; A. H. Bielfeld, secretary; C. E. Wunderly, treasurer; Ira C. Paine, vice-president. This league was a forerunner of the Republican party, in Wisconsin.

V.—*Arrest of Booth. State Supreme Court Decides the Fugitive Slave Law Unconstitutional.*

A long and expensive series of legal actions against S. M. Booth,¹ the editor of the *Free Democrat*, began on March 15, 1854. That day, he was arrested on a warrant from the United States commissioner, Winfield Smith, on the charge of "aiding and abetting" in the escape of Joshua Glover, the fugitive slave, on the Saturday previous. On motion of his counsel, hearing was postponed till the next Tuesday, Booth being meanwhile allowed to go at large on parole. The examination began March 21, and lasted three days.² The case was prose-

¹Garland brought a civil suit against Booth, for the value of the slave, and recovered damages. Other arrests were also made in connection with the Glover rescue; but all of the issues were brought out in the criminal suits against Booth, hence I have confined myself to those.

²The complete account of the examination is in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* for the days following.

cuted by the district attorney, J. R. Sharpstein. James H. Paine was Booth's attorney,

Many witnesses were called, from whom was received a great deal of conflicting testimony. It was shown that it was largely due to the efforts of Booth that the mass-meeting was called. In his speech at the meeting, Booth discussed the fugitive slave law, which he said was unconstitutional. He counseled his hearers against violence, but said that if all present felt as he did, he knew what would be done. After all the testimony was in, Booth made a rather sensational speech, which was received with great applause and enthusiasm by the large audience in attendance on the trial. In one place he said: "I am bold to say that, rather than have the great constitutional rights and safeguards of the people—the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury—stricken down by the fugitive slave law, I would prefer to see every Federal officer in Wisconsin hanged to a gallows fifty cubits higher than Haman's." Booth was loudly cheered at this point. After he had finished, Paine addressed the court in a long argument for the defense, the principal point raised by him being, that no evidence had been offered showing that Glover was a fugitive, or that he was owing labor or service to Garland, in accordance with the laws of Missouri. Sharpstein followed, for the United States. The commissioner held Booth to bail in the sum of \$2,000, for his appearance at the United States court. The prisoner gave the requisite bail, Dr. E. B. Wolcott becoming his surety, and was discharged from the custody of the marshal.

Booth had his bailor surrender him, May 26, and the next day made application to Justice A. D. Smith, of the State supreme court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. In moving for the discharge of Booth, his counsel,—this time, Byron Paine,—made a notable speech, taking the compact view of the Constitution, and attacking the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law. The following are the principal points made by him:

1st. Congress has no constitutional power at all to legislate for the recapture of fugitives from labor; but the clause in the Constitution relating to that subject is a mere article of com-

pact between the States, depending for its observance entirely on their integrity and good faith.

2nd. Admitting that Congress has the power to legislate, still the law is unconstitutional, because it provides that any person claimed as a fugitive may be reduced to a state of slavery without a trial by jury.

3rd. It is unconstitutional because it vests the judicial power of the United States in court commissioners who are removable at the pleasure of the court, and not receiving a fixed compensation, contrary to the provision of the constitution, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

The writ asked for was granted, and Booth was discharged. Judge Smith held that every citizen has a right to try every enactment of the legislative power by the fundamental law of the land, and to resist unconstitutional enactments, though he does the latter at his peril. After examining at length the law of the United States, and the writ, he concluded that the latter was clearly defective, and for that reason alone the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. But the most important part of his decision was that relating to the constitutionality of the act of 1850. Judge Smith first discussed the origin and history of legislation on the subject of persons held to labor or service. He held that the article in the Constitution was merely a compact by the contracting parties of the Constitution, by which the free States were to be bound to provide legislation, under due course of law, and after examination of facts, for the return of such persons; but that no power was conferred upon Congress to legislate upon the matter, and that it was the duty of the States to provide such legislation. It was held, further, that the Constitution contemplated an examination into the pretensions of the claimant of the fugitive, to be made where the

latter is presumed to be free; while the act of 1850 made the decision or warrant of a judge or commissioner a judgment in fact, without trial or examination. In order to ascertain to whom "such service or labor is due," examination and inquiry must be made. If service or labor is due, the fugitive must be given up; but the fact must be ascertained by trial. The suit to try this fact was not a suit in equity or admiralty, and must be at common law; hence a trial by jury must be demanded properly. The act of 1850 was unconstitutional, in that it violated the provisions which guarantee that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law. The summary proceedings under the act of 1850 clearly violate this provision. The judge concluded by suggesting that the strict performance of their duties by the States and the Federal government, and their confinement within their own limits, were the only means of avoiding collisions. He took a very pronounced attitude in regard to State sovereignty, saying: "To admit that the Federal judiciary is the sole and exclusive judge of its own powers, and of the extent of the authority delegated, is virtually to admit that the same unlimited powers may be exercised by every other department of the general government, both legislative and executive, because each is independent of and co-ordinate with the other.

* * * Every day's experience ought to satisfy all, that the States never will quietly submit to be disrobed of their sovereignty—submit to the humiliation of having the execution of this compact forced upon them, or rather taken out of their hands by national functionaries; and that too on the avowed ground that they are so utterly wanting in integrity and good faith, that it can be executed in no other way. On the contrary, if the Federal government would abstain from interference, the States would adequately fulfill all their duties in the premises, and peace and order would be resumed.

"But they never will consent that a slave-owner, his agent, or an officer of the United States, armed with process to arrest a fugitive slave from service, is clothed with entire immunity from State authority, to commit whatever crime or outrage against the laws of the State; that their own high prerogative writ of *habeas corpus* shall be annulled, their authority defied,

and their officers resisted, the process of their own courts condemned; their territory invaded by Federal forces, the houses of their citizens searched, the sanctuary of their homes invaded, their streets and public places made the scene of tumultuous and armed violence; and State sovereignty succumb, paralyzed and aghast, before the process of an officer unknown to the Constitution and irresponsible to its sanctions. At least such shall not become the degradation of Wisconsin, without meeting as stern remonstrance and resistance as I may be able to interpose, so long as the people impose upon me the duty of guarding their rights and liberties, and of maintaining the dignity and sovereignty of the State." ¹

The case was argued before a full bench of the supreme court — Edward V. Whiton, chief justice; Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith, associate justices — on July 19. The decision of Judge Smith was affirmed, and Booth was discharged, the court holding that the State court had jurisdiction of the common-law writ of *habeas corpus*, and to hear and determine the same, conferred upon it by the constitution of the State, independent of any legislative action in reference thereto. The fugitive slave act was held to be unconstitutional and void, because: (1) it did not provide for a trial by jury, to determine that the alleged fugitive owed service to the claimant by the laws of another State; (2) because of the unconstitutionality of the commissioners' powers; and (3) because any one, by the said act, alleged to be a fugitive slave, might be arrested and deprived of his liberty without "due process of law." Upon the question of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, Judge Crawford dissented, granting the writ upon the minor grounds of the insufficiency of the commitment.

October 26, the marshal sued out a writ of error, returnable to the United States supreme court on the first Monday of December, 1854.

The Wisconsin supreme court received a strong backing, on

¹ Unfortunately, Paine's brief is not in the State law library. His speech, however, was printed and issued as a campaign document, and is found in the law library, in *Law Pamphlets*, vol. 25. The report of the Booth case is found in *Wis. Reports (Dixon's Notes)*, iii., pp. 1-135.

the part of the citizens of Wisconsin and of the North. Still, there was a strong minority, not in numbers but in force, who, while they were opposed to the fugitive slave law, nevertheless thought that the State court had gone far beyond its powers. But the majority thought otherwise. The New York *Tribune*, in giving an account of the decision of the court, headed its editorial, "Glorious Wisconsin!" By his arguments, Paine came to be classed among the strong anti-slavery agitators of the country. In a letter of congratulation, written him November 24, 1854, Wendell Phillips said: "I cannot see that you leave anything else to be added. I congratulate you most sincerely and rejoice we have so able an ally in our dread fight."

Charles Sumner wrote the following letter:¹

WASHINGTON, 28TH DEC., '54.

MY DEAR SIR—I have a copy of your admirable arg't against the Fug. Bill in a newspaper—somewhat the worse for wear. It occurs to me that it has been printed in a pamphlet. If so, and you can spare a copy, pray let me have it.

I have not yet seen Judge Smith's opinions in their final form, as I understood he would prepare them for the Reports. Are they yet ready?

I trust that Wisconsin will not bate a jot of her grand position. She will help make history.

Remember me kindly to your faithful father and believe me, my dear sir,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

P. S. I had a special regret in leaving Wisconsin without seeing more of you.

Byron Paine.

VI.—*Booth's Trial.*

Booth did not long remain at liberty. The United States district court, Judge Miller presiding, commenced its summer term at Madison; and the grand jury found indictments against Messrs. Booth, Rycraft, and others, for their participation in the Glover rescue. Upon these indictments, Booth was rearrested. He went to jail, and his counsel once more applied to the State supreme court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was de-

¹Copies of both of these letters are in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

nied on the ground that the United States court had obtained jurisdiction and that the State court ought not to interfere until the Federal court had heard the case and pronounced judgment. The fall term of the United States district court came on. Booth was confined to his bed by severe illness, and his case went over. John Rycraft, however, was tried under the indictment found against him in July, convicted, and sentence deferred.

In January, 1855, the United States court again convened. The grand jury found new bills of indictment against Booth and several others. The trial began January 10, and lasted three days.¹ Sharpstein was assisted in the prosecution by Edward G. Ryan, a prominent attorney, afterwards chief justice of the State. The jury found a verdict against the prisoner, finding him guilty of several of the counts charged. Motions were at once made in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial. The form of the indictment was challenged, the sufficiency of proof disputed, and evidence offered that one of the jurors had prejudged the case. The judge overruled the motions, and pronounced sentence. Booth was condemned to one month's imprisonment, \$1,000 fine, and costs of prosecution — \$1,451 in all.

The news of the conviction created intense excitement in Milwaukee, and elsewhere throughout the commonwealth. Meetings were held in many parts of Wisconsin, at which very strong resolutions were passed, and funds subscribed for the further defense of the prisoners. Each subscriber generally gave some small amount, — a dollar or two, — although several very large subscriptions were received. The resolutions passed at these meetings, — in fact, the attitude of Wisconsin for the next five years, — must have made political students believe that the days of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and of South Carolina nullification, had returned to stay.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* reported that "one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Milwaukee" met at Young's Hall, Friday evening, January 26, 1855. Hand-bills had been circulated about the streets with the now familiar heading, "Freemen! to the Rescue!" the words shouted by

¹Full reports of the trial are found in the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and the Racine *Advocate*.

Booth as he rode up and down the streets, calling the meeting which led to the rescue of Glover. These watch-words of Booth were often quoted, being the common heading for calls for "Booth meetings." Among the resolutions passed at this Milwaukee gathering were the following:

"*Resolved*, That, believing the fugitive slave act to be wrong in itself and in gross violation of our constitutional rights, and heartily responding to the decision of our State supreme court, which has pronounced that act unconstitutional and void, we hold that it has no binding effect upon us or ours, and we repudiate all obligation to obey its unlawful and unconstitutional requirements.

"*Resolved*, That we call upon the legislature of the State, now assembled, to do whatever in them lies to protect the citizens of this State from the pains and penalties of this inhuman and illegal act; to prohibit all magistrates or other officers, holding office by virtue of any law of this State, from rendering any official assistance in the capture or detention of any persons claimed as fugitives from slavery; and to forbid the use of all jails or prisons for the confinement of persons arrested or convicted under the provisions of the fugitive slave act."

The same resolutions were adopted at Fox Lake, January 31.² A meeting at Oakland, Jefferson county, January 30, passed vigorous resolutions, of which one was as follows:¹ "*Resolved*, That the imprisonment of these our fellow-citizens, Booth and Rycraft, is only indicative of the liability we are all under of having our liberty taken from us, and our most sacred rights being involved; and that we should not only assist them in regaining their liberty, but also *be prepared to resist, even at the expense of life*, the encroachment of this 'sum of all villainies.'"

A childish resolution was passed in the same town. It serves to show how angry and excited the people were: "*Resolved*, That we cannot look on the course of Judge Miller with the 'least degree of allowance,' and that we regard him as a disgrace to the name of judge, a tyrant when clothed with a little brief authority, *an old Granny and a miserable Doughface*."

¹ Wisconsin passed a Personal Liberty Act in 1857. See *post*, p. 158.

² Sent to Milwaukee *Sentinel* for publication.

³ Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, first week in February.

A small meeting held at Spring Grove, Green county, resolved,¹ "That we will see Booth and Rycraft out of their troubles, *if we have to do it at the point of the bayonet.*" No other resolution which I have found, went as far as this. Some merely condemned the fugitive slave law, and asked for its repeal.

After the trial, the counsel for the prisoners once more appealed for help to the supreme court of the State. A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and granted.

It being understood that the Milwaukee sheriff would leave with his prisoners for Madison, on Monday morning, January 29, at seven o'clock, the people began to assemble at that time to escort Booth and Rycraft to the station. Punctually at the hour named, the church-bells rang and cannon thundered. In a short time nearly two thousand people had collected on the ground, being marshaled in procession by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, led by a band of music in a four-horse sleigh, in the center of the column being the sheriff with his prisoners, in a similar sleigh. The line of march was taken up along Jackson, Wisconsin, Spring, and Third streets to the railroad station. As they passed Judge Miller's house, the band played "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and the people groaned and hissed; at the home of Booth, and other points on the route, they gave repeated cheers. Arrived at the station, Booth and Rycraft, in obedience to popular call, climbed to the top of the car, where each made a short speech expressing his acknowledgments for the sympathy and support shown. The morning was cold, the deep snow and severe wind predisposing everybody to keep within doors; nevertheless, there was a large crowd at the station. There could be no mistaking the spirit that animated the people.

The following Saturday, Booth and Rycraft returned free men. The decision was unanimous, although Judge Crawford still dissented on the main issue. Much of the old ground, of compact and State rights, was again gone over. The court held that the power to guard and protect the liberty of the individual citizen is among the reserved powers of the States, never relinquished by them except in cases specified by the constitution of the United States. In this connection, Chief Jus-

¹Milwaukee *Free Democrat*.

tice Whiton said:¹ "It will not be denied that the supreme court of a State in which is vested, by the constitution of the State, the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and to decide the questions which they present, has the power to release a citizen of the State from illegal imprisonment. Without this power, the State would be stripped of one of the most essential attributes of sovereignty, and would present the spectacle of a State claiming the allegiance of its citizens, without the power to protect them in the enjoyment of their personal liberty upon its own soil. * * * In my opinion, the State government and State courts are not reduced to this humiliating condition. They are not obliged to look on and see the citizens of the State imprisoned for no lawful cause, without the power to grant that relief which all governments owe to those from whom they claim obedience."

After the decision, Charles Sumner wrote the following letters to Paine:²

WASHINGTON, 18TH JUN. '56.

MY DEAR SIR — You touch the question to the quick. For a long time I have seen it as you do. If the Supreme Court has the power which it claims, then are all the rights of the States subordinated to this Central Power.

I am disposed to believe that the authors of the Constitution did not foresee the dilemma presented.

If the North were really aroused, the question would be settled or avoided, while State Rights would be secured. It were well that the *self-defensive* power of the States should be recognized like that *Senatus consultus* of Cicero, *tanquam gladius in vagina* —; but that the occasion for its exercise might be avoided.

But surely we have as great cause for complaint now as can ever be anticipated. What usurpation more intolerable than the Fug. Bill can be hatched?

I have read Judge Smith's opinions. He has placed the lovers of constitutional freedom under renewed obligation.

It will give me pleasure always to hear from you and to have your suggestions.

Believe me, dear Sir,

with much regard

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

¹ *Wis. Reports (Dixon's Notes)*, iii., 3rd case.

² Copies of letters in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

WASHINGTON, 8TH Aug., '56.

MY DEAR SIR—I was about to suggest to you to have the opinions of the court and the arg'ts of counsel in Mr. Booth's case collected and published in a pamphlet, when I observed that there was a pamphlet containing the most valuable portion of them. Let me ask you to do me the favor of sending me a copy of this pamphlet to my address at Boston.

I congratulate you, my dear sir, upon your magnificent effort, which does honor not only to your State but to the country. That arg't will live in the history of this controversy.

God grant that Wisconsin may not fail to protect her own rights and the rights of her citizens in the exigency now before her! To her belongs now the lead which Massachusetts should have taken. Of the final result I have no doubt.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

with high esteem

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

P. S. Judge Smith's opinion showed the true metal. That too will live. Indeed, you and he have been making history.

Byron Paine.

VII.—*The United States Supreme Court Decision.—Booth Pardoned.*

This second Booth case also came before the supreme court at Washington. On the twenty-first of April following, the attorney-general of the United States presented a petition to the chief justice of the supreme court, averring that the State court had no jurisdiction in the case, and praying for a writ of error. The writ was granted, returnable on the first Monday of December, 1855, and a citation for the defendant to appear on that day was issued by the chief justice. The supreme court of Wisconsin, however, *directed the clerk of the court to make no return to the writ of error, and to enter no order upon the journals or records of the court, concerning the same.* Here came a sharp conflict between the highest court of the State and the highest court of the United States. At length the United States supreme court assumed jurisdiction of the Booth cases, March 6, 1857, upon a certified copy of proceedings, not upon the official record. The case was not reached for argument until the December term, 1858. In each of the Booth cases, the judgment of

the supreme court of Wisconsin was reversed. The opinion of the court was read by Chief Justice Taney, and held:¹

1st. The process of a State court or judge has no authority beyond the limits of the sovereignty which confers the judicial power.

2nd. A *habeas corpus*, issued by a State court or judge, has no authority within the limits assigned by the constitution of the United States. The sovereignty of the United States, and of a State, are distinct and independent of one another within their respective spheres of action, although both exist and exercise their powers within the same territorial limits.

3rd. When a writ of *habeas corpus* is served on a marshal or other person having a prisoner in custody under the authority of the United States, it is his duty, by a proper return, to make known to the State judge or court the authority by which he holds him. But, at the same time, it is his duty not to obey the process of the State authority, but to obey and execute the process of the United States.

4th. This court has appellate power in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make, whether the cases arise in a State court or in an inferior court of the United States. And, under the act of Congress of 1789, when the decision of the State court is against the right claimed under the constitution or laws of the United States, a writ of error will lie to bring the judgment of the State court before this court for reëxamination and revision.

5th. The act of Congress of September 18, 1850, usually called the fugitive slave law, is constitutional in all its provisions.

6th. The commissioner appointed by the district court of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, had authority to issue his warrant and commit the defendant in error, for an offense against the act of September 18, 1850.

7th. The district court of the United States had exclusive jurisdiction to try and punish the offense; and the validity of its proceedings and judgment cannot be reëxamined and set aside by any other tribunal.

¹ Howard's *U. S. Reports*, xxi., p. 506.

This decision gave practically the finishing stroke to the history of a most important controversy, settling as it did for the first time, with clearness and accuracy, the limits of State sovereignty and State jurisdiction, and the want of power of State courts and State judges to interfere with or interrupt the proceedings of the Federal courts in actions of which jurisdiction has been conferred upon them by the constitution of the United States.

The United States supreme court sent its remittitur to the Wisconsin court, to reverse their decision and return Booth into Federal custody. This command the State court refused to obey.¹ Nevertheless, on March 1, 1860, Booth was again arrested by the United States marshal and confined in the custom-house in Milwaukee. Application was at once made to the State supreme court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but Justice Paine, having been Booth's counsel, declined to act; and the new justice, Judge Dixon, holding the fugitive slave act constitutional and valid, the court was evenly divided and the application failed.² Booth therefore went to prison.

August 1, Booth was rescued from the Government prison, and escaped to the northern part of the State.³ He enjoyed his freedom but a short time, however, being rearrested at Berlin, October 8, and remaining in prison until enough pressure was brought to bear upon the President to secure his pardon. The pardon was signed just before Lincoln's inauguration, and Booth was at last free.

VIII.—*The Judicial Election of 1859.*

The election of 1859 gives further illustration of the State sovereignty sentiment of Wisconsin, at this time. Byron Paine, a comparatively young man, ran for associate justice of the supreme court, his opponent being William P. Lynde, a lawyer of much longer standing. Paine ran on an anti-slavery and *quasi* State-rights issue. In his argument in the Booth trial,

¹ *Wis. Reports (Vilas and Bryant's Notes)*, ii., p. 517.

² The *Milwaukee Sentinel* for the first week of March, 1860, tells of the arrest and application for the writ of *habeas corpus*.

³ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Aug. 2, 1860.

after quoting from the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, he had said: "The States should have the right to judge, in the last resort, when their sovereignties are encroached upon, and to take measures for their protection."

The campaign was an exciting one. A newspaper was published at Monroe, bearing the title *Wisconsin State Rights*. The resolutions of Madison and Jefferson were constantly referred to in the press. Numerous communications appeared in the papers, signed "State Rights;" and the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, just before the election, told its readers to vote for "State rights and Byron Paine." State rights and Byron Paine won. Paine received 40,500 votes to Lynde's 38,355. After the election, Charles Sumner wrote Judge Paine from Rome, Italy, as follows:¹

ROME, 12TH May, '59.

MY DEAR SIR—Of late I have received very little political intelligence from home, and in the depression of a protracted disability I have hardly missed it. But to-day I have been gladdened and strengthened by the news that the people of Wisconsin have elected you a Judge of the Sup. Ct. on the issue distinctly presented, that it is the duty of the State to throw the protection of its process around all within its borders. Better news for Freedom never, in the long line of history, reached this ancient capital. Wherever I go I feel the new influence, and the venerable monuments about me flash for the moment with the brightness of youth.

God bless the people of Wisconsin who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain! God bless the champion they have chosen! God bless the cause! To the people, to the champion, and to the cause, an American citizen far away in a foreign land sends the best wishes of his heart.

In this event I hail the certain beginning of a new order of things in our country. Trial by Jury, *Habeas Corpus* and the other safeguards of the rights of all—struck down by the preposterous and tyrannical pretensions of slavery under the National constitution—will again become realities! A happy day it will be for the peace and good name of the Republic when this is achieved. Meanwhile Wisconsin has nobly set the example which older States must follow. The end cannot be doubtful

I congratulate you, my dear Sir, upon the distinguished position you have been called to occupy! but permit me to add that, honorable as it is to be a judge, the cause you represent gives to you a better glory.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

with much regard

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

The Hon'ble Byron Paine.

¹ A copy of the letter is in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

IX.—*Nullifying Legislative Acts.*

During the fifties, several of the Northern States passed "personal liberty" laws. Wisconsin passed such a law in 1857, its title being "An Act relating to the writ of *habeas corpus* to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, the right of trial by jury, and to prevent kidnaping in the State."¹ The act made it the duty of the district attorneys in the counties to faithfully use all lawful means to "protect, defend, and procure to be discharged, every person arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave." It was provided that any person who should represent any free person to be a slave, should be fined \$1,000. Two witnesses were to be required, to prove a person a slave. Perhaps the most important clause of all was, that declaring that judgments recovered against any one for not obeying the terms of the fugitive slave act, should not constitute a lien. The effect of this act would be practically to nullify the hated provisions of the fugitive slave law, in Wisconsin.

By a vote of 47 to 37 in the assembly, and 13 to 12 in the senate, the legislature of 1859 took another important step, in adopting joint resolutions relative to the decision of the United States supreme court reversing the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin.² They read as follows:

"Whereas, The supreme court of the United States has assumed appellate jurisdiction in the matter of the petition of Sherman M. Booth for a writ of *habeas corpus* presented and prosecuted to final judgment in the supreme court of this State, and has, without process, or any of the forms recognized by law, assumed the power to reverse that judgment in a matter involving the personal liberty of a citizen, asserted by and adjudicated to him by the regular course of judicial proceedings upon the great writ of liberty secured to the people of each State by the constitution of the United States:

"And whereas, Such assumption of power and authority by the supreme court of the United States, to become the final arbiter of the liberty of a citizen, and to override and nullify

¹ *Laws of Wis.*, 1857, p. 12.

² *Laws of Wis.*, 1859, p. 247.

the judgment of the State courts' declaration thereof, is in direct conflict with that provision of the United States constitution which secures to the people the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*:

"*Therefore resolved*, The senate concurring, that we regard the action of the supreme court of the United States, in assuming jurisdiction in the case before mentioned, as an arbitrary act of power, unauthorized by the Constitution, and virtually superseding the benefit of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and prostrating the rights and liberties of the people at the feet of unlimited power.

"*Resolved*, That this assumption of jurisdiction by the Federal judiciary, in the said case, and without process, is an act of undelegated power, and therefore without authority, *void and of no force.*"

The next resolution quoted the Kentucky statement of the compact theory of the constitution, and the resolutions then continued:

"*Resolved*!, That the principle and construction contended for by the party which now rules in the councils of the nation, that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their power; that the several States that formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction; and that a *positive defiance*, by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done or attempted to be done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

It is perhaps significant that the greater portion of the last resolution is taken verbatim from the radical Kentucky resolutions of 1799, with the substitution of the words "a positive defiance" for the word "nullification."

These resolutions, and the personal liberty law of 1857, were Wisconsin's strongest formal protests against the fugitive slave law.

* * * * *

Wisconsin's action was guided by her opposition to slavery.

When the national authority seemed united to the slave cause, she took high State sovereignty ground. On the eve of the War of Secession, through her courts, her legislatures, and her elections, she stood by the compact theory of government, and declared for nullification. When the slave cause was defended by the doctrine of State sovereignty, and the nation aimed to coerce South Carolina from her secession under that theory, Wisconsin found her interest united with the national cause, and sent her forces to the field in eager and effective support of the Federal government. It was a reversal of theory, with consistency of purpose, hardly paralleled in history.

EARLY LEGISLATION CONCERNING WISCONSIN BANKS

BY WILLIAM WARD WIGHT.

[Paper presented at the Forty-third Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, December 12, 1895.]

In one of the volumes of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*,¹ are reproductions in *facsimile* of what are believed to be the earliest forms of paper currency in circulation within the present boundaries of Wisconsin. One of these morsels is dated in March, 1814, and, in repetitious French, asserts itself to be *bon* for one dollar; the other, dated May 1, 1815, with more ambition, claims to be good for four dollars. However, as these pieces of paper were payable in drafts on Quebec or Montreal, or were redeemable at the Army Bill office, in Quebec, by government bills of exchange on London, at thirty days' sight, a creditor would have been pardonably cautious in preferring gold.

We assume that the early permanent settlers, after the peace of 1815, got along fairly well without the aid of banking institutions. In 1834, however, the then metropolitan portion of the district, Green Bay, felt its approaching financial manhood, and desired a bank. Thereupon the legislature of Michigan passed an act² incorporating the first bank in that portion of the Territory west of the Lake—the Bank of Wisconsin, at Green Bay. The concern opened in a rambling structure built by John Jacob Astor. The old stone vault is still to be seen on the corner of Adams and Milwaukee streets, in Green Bay.³

¹ Vol. xi., pp. 274, 275.

² *Laws of Mich. Terr.*, 1835, p. 56, approved January 23, 1835.

³ Neville and Martin's *Historic Green Bay*, p. 260. Morgan L. Martin was the president of the Bank of Wisconsin; Henry Stringham, cashier; H. W. Wells, clerk; and James Duane Doty was one of the directors. The bank went down in the crash of 1837. See Strong's *Hist. Wis. Terr.*, p. 285.

The existence and potentiality of the above-named act of the Michigan legislature were, almost three years later, recognized by the Wisconsin legislature in an act¹ which repealed a clause in the original charter forbidding other corporations from owning the stock of the bank.

Among the "Acts which passed at the first session of the legislative assembly, begun and held in the council chamber and house of representatives at Belmont,"² on October 25, 1836, were three bank charters. Their titles were: "An act³ to incorporate the stockholders of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque;" "An act⁴ to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Mineral Point;" "An act⁵ to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee." There is substantial uniformity among all the important provisions of these charters. The capital stock of each institution was fixed at two hundred thousand dollars, divisible into two thousand shares. Provision was made by which, under certain conditions, the stockholders could augment the stock to five hundred thousand dollars. The directors were to take oath for the faithful, diligent, and honest performance of their duties; were to make and enforce by-laws, rules, and regulations; and were to receive only such compensation for their services as the stockholders at a general meeting should prescribe. In two of the charters, were clauses compelling the president and cashier to submit to the legislative council, whenever required, a detailed statement of assets and liabilities, which should contain a true exhibit of the real state of their bank. These concerns could not issue bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars; and two of them — the Dubuque and the Mineral Point — were forbidden to make any issue until forty thousand dollars "in the legal coin of the United States" should have been paid in by the stockholders, as a part of the stock. At the time of subscribing for stock, one-tenth of the

¹ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1837, No. 8, approved December 20, 1837.

² See title page of *Id.*, 1836. Belmont was then a bustling place, with a newspaper and a determination to be the permanent capital. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vi., p. 298; xiii., p. 351. Its population in 1890 was 1,185.

³ No. 7, approved November 30, 1836.

⁴ No. 10, approved December 2, 1836.

⁵ No. 15, approved November 30, 1836.

amount of each share was to be paid to the directors in specie; the remainder was to be subject to the call of the directors, on newspaper notice. In the Milwaukee and Mineral Point charters were clauses to the effect that in case the safety-fund system, then in operation in the State of New York, should commend itself to the wisdom of any succeeding legislature, and should be adopted as a banking regulation, then the charters of those two banks were to be considered as amended so as to conform to that system.¹ Other regulations of a salutary and restrictive nature are contained in these charters, including the important provision that the total amount of debts which each corporation could owe, either by bond, bill, note or other contract, over and above the specie actually deposited, should not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid. Should such excess occur, the directors were to be individually liable. In respect to this paper issue,—limited though it was by the law-making power,—one cannot help wondering what the sparsely settled regions, the wood-covered hills, the tree-filled valleys, of Wisconsin, were to do with a possible outflow of eighteen hundred thousand dollars of notes and bills, especially when we are told that the dusky aborigines — no small portion of the population — declined any other money than metal.

Each of the incorporating acts, just mentioned, contains the names of the first directors of the bank about to come into existence. Of the Miners' Bank, these were Ezekiel Lockwood, Francis Gehon, John King, William Myers, Lucius W. Langworthy, Robert D. Sherman, William W. Corriell, Simeon Clark, and E. M. Bissell; of the Bank of Mineral Point, William S. Hamilton, John F. O'Neill, Moses M. Strong, James Morrison, John Atchison, Richard McKim, and Garnt V. Dennison; of the Bank of Milwaukee, Rufus Parkes, Horace Chase, James San-

¹ The safety-fund system of New York, recommended by Governor Van Buren, was adopted April 2, 1829. Its distinctive feature was the requirement that each bank operated under the system should make an annual contribution, of one-half of one per cent. of its capital, to a common fund to be held by the treasurer of the State, such payments to be continued until each bank should have deposited three per cent. of its capital. This fund was to be used to redeem the circulating notes, and to pay the other debts, of any bank in the system which might become insolvent.

derson, Giles Brisban, Sylvester W. Dunbar, George Bowman Jesse Rhodes, Cyrus Hawley, and Solomon Juneau.¹

The second session of the first legislative assembly, which convened at Burlington, November 6, 1837, added one more to the number of Wisconsin banks, by an act² entitled "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien." This must be an error as to name, for in the body of the act the institution is mentioned as the State Bank of Wisconsin. Besides, the Bank of Wisconsin, as hereinbefore stated, was at Green Bay. The first section enacts that "A bank shall be established in the township of St. Anthony,³ in the village of St. Friole and county of Crawford, the capital stock whereof shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and that the books of subscription towards said stock shall, on the first Tuesday in June next, be opened at Prairie du Chien, under the superintendence of James H. Lockwood,⁴ Hercules S. Dousman,

¹ As to above named pioneer bank directors, we make the following references to the volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*: Lockwood was the chief business man in Galena, and "had a big store there," xi., p. 398. Gehon was a captain in the Black Hawk War, v., p. 286. As to Col. William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, see xii., p. 270. Moses M. Strong needs no special mention. O'Neill or O'Neil, a pioneer of Mineral Point, was captain in the Black Hawk War, ii., pp. 340, 488. Morrison, who was a colonel in the Black Hawk War, was in Wisconsin before 1828, and was a farmer and miner at Porter's Grove, ii., pp. 339, 340; iv., p. 343; vi., p. 358. Rufus Parkes, more often Parks, was a pioneer in Milwaukee, i., p. 131, and receiver of public moneys there. Sanderson, Dunbar, and Juneau were enumerated in Milwaukee in the Territorial census of 1836, xiii., p. 266. Brisban is more correctly Brisbin. Bowman had a store on East Water street, Milwaukee, iv., p. 256. Rhodes removed from the Territory, soon after the incorporation of the Bank of Milwaukee. Hawley was clerk of the court of the eastern judicial district, in 1836, i., p. 128; iv., p. 258. Among many references to Juneau, see i., p. 130.

² No. 59, approved January 17, 1838.

³ St. Anthony is the township in which was the village of Prairie du Chien; see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., p. 506. St. Friole, or St. Ferirole, was one of the divisions of the village. See *Hist. of Crawford County*, p. 281. An unchartered bank, the Prairie du Chien Ferry Co., is mentioned in Durrie's *Annals of Prairie du Chien*, p. 12.

⁴ Lockwood, a pioneer of Prairie du Chien, relates his early experiences in

Jean Brunet, Alexander McGregor, Thomas P. Brunet, Joseph Rolette, and Levi R. Marsh, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive the subscriptions to the said capital stock, who shall be the first directors, and are authorized to elect their president from their own number." While in general plan this law imitates its congeners of the year before, an air of caution pervades the statute. The subscribers were required to pay in specie one-sixth of their subscription; the corporation could not owe exceeding twice the amount of subscribed and actually-paid capital stock; the safety-fund clause was prominent.

Apparently this State Bank of Wisconsin had no long existence, if indeed it ever breathed. During the second session of the second legislative assembly, which convened at Madison, January 21, 1839, there was passed an "Act to incorporate the State Bank of Wisconsin,"¹ which was the last charter ever issued by Wisconsin to a bank corporation.² The statute is long and labored. The capital of the institution was to be one million dollars, "to be formed and procured by means of a loan or loans to be made by the directors of said bank" in the manner prescribed by the law. There was to be "a mother bank, and branches not exceeding five" to be located by the directors. There are elaborate details as to security for loans, forms of annual statements and the like; and there is a clause forbidding the corporation ever to suspend the payment of its notes, bills, or obligations in gold or silver currency of the United States; if at any time the bank should refuse such payment, the holder or person entitled to demand the same could recover his "debt and costs, with damages to the amount of twenty per centum."

It remains to be seen how these favored institutions behaved. And while we are able to particularize as to one, it can be said in general that their career was not such as to allay the prejudices which, beginning with 1837, became potential in Wisconsin. These prejudices had their birth without our boundaries. The immigrants to this region, in the latter years of the fourth

Wis. Hist. Colls., ii., p. 98. These mention Dousman, Brunet (more properly Brunette), and Rolette, all early settlers at the Prairie.

¹ No. 32, approved February 25, 1839.

² This excludes savings banks.

decade of the present century, were the victims of the financial agitations and banking overturns of the "panic of '37." These were serious enough. While between the years 1793 and 1836, only ten banks had failed in Massachusetts, thirty-two out of a total of one hundred and thirty-four succumbed in 1837, and with a loss of thirty per cent of their entire indebtedness.¹ In New York, eleven banks, supposed to be especially protected by being in the safety-fund system, failed dismally and disastrously, not to speak of other concerns not so "protected." In Illinois, a State bank incorporated in 1835, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, which was later quadrupled, suspended specie payments during 1837 and never recovered. Other states, less prosperous, suffered worse. It is no wonder that the army of settlers of 1837-40—driven here, as many of them were, on account of their losses in the East—brought with them a hostility to banks which the lapse of time did not lessen, and which tinged the subsequent legislation of the Territory.

This hostility was emphasized by the history of the local banks whose beginnings we have mentioned. As to one of these, this Society is now able to learn its inner life by means of a recent contribution.² The manuscript records of the Bank of Milwaukee have recently been placed by the president of the Wisconsin Historical Society upon its shelves. The book came into the possession of Alexander Mitchell, an earlier president of this Society, who was the latest owner of the not very valuable stock of the Bank of Milwaukee. From Mr. Mitchell it passed to his nephew, President Johnston.

It appears therefrom that on the first Monday in January, 1837, the directors named in the incorporating act met and chose Mr. Dunbar as their president. They then adjourned until the first Monday of June, 1837, the statutory date for opening the stock-book. Upon June 5, 1837, five of the directors—Parks, Juneau, Brisbin, Chase, and Sanderson—and Walter Shattuck, each paid in ten dollars on their individual subscriptions to one share of stock. By the end of July, ten more shares of stock had been subscribed and paid.

¹ Warner's *Banking, Ancient and Modern*, p. 75.

² See *ante*, pp. 45, 46.

All the stockholders appear to have given their notes for forty per cent of the stock, at the time when they paid the cash instalment. During July, the directors made certain by-laws, which were as stringent as though applicable to an overflowing treasury; no notes could be discounted, unless ornamented with the names of two endorsers satisfactory to the directors; endorsers who had once defaulted would not be reaccepted until their default had been cured. A significant, if not pleasing, resolve of the directors, made near the close of 1837, was a resolution postponing for one year payment of all ninety days' discounts—a resolution pointing apparently to no other paper than to the capital-stock notes of the directors!

On December 18, 1837, the board resolved "to procure for said Bank of Milwaukee, Plates, Books, Paper, Iron Safe, &c., &c., for the use of said Bank." The reason of this extraordinary activity is easy to see from an inspection of the minutes. Francis Kelly O'Farrall—a person whose antecedents and whose subsequent history are alike in doubt—subscribed on December 18, 1837, for the balance of the stock, being nineteen hundred and eighty-four shares. Thereupon he was made cashier. Twelve days later,—December 30,—we read that the board "discounted and Rec'd a special deposit from S. Juneau." This unusual proceeding stimulated the purses of the tardy stockholders, who thereupon cashed their forty per cent subscriptions. However, it is not to be understood that O'Farrall ever paid for his stock. Indeed, this individual very early fell under suspicion. Between December 30, 1837, and February 19, 1838, we read of two discounts. On the latter date, O'Farrall was ordered by the directory to file a bond in his fiduciary capacity, and to bring the assets of the bank into the view of the board. At the same time, an additional call of forty per cent was made upon the stock. O'Farrall filed no bond and produced no assets; the stockholders paid no call. O'Farrall disappeared from the cashiership and from the city of Milwaukee, while the bank, through Don A. J. Upham,¹ its attorney, took such precautions against O'Farrall as the situation seemed to require. On December 27, 1838, occurred the last meeting mentioned in the records.

¹*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii., p. 459.

It was held at the house of Owen Aldrich.¹ James Sanderson was president of the board, and Charles H. Larkin² secretary. As if equipping itself for much finance, the directors elected as cashier, John S. Boyd. This is the end. The stock, including O'Farrall's, eventually became possessed by Alanson Sweet.³ On August 2, 1842, he sold, for one dollar, twelve hundred and fifty shares to Joseph Ward and Lyndsey Ward.⁴ On February 5, 1846, Sweet, for the same consideration, sold seven hundred and forty-nine shares to Alexander Mitchell.⁵ Doubtless the book of records went with this sale!

Although we are not able to trace the workings of the other early banks as minutely as those of the Bank of Milwaukee, yet we know a little about them. Thus, on January 19, 1838, on the day before the adjournment of the second session of the first legislative assembly, the council and house of representatives of Wisconsin Territory adopted the following resolution:⁶ "That a joint committee of two from each house be appointed to investigate the affairs and condition of the Miners' Bank of Du Buque; that said committee have power after the adjournment to visit the bank in person, to examine its books and papers, count the money in its vaults, and to examine whether the said bank has complied with the provisions of its charter or not; and that they have power to issue subpoenas and attachments to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify on the subject submitted to them by this resolution, and that said committee report at the extra session of the legislative assembly in June next."

The extra session referred to in the resolution convened at

¹ Mentioned, in the Territorial census of 1836, as head of a family of 55. *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii., p. 266. He kept a meat-market on East Water Street, *Id.*, iv., p. 253.

² Larkin was the last survivor of these pioneer bankers; he died August 16, 1894.

³ Sweet was an early Milwaukee merchant. See *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv., pp. 260, 261.

⁴ The Wards were prominent in early business circles in Milwaukee. See *Id.*, iv., p. 256.

⁵ For a graphic account of "Alexander Mitchell, the Financier," see *Id.*, xi., p. 435.

⁶ Resolution No. 17, approved January 19, 1838.

Burlington in Des Moines county, June 11, 1838. There is no reference of any kind to banks, in the published acts and resolves of this session; nor is this bank again mentioned in Wisconsin legislation. The Territory of Iowa was organized July 4, 1838. Its legislature repealed¹ the charter of the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, in 1845.

In November, 1838, the first session of the second legislative assembly convened in the permanent Territorial capital at Madison. Very early in the session a resolution,² of similar import to the one just quoted, was adopted, appointing two joint committees of investigation, one to examine the affairs of the Bank of Wisconsin, the other to perform a like office at the Banks of Mineral Point and Milwaukee. The committees were to report at the current session, stating the amount of capital actually paid in, the amount of deposits and profits on hand, the amount of bills in circulation, and the amount of debts due, the amount of specie on hand, the amount of stock in other banks, and the amount of real estate and other property. The committees were also to report whether these banks had complied with the requisitions of their several charters; and were clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Bank of Wisconsin, being the institution situated at Green Bay, refused to permit the joint committee to examine into its doings, and to have free access to its books and vaults. The legislature thereupon took prompt measures in the premises, by the passage of an act³ setting forth such refusal, and stating that in other respects the bank had violated the provisions of its incorporating act, and thereby forfeited its charter. The law then proceeded to require the attorney-general, immediately after April 20, 1839, to bring suit to annul the charter. If by such suit it should appear affirmatively that such charter had been forfeited, the statute authorized the court to appoint a receiver to close up the concern and to pay from its assets "all

¹ By chapter 31, *Laws of Iowa Terr.*, 1845. There are several references to this Bank in the early Iowa statutes.

² *Appendix, Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 2nd legis. assemb., Res. No. 2, p. 2.

³ *Local Acts of Wis. Terr.*, 1838-39, No. 55, approved March 11, 1839.

the creditors of said bank the fair and full proportion which to them may be due." The attorney-general, Henry S. Baird, rather than perform this duty, resigned his office. His successor, Horatio N. Wells, appointed March 30, 1849, began the suit, secured the appointment of a receiver, and the affairs of the bank were wound up.

The Bank of Milwaukee appears to have been more tractable. The committee were permitted to inspect its affairs. The report they rendered can be inferred from the following action taken by the legislature upon the same March 11, 1839:¹ "*Whereas*, It appears from the report of the committee appointed by a joint resolution of the two Houses of the Legislature, at its last session, to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Milwaukee, that said Bank has not gone into operation according to the requisitions of its charter. Therefore

"*Be it enacted*, by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin:

"That an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Bank of Milwaukee,' approved November 30th, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the charter granted by said act be, and the same is hereby annulled, vacated and made void."

The Bank of Mineral Point escaped the censure of the examining committee, and continued its business. In 1839, Samuel B. Knapp was its cashier. His conduct in reference to the bank and the Helena Shot-Tower has been described in the latest volume of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*.²

The bank failed in the summer of 1841, entailing a loss upon the adjacent community of over two hundred thousand dollars.³ Thereupon the legislature repealed its charter.⁴ About four years later, the distress caused by the failure being so great, a legislative committee was appointed⁵ to investigate its con-

¹ *Id.*, No. 60, approved March 11, 1839.

² See "Chronicle of the Helena Shot-Tower," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiii., p. 335.

³ See 1 Pinney, 31.

⁴ By statute approved February 18, 1842, *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1842, p. 44.

⁵ By resolution approved January 31, 1846, *Id.*, 1846, p. 219.

dition. Nothing further relating to the institution is found in the statutes.

There remained but one other financial concern named a bank, within the Territory, which had any semblance of vitality — the State Bank of Wisconsin, whose charter was approved February 25, 1839. A terse act¹ of the legislature of 1843 put an end to its existence in the following language: "That the act entitled 'an act to incorporate the State Bank of Wisconsin,' approved February 28,² 1839, is hereby repealed."

It would appear, therefore, that there were now no banks, so called, in Wisconsin. And yet there were banks. Legislative prejudice was overcome by indirection. Institutions were begun under legislative sanction, which, although not dubbed banks, performed all their functions. These we must briefly notice.

The legislature of Illinois, in 1836, incorporated³ the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, with the following as commissioners to receive stock — Peter Bruyne, James Grant, James Whitlock, George W. Dole, and Francis Sherman. By this act, certain powers were bestowed upon the company, such as are peculiar to banking corporations, and a clause was then inserted carefully withholding banking privileges. This law seems to have set the example to Wisconsin Territory, for within two years this kind of legislation was inaugurated here. The initial step was taken during the second session of the first legislative assembly, by the passage of "An act to incorporate the Wisconsin Insurance Company at Green Bay."⁴ The second section of this act, after clothing the corporation with authority as to contracts of insurance, both fire and marine, closes with this clause: "This corporation may likewise loan money upon bottomry and respondentia; may also make insurance upon any life or lives; that it shall and may be lawful for this company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company, in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other monied transactions or operations,

¹ *Id.*, 1843, p. 62, approved April 10, 1843.

² Should read February 25.

³ *Laws of Ill.*, 1836, p. 30, approved January 13, 1836.

⁴ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1837-38, No. 29, approved January 9, 1838.

for the sole benefit of the said company, and in general the said company may transact all business usually performed by insurance companies; provided nothing herein contained shall give the said company any banking privilege."

A decided step in advance of this action took place the next year, upon the passage of "An act to incorporate the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company."¹ Section two of this act, after permitting the company to insure against loss by fire or otherwise, upon land or water, adds: "This corporation may likewise receive money on deposit, and loan the same on bottomry, respondentia, or other satisfactory security, at such rates of interest as may be done by individuals by the laws of this Territory; may also make insurance upon life or lives, and employ all such capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other monied transactions or operations for the sole benefit of the said company, and in general the said company may transact all business usually performed by insurance companies. Provided nothing herein contained shall give the said company banking privileges."

More than this could hardly be asked. The persons behind the company were satisfied with their powers, and the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company began a banking career which made the institution a power in the Northwest. For more than fifty years it weathered all financial gales, and was a synonym for stability.² The word "bank" was not added to its name until 1852, yet in every respect it was a bank. The legislature, observing its prosperity, considering the proviso brazenly violated, and, repenting the legislation which permitted the transgression, made several efforts to repeal the law, but until 1846 these were thwarted. In that year, a brief act³

¹ *Id.*, 1838-39, No. 36, approved February 28, 1839. The original draft of the bill, with its progress through both houses endorsed thereupon and noting amendments made, is now in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, by donation of President Johnston. This document gives February 27, 1839, as the date of approval.

² See Dr. Butler's paper, "Alexander Mitchell, the Financier," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., p. 435.

³ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1846, p. 40, approved January 29, 1846.

repealed the statute incorporating the company. But as the original incorporating act gave the company existence until 1868, its chief officers, George Smith and Alexander Mitchell, being advised that *quo warranto* was the only proceeding which could be effectual to devitalize the company, paid no heed to the repealing law, except to assert by circular and otherwise their firm determination to continue business at the old stand. Other bills, to accomplish repeal by circuitry, were introduced into the legislature, but failed. Finally, when the general banking law was passed, the company reorganized and was thenceforth free from legislative molestation.

Meanwhile, the proviso forbidding the banking privilege became a favorite clause with the Territorial law-makers. Its use went to the extreme of ludicrousness. A few instances follow: The Wisconsin Lead Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company was incorporated¹ in 1840, with a proviso that the act of incorporation should not be construed so as to confer any banking privileges; the Mississippi and Lake Erie Navigation Company, chartered for purposes of freight and transportation between the Mississippi River and Buffalo, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers and the lakes, and controlled by William B. Astor, Henry S. Baird,² Morgan L. Martin, Hercules S. Dousman, and others, was carefully informed that nothing in the enabling act³ was to be construed "as in any way giving the said company any banking privileges." In like manner the Southport and Beloit Road Company, constituted⁴ to establish a toll-road between the points named, and the Milwaukee and Waterford Plank Road Company, constituted⁵ for a like purpose between Milwaukee, Waterford, and Wilmot, were explicitly informed that "nothing herein contained shall be construed as in any way giving to the said company any banking privileges whatever or any right to issue any certificate of deposit, or other evidence of debt to circulate as money;" so also, the legislature of 1845, incorporating⁶ James

¹ *Id.*, 1840, No. 22, approved January 11, 1840.

² Baird was the first lawyer who settled within the limits of Wisconsin. See 1 Pinney, 52.

³ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1847, p. 39, approved January 29, 1847.

⁴ *Id.*, 1848, p. 70, approved March 6, 1848.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 298, approved March 13, 1848.

⁶ *Id.*, 1845, p. 85, approved February 22, 1845.

Bonnel, Eliphalet Cramer, Samuel Brown, Frederick B. Otis, Abram D. Smith,¹ and their associates as the First Congregational Society of Milwaukee, industriously withheld from this ecclesiastical organization all banking powers!

While these acts were passing through the various Territorial legislatures, the people were eagerly looking towards statehood. The steps taken by the governor and the various legislatures, tending to this end, are detailed in a publication² of this Society. The preliminary election, ordered³ to be held, occurred on April 7, 1846. The returns of the vote on the subject of statehood have never been printed so as to be easily accessible and conveniently preserved, and are as follows:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
Crawford *	23	21	Milwaukee †	2,652	344
Dane	398	49	Portage	315	18
Dodge	463	157	Racine	1,834	353
Fond du Lac	211	93	Rock	1,062	203
Grant	351	537	Sauk	157	24
Green	290	102	Sheboygan	124	107
Iowa	835	275	Walworth	1,918	59
Jefferson	932	43	Washington	641	82
Manitowoc	23	4	Winnebago	27	1
Marquette	78			<hr/> 12,334	<hr/> 2,487

* Returns from only one precinct.

† Returns from every town except Lake.

There were no votes from Calumet, Columbia, Chippewa, La Pointe, Richland, St. Croix, and Waukesha counties.

The election having resulted favorably to statehood, the first constitutional convention assembled at Madison, October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 16, 1846. The instrument submitted by this body to the people, was rejected at the election held on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, by a vote of 14,119 in favor, and 20,233 against.⁴

Most of the reasons which led to the rejection of this instrument are foreign to this paper. Only one of them is pertinent.

¹ Associate justice of the State supreme court, from June 1, 1853, to June 21, 1859.

² Florence E. Baker's "A Brief History of the Elective Franchise in Wisconsin," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1893.

³ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, 1846, p. 5.

⁴ The vote by counties is given by Miss Baker, in *Wis. Hist. Soc.*

The constitution of 1846 prohibited banks of issue, and the circulation of any bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. Notwithstanding the disastrous experiences to which the early settlers had been subject, they were unwilling to enter upon the full majesty of statehood crippled by the lack of these financial conveniences.

A second attempt to prepare a satisfactory constitution was initiated by the legislature at a special session which convened in Madison October 27, 1847. In accordance with an act¹ then passed, a second convention assembled in Madison, December 15, 1847, and adjourned February 1, 1848. "The second convention started in to avoid the rocks upon which the instrument of the first had been wrecked. Several mooted questions were thus left to the people for subsequent legislative decision — banks, for instance. The object of the second convention was to draft a constitution that would be popular, and this could only be done by allowing the people to fight over such questions of policy among themselves."² A magna charta framed upon such principles could hardly help being popular, and the one in question was accepted by the people at the election held March 13, 1848, by the following vote:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>For. Against.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	<i>For. Against.</i>	
Brown.....	218	6	Marquette.....	283	132
Calumet.....	55	5	Milwaukee	2,008	203
Columbia	513	31	Portage	208	58
Crawford.....	120	16	Racine	1,073	1,231
Dane.....	871	237	Rock	1,243	512
Dodge	872	282	Sauk	245	12
Fond du Lac....	747	183	Sheboygan*	431	110
Grant	1,137	428	St. Croix.....	15	224
Green	510	299	Waukesha.....	1,108	798
Iowa	651	161	Walworth	1,323	574
Jefferson.....	969	422	Washington	1,090	191
La Fayette.....	659	193	Winnebago	328	71
Manitowoc.....	122	5			
			Total.....	16,799	6,384

* Sheboygan cast 22 votes for the "old constitution."

Proc., 1893, p. 121. There were no returns received from Calumet, Chipewa, and La Pointe counties, as the present writer knows from personal inspection of the returns actually received.

¹ *Laws of Wis. Terr.*, special session of 1847, p. 3.

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi., p. 409.

The provisions of the accepted constitution, on the subject of banking, are set forth in the following language in article xi., sections 4 and 5:

"SECTION 4. The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize, or incorporate, by any general or special law, any bank or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation, having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

"SECTION 5. The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of 'bank' or 'no bank,' and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill-holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election."

That these sections might not be pointless, the legislature of 1849 inserted in the Revised Statutes of that year a chapter¹ on "Unauthorized Banking," visiting severe penalties upon persons or corporations which should attempt to exercise banking powers without authority of law. The same chapter forbade the circulation of bank bills, promissory notes, checks, drafts, or other evidences of debts for less than one dollar.

The supreme court came to the assistance of the law-making body, by holding in several well-considered cases² that the above quoted sections of the constitution reserved all legislative power upon the subject of banks and banking to the people. Any legislation thereupon, not submitted to the people, would be of no effect. The present banking act is therefore essentially, pre-eminently, and peculiarly a people's law.³

¹ Chap. 39, p. 255, R. S., 1849.

² *State ex rel. Reedsburgh Bank v. Hastings*, 12 Wis. 47; *Van Steenwyck v. Sackett*, 17 Wis. 645; *Brower v. Haight*, 18 Wis. 102; *Rusk v. Van Norstrand*, 21 Wis. 159; *Porter v. State*, 46 Wis. 375; *In re Koetting*, 90 Wis. 166.

³ *Hist. of Milwaukee* (1895), chapters on Banks and Banking, by Wight and Johnston.

The legislature of 1851 decided to feel the pulse of the people upon the subject of "bank," or "no bank." A law¹ was passed, providing for submitting the question to the people at the general election in the fall of that year. Accordingly, on November 4, 1851, the question was tested, and the vote was largely "bank." The returns in detail are accessible in the office of the secretary of state, and need not be copied here. The entire vote was as follows: Bank, 31,289; no bank, 9,126.

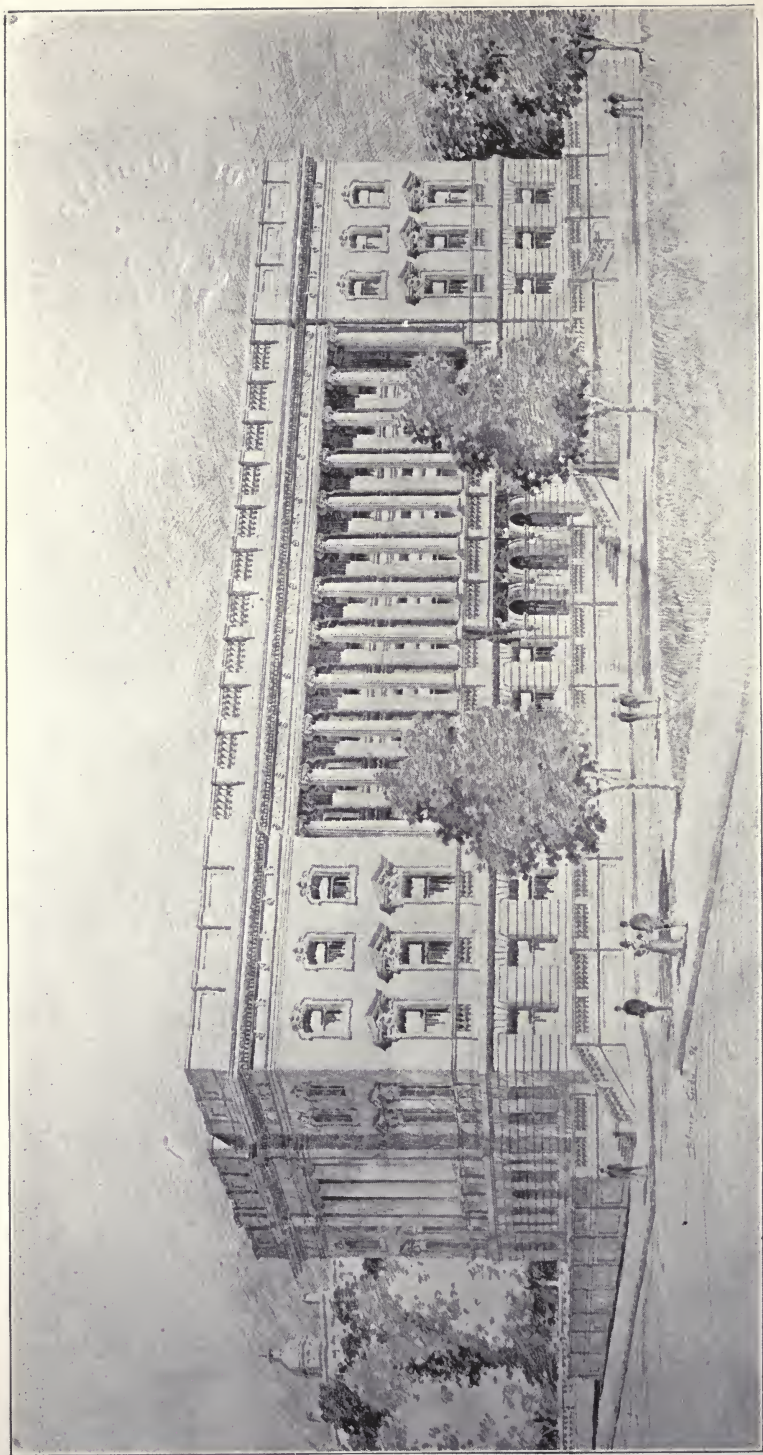
Then came, as a result, the general banking law,² by virtue of which, with its amendments, all banks known as State banks are constituted. This law, with its amendments, is Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes of 1878.

The votes of the people by counties, upon the question of adopting the State banking law, and upon the various amendments thereto, are preserved in the office of the secretary of state. The following table shows the votes of the State at large:

<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Questions Submitted.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
November 2, 1852	Adoption of general banking law ...	32,826	8,711
November 2, 1858	Adoption of amendment known as Chap. 98, Laws of 1858	27,265	2,837
November 5, 1861	Adoption of amendment known as Chap. 242, Laws of 1861	57,646	2,515
November 4, 1862	Adoption of amendments known as Chaps. 203, 354, Laws of 1862	46,269	7,794
November 6, 1866	Adoption of amendment known as Chap. 102, Laws of 1866.....	49,714	19,151
November 5, 1867	Adoption of amendment known as Chap. 143, Laws of 1866; see Joint Resolution 12, Laws of 1867	45,796	11,842
November 3, 1868	Adoption of amendment known as Chap. 28, Laws of 1868.....	15,499	1,948
November 7, 1876	Chap. 384, Laws of 1876, for organization of Savings Banks.....	4,029	3,069

¹ *Laws of Wis.*, 1851, chap. 143, approved March 5, 1851.

² *Id.*, 1852, chap. 479, approved April 19, 1852.



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AT ITS

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LAKE MILLS IN THE WAR OF SECESSION, BY ELISHA W. KEYES
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AVAILABLE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE INSTI-
TUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST, . . . BY ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY
EVOLUTION VS. REVOLUTION, IN POLITICS, BY ANDREW D. WHITE

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1897

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HON. GEORGE RAYMER	HON. WILLIAM F. VILAS
HON. PHILO DUNNING	HON. A. W. NEWMAN
HON. HALLE STEENSLAND	REV. PATRICK B. KNOX

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1898

JAIRUS H. CARPENTER, LL. D.	PROF. WM. H. ROSENSTENGEL
HON. BREESE J. STEVENS	FREDERICK J. TURNER, PH. D.
MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY	HON. ROBERT G. SIEBECKER
WILLIAM A. P. MORRIS, A. B.	HON. ROBERT M. BASHFORD
WAYNE RAMSAY	GEN. EDWIN E. BRYANT
HON. M. RANSOM DOYON	HON. HORACE A. TAYLOR

Term expires at annual meeting in December, 1899

HON. BUELL E. HUTCHINSON	JOHN C. FREEMAN, LL. D.
HON. N. B. VAN SLYKE	RASMUS B. ANDERSON, LL. D.
GEN. CHANDLER P. CHAPMAN	HON. BURR W. JONES
PROF. JOHN B. PARKINSON	CHARLES K. ADAMS, LL. D.
HON. GEORGE B. BURROWS	FREDERIC K. CONOVER, LL. B.
HON. JOHN A. JOHNSON	J. HOWARD PALMER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, librarian, curators, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee, and the following standing committees are sub-committees thereof:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library — Thwaites, Butler, Turner, Gregory, and Conover; *ex-officio* — Scofield, Casson, and Peterson.

Finance — Van Slyke, Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

Auditing Accounts — Morris, Carpenter, Ramsay, Steensland, and Conover.

Printing and Publication — Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Anderson, and Turner; *ex-officio* — Casson and Peterson.

Art Gallery and Museum — Thwaites, Bradley, Winslow, Sanborn, and Cassoday.

Endowments and Contributions — Bradley, Johnson, Keyes, Oakley, and Morris.

Literary Exchanges — Thwaites, Bradley, Parkinson, Freeman, and Rosenstengel.

Natural History — Fairchild, Bunn, Dunning, Siebecker, and Palmer.

Historical Narratives — Pinney, Carpenter, Gregory, Anderson, and Bryant.

Nomination of Members — Stevens, Cassoday, Bunn, Proudfit, and Taylor.

Prehistoric Antiquities, and Indian History — Butler, Turner, Johnson, Raymer, and Knox.

Obituaries — Pinney, Parkinson, Newman, Johnson, and Bashford.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Draper Homestead — Van Slyke, Steensland, and Thwaites.

Biennial Address, 1897 — Thwaites, Butler, Adams, Turner, and Gregory.

Revision of Constitution and By-Laws — Van Slyke, Gregory, Morris, Jones, Parkinson, Thwaites, and Conover.

LIBRARY STAFF, ETC.—1896-97

SECRETARY

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

LIBRARIAN

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER

EMMA HELEN BLAIR

EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY

ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS

GEORGIANA RUSSELL SHELDON

MESSENGERS

JOHN HARRIS McNICHOL (library)

PETER FAGG (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

LIBRARY OPEN—From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN—Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 10, 1896.

In the absence of President Johnston, Vice-President Butler took the chair.

The secretary read letters and telegrams of regret from President Johnston; Vice-Presidents Sawyer, Sutherland, Thomas, and Wight; and several members resident in different portions of the State.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix, A and B.]

Chairman Morris, of the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the report of Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund for the year ending November 30, 1896, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon that officer's expenditures from the income of the binding fund during the same period. [See Appendix, C.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, D.]

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Messrs. Van Slyke, Oakley, Keyes, Conover, and Jones were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

Vice-President—Hon. John B. Cassoday, of Madison, to succeed Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Madison, deceased.

Curators for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1899—Hon. Buell E. Hutchinson, Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman, Prof. John B. Parkinson, Hon. George B. Burrows, Hon. John A. Johnson, John C. Freeman, LL. D., Rasmus B. Anderson, LL. D., Hon. Burr W. Jones, Charles K. Adams, LL. D., Frederic K. Conover, LL. B., J. Howard Palmer.

Curators, to fill vacancies—Gen. E. E. Bryant, Hon. Horace A. Taylor, and Rev. Patrick B. Knox.

In behalf of the committee, Chairman Van Slyke offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary shall hereafter be also the recording secretary, the duties appertaining to the latter officer being imposed upon the former; and that the official bonds of the corresponding secretary, librarian, and treasurer, heretofore filed with the recording secretary, be hereafter filed with the chairman of the finance committee.

NEW MEMBERS.

The chair appointed Messrs. Parkinson, Ramsay, Proudfit, Rosenstengel, and Mills, a committee on the nomination of new members, and on the recommendation of this committee the following were elected:

Life—Rt. Rev. S. G. Messmer, Green Bay; Hon. C. L. Colman and Lucius C. Colman, La Crosse; Hon. Sam. S. Fifield, Ashland.

Annual—A. R. Mead, Ashland; Very Rev. J. J. Fox, Green Bay; Frederick W. Kelly, George H. D. Johnson, Ernest Bruncken, Charles Quarles, and Frank T. Terry, Milwaukee; Hon. James H. Stout, Menomonie; Frank A. Hutchins, Baraboo; A. W. Robinson, Waukesha; Hon. A. A. Jackson and Hon. John M. Whitehead, Janesville; Hon. Chauncey B. Welton, Madison; W. K. Coffin, Eau Claire.

Corresponding—Albert C. Beckwith and Edward S. Beckwith, Elkhorn.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL FAIRCHILD.

The following gentlemen addressed the society upon the character and public services of the late General Lucius Fairchild, one of the vice-presidents of the society, who died at Madison, May 23, 1896:

Remarks by Prof. James Davie Butler, LL. D.

Lucius Fairchild was in my judgment one of the best friends this Society ever had, or ever will have.

In 1866, in his first message as governor, while announcing that the Society was in the act of removal into this capitol, he added that it would more than ever prove its usefulness, and advised that it be authorized to print a volume of its collections every three years. This beginning was the keynote of many utterances in its favor. The next year, he said: "the Society reflects great credit on our people — is a subject of just pride to all — and is well entitled to receive assistance." His special recommendation then was that the State should pay a big freight bill for it. This bill was for transporting 5,000 long-desired volumes presented by the British government — valued at \$12,000, while the Society was too weak to stretch out its hands for receiving this royal bounty. His request was granted. Few governors before him had taken much notice of our Society. He gave it such prominence that none of his successors has ignored its claims. Never since his time has it needed to beg pardon for having been born into this breathing world.

This favor was one among a multitude done us, times and ways without number, both before and after his six years in the gubernatorial chair. While consul in Liverpool and Paris, as well as while minister to Spain, the many rare books he sent home proved that he never forgot the Society. The portraits of Columbus and Cortes, which he took such pains in Madrid to secure for the portrait gallery, marked a new departure and widening of its scope.

Fairchild's zeal for us before he became governor is not as well known as it ought to be. Our infant library found ample room in a glass-faced case, 3½ feet by 4, and stood in the executive chamber. When crowded out of the capitol it took refuge in the basement of the Baptist Church. It had been cooped up there eleven years when the fourth installment of this edifice was approaching completion. We ancient members were in mortal fear that no corner of it would be vouchsafed for our treasures. At that time it was my luck to fall in with him in the unfinished wing, and I told him my fears. His answer was: "Don't be troubled. What do you think I have come here for? I am picking out the rooms that will be best for you, and you shall have them."

I do not forget that the same quarters which he then pointed out were afterwards granted the Society by the legislature, and that before Fairchild became governor. This fact is by no means inconsistent with our owing admission within these walls largely to Fairchild, who was already secretary of state and a recognized power behind the throne — his words to me made me see his hand quietly leading on to the Society's petition and so to legislative action. A power behind the throne is talked of as something pecu-

liar to monarchies, but it is not unknown elsewhere. Where are not some conspicuous actors mere "things of springs and wires by others played?"

During the same south wing interview Fairchild lamented that the capitol must be built by contracts under which it was impossible to secure faithful and fire-proof work. "It is not good enough for you," were his words.

The feeling he then showed lived on, as I believe, to the end of his life. It roused him to promote the rearing of the new south wing, and whenever a chance of gaining something better was afforded it rendered him an advocate public and private, in season and out of season, of enshrining the historic gems in such a casket as is now preparing for them.

When he was placed at the head of the nine commissioners for the construction of the library now rising on the university campus, all the people said Amen. They felt that the hour had come and the man,—that the bibliothecal pearl of price which had become the immediate jewel of their souls was sure of a setting worthy of its preciousness and of Wisconsin. Had not God willed otherwise, with what rapture would he have beheld the topstone brought forth with shouting for our noblest specimen of state architecture, and that one dedicated to noblest ends so that it finds a fit emblem in the dome over our heads radiating with equal expansion toward every quarter of the earth and directing its convergent curves to heaven. But its best emblem is the sun as Milton sets it forth :

"Made porous to receive
And drink the liquid light, firm to retain
Her gathered beams, great palace hall of light."

Fairchild's self-culture was such that he did honor to every office he was called on to fill, at home and abroad, in dealing with cabinets, presidents, and kings. He rose high but we all felt that he was worthy of something still higher. His mining and military life were both schools. So were all his offices from first to last. Men were his books. He never met a man from whom he did not learn something — a knowledge he could often turn to better account than its owner could. Hence, I often applied to him certain words of Shakespeare:

"I cannot say 'tis pity
He lacked instructions, for he seems a master
To most that teach."

His sun went down as it were at noon. Otherwise he must have become a reader in the glorified library. During his Liverpool life, he was once a guest on a steam yacht which bore him as on eagle's wings round those Mediterranean shores which are proverbially the chief end of travel. That month in Spain, Italy, Greece, the Cyclades and northern Africa — skimming the cream of three continents and tasting no sour drop, he called the fairy dream of his life. Reading here he would have renewed that dream. Books would add a precious seeing to what he saw, but had not seen

through. Dim outlines in his memory, they would have swelled in fair proportions till every lovely feature of that voyage would come into the eye of his soul; more full of life than when 'twas lived indeed. Such a solace for the Sabbath of his years, in an ideal library on an ideal site, I believe to have been in his thoughts and in his hopes. Would God it had been in the experience of our best beloved neighbor, citizen, magistrate and man.

Remarks by Hon. Elisha W. Keyes.

As I am down on the program, I will say a few words, and pay a brief tribute to the memory of General Fairchild, who was long our associate, and a most useful member of this Society.

My acquaintance with General Fairchild was probably longer and more intimate than was that of any one within the sound of my voice. In looking around this audience, I do not notice any one here who knew him longer than I. We were friends for a period of forty years or more, in the city of Madison. My acquaintance and friendship with him commenced on his return from his California venture, about the middle of the fifties. He had abandoned the enterprise which carried him to the Pacific coast; and, returning to his former home, had started out upon that career which afterwards became so famous. It was then that our intimacy began. Not long after his return, in the year 1858, he was a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court, upon the Democratic ticket; at the same time I was a candidate for the office of district attorney, on the Republican ticket; and we met frequently in the canvass for these offices, before the election. It so happened that we both were elected, although running on different tickets. From that time onward, he was closely identified with the people of Madison, and especially was he interested in the welfare of this Society. He resumed the lines of his acquaintance with our people, which had been broken by his absence, and made many new ones with great rapidity.

It seemed to be his fortune that he should very early be identified with military organizations: for, even before the breaking-out of the Rebellion, he was captain of a volunteer company in this city, in which I was a private. It was then that he first began to learn the art of war; and, when its dread alarm was sounded, he was one of the first men in the State to volunteer. His company, the Governor's Guard, was reorganized, with himself as captain, and it became part of the First Wisconsin Regiment. He lost his arm at the battle of Gettysburg, and came home on furlough to recruit his health, intending to return to the front as soon as he was able. Right here, there was a turn in the tide of his affairs; for he had been appointed to a captaincy in the regular army; and, if he had returned to the war, it is probable that his career would have been wholly a military one.

While resting quietly at his home, on the shore of our beautiful Monona, he was visited by United States Senator James R. Doolittle. The Repub-

lican State convention of 1863 was then in session. Hon. John J. Williams, of Dodge County, brother-in-law of the late Gen. George B. Smith, was a prominent candidate for Secretary of State, and was evidently the choice of the convention. Senator Doolittle had conceived the idea, mainly on the ground of policy, that it would be advantageous to the ticket to name a war Democrat, one like General Fairchild, for that office. He argued strongly with the delegates, of whom I was one, that we should give the proposition serious consideration. He pleaded the cause of Fairchild, a man of ability, of courage, and of wounds; and urged that the names of other candidates be withdrawn, and that he be nominated for the position by acclamation. The plan met with great favor, and was, in fact, enthusiastically received. The late Judge A. Scott Sloan, a delegate and the especial champion of Mr. Williams, withdrew his candidate and seconded the nomination of General Fairchild; and, with one voice, the latter was made a candidate upon the ticket for the office of Secretary of State. A committee was appointed to wait upon him, and inform him of his nomination. He was brought before the convention, in response to the honor which had been conferred upon him. As he stood in the speaker's desk after his introduction, he looked pale, thin, and greatly embarrassed; and it was plain that his wound was yet unhealed. He was received with almost deafening applause. He had listened, upon the battle-field, to the terrific roar of the cannon, to the rattle of the musketry on every hand; without flinching; but his position before the convention was far different. He commenced by protesting against the nomination, and expressed a strong feeling that he did not want it, that it was his duty to remain at the front until the end of the war. But he said that, under all the circumstances, he felt compelled to submit to the judgment of his friends, and he could not well decline the position of honor and usefulness which, to his great surprise, had been conferred upon him. He was elected, with his associates upon the ticket. When his term of two years had expired, he was elected to the higher position of governor, and was twice reelected, thus serving six years as governor,—in all, eight years of service in the most important State positions. He was a faithful servant of the people, and they most heartily approved of his official course.

General Fairchild was a very useful member of this Society, and deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. He also took a lively interest in everything that concerned the public. He was active, energetic, and always ready to render a helping hand to push enterprises forward and to sustain them. He always performed his duty faithfully and well.

General Fairchild was a fortunate man. It has been said that "there is a tide in the affairs of man, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." If he had remained in the army, as he would have preferred, he could not have rendered so much valuable service to his State and country. As I have said, this was the turning-point in his career; and it was well for him, and for the interests of the public, that he drifted out of military life and took

a foremost position in civil affairs. These circumstances afforded him the opportunity to distinguish himself, to do more good in the world, and to fill faithfully and well every position he occupied. The people of Wisconsin have great reason to revere his memory, and his many friends will long mourn for him.

General Fairchild was never a "kicker;" he went smoothly through the world. He never stirred up strife. His mission seemed to be to smooth out the rough places, and to establish harmonious relations where they should exist; and his pleasant words and kindly bearing strongly affected those whom he met in all the various walks of life. The white-winged messenger of peace seemed to dwell with him. His presence was charming, and his kindly influence was great.

The people of Madison will long remember him with great affection. The feeling of sadness and grief which was noticeable everywhere, throughout the State, as the news of his death was borne to its remotest corner, gave evidence of the fact that the people loved him well, and fully appreciated his noble purposes, his lofty aims, and the great goodness which was manifested in his every act.

Remarks by Dr. Charles K. Adams.

Mr. President: I think you should not have called upon me until the last, because I was the last of those here present, I suppose, to make the acquaintance of General Fairchild. I never met him until I came to Madison in the summer of 1892, in response to the invitation of the board of regents of the University, to consider whether I would accept the presidency of the institution. I came here with the express declaration that there was not one chance in ten of my abandoning the definite purposes I had formed, and accepting these new responsibilities. But, as the French say in regard to love and war, "Whoever listens is about to surrender." I met General Fairchild and was greatly influenced by the charm of his manner and the warmth of his expressions. It will not be going too far to say that I have often doubted whether I should ever have come to the University if it had not been for the impression he made upon me.

When I entered upon my work, I felt that he was my warmest friend. His supreme interest was in the welfare of the State, and he felt that the welfare of the State was so intimately connected with the welfare of the University that he was ever looking out for ways in which the University could be improved. I always felt that I could go to him and consult him with the utmost freedom. He did not claim to be an educational expert. On the contrary, he often avowed his ignorance of technical details in regard to educational matters; but his interest was so large and so genuine, that I always felt that whatever counsel he was disposed to give would be rendered without reserve and with the largest interests of the University at heart. As chairman of the board of visitors, he often consulted me; and as president of the University I often consulted him, and I never closed

any conference with him without feeling better and stronger for my work.

With regard to his services for this library, I shall say very little, for the reason that I knew very little of his interest in it until after the resolution adopted by the Historical Society to ask for a new building; but after that action was taken, I soon learned that he was throwing himself into the enterprise without reserve. How much he had to do with influencing the governor, I have never had any means of knowing, but it is certain that from the first he exerted himself in every proper and practicable way to accomplish the ends we had in view. As we all know, the matter of legislation was accomplished with difficulty. From the first, Fairchild had the impression that the largest service to this Society and to the State would be subserved by having the new building located near the University grounds. From that opinion I believe he never for a moment swerved.

I never saw him really angry but once. He had a way of occasionally speaking a sharp word, but I almost invariably felt that his feelings on such occasions were, so to speak, only skin-deep. But on the occasion I refer to, he seemed to me angry through and through. After we had had a final hearing before the legislative committee, and after the committee had decided, with a single dissenting vote, to report against the bill, I well remember that Fairchild stalked out of the room with an energy that showed he meant what he said when he declared that this matter was not over yet. It was in the first part of the evening, when the bill was to come up for final action in the assembly. We went down into the legislative corridor, where he at once threw himself into a crowd of the members. The governor was also there at the time. What was said and done I never knew. I went into the speaker's room, where there were many of the other friends of the bill. We all had the impression that the measure was already lost, and, after a little talk of a despairing nature, I went home, and my wife and I made preparations to go to Chicago the next morning. I had had so much anxiety in reference to the matter that we agreed to have a little recreation in the way of two or three evenings of the opera. Before the evening was over, however, I received four or five messages by telephone, announcing that the bill had passed, and giving me the vote. We did not go to Chicago.

For this measure we are under obligations to the earnest labors of a great many friends, but I have the impression that this Society is especially indebted for its passage to three persons, without the earnest efforts of whom the bill would have failed. I may be wrong, but I have been in the habit of supposing that we were more largely indebted for the passage of the measure to Fairchild, to Governor Upham, and to Speaker Burrows, than to any other three persons.

If there were time, I should be glad to speak a little more at length of another phase of General Fairchild; and that is, what he was as a man and as a friend. I know not whether there is anything more difficult than to analyze the characteristics of what we recognize as a charming personality;

in either man or woman. What is that indefinable something which makes certain people delightful to us? What is it that seems to throw an atmosphere of warmth, and heartiness, and good-nature about us, and drives away from us everything that is sour, and bitter, and disappointing? Addison, if I remember aright, wrote an essay on "The art of being agreeable;" and we remember that one of the most charming of Emerson's essays is entitled "Manners." And yet, delightful as these papers are, they fall short of telling us how to do it. If such methods could be definitely prescribed, I imagine we should all be more agreeable than we are. But General Fairchild, perhaps without ever having given the matter any special thought or study, knew the art quite as perfectly as any other person I ever met. Whoever took his hand on the street; whoever met him in his home; whoever experienced the charm of meeting him in social intercourse among his near friends, did not fail to bring away the impression that he was one of the most delightful of personalities.

It is perhaps not possible to analyze very satisfactorily the secret of his personality, and yet there were certain characteristics that I think may be mentioned:

First of all, he had a remarkable frankness of manner. I do not mean by this that he kept no secrets; far from it. On the contrary, his own personal affairs, and the private affairs of his family, as well as the confidential matters intrusted to him, he kept always out of sight. He seemed to have a strong-box in his heart, in which all such matters were very strenuously kept out of sight. But in regard to matters of public interest, in regard to his own attitude on public questions, in regard to matters of general policy, his frankness was something absolutely complete. I never felt that in such matters he kept anything back. He made us all feel that we knew his whole mind and heart. We all had perfect confidence that we could talk over any matters with perfect freedom, and feel sure that he would tell us exactly how he thought and felt.

Then again he had in remarkable measure what is commonly called the "courage of his convictions." He expressed himself with the same freedom before those who were opposed to him, as before those with whom he acted. He liked a man who expressed himself with the same frankness and earnestness which he was in the habit of using, and it was for this reason that, as we all know, many of his best and most intimate friends belonged to the political party to which he was opposed. He had the same respect for a straightforward and earnest political enemy, that he had for a political friend.

This characteristic was allied with what might be called an unlimited charity for others. In this matter, however, he demanded evidence of honesty of conviction. Though in the time of the war, and ever since the war, he believed in the northern cause as earnestly as he fought, it was one of his peculiarities that when the war was over he showed on every occasion a very earnest and even warm regard for those who had honestly and

bravely fought on the other side. This was why he was always so popular in the south, and why since his death the expressions of admiration and esteem at Vicksburg, and Charleston, and elsewhere, have been so gratifying to us all.

In illustration of this characteristic, I may perhaps be pardoned for referring to an amusing account I once heard him give of his first meeting with General Hood. It occurred, if I remember aright, at Minneapolis, or St. Paul. When Fairchild registered at the hotel, he saw among the names above his, the name of the old rebel commander at Atlanta. He at once sent up his card, but Hood happened to be out. Not long after Fairchild had gone to bed, he heard a knock at the door. Getting up to open it, he confronted the Confederate general. Fairchild at once asked him in, and they entered upon their talk. How this old fighting confederate general was captured, those who knew Fairchild can easily understand. The result was, that Fairchild persuaded him to pass the night with him. Before very long, Hood was willing to take off his artificial arms and legs, and all that was not artificial got into bed with Fairchild, and these two old veterans spent the night together, most of it in talk of the events of the war. Fairchild said that he told Hood in the morning that he certainly should have killed him in the war if he could, but that now he was very glad that he did not have the chance.

Prominent among all his other characteristics, was his ever-present sense of humor, but this humor was absolutely free from bitterness. There never was any sting in it. It resulted in laughter and merriment, but never in any lasting regret. I was introduced to this humor, at the time I first saw him in Madison. He invited me to go over to a meeting of the Monona Lake Assembly. In the course of our wanderings together about the beautiful grounds, we met an elderly, gray-haired gentleman, to whom he introduced me. We had a merry chat together, Fairchild asking all sorts of droll questions, which ended, as we were about to part, in a rather curious manner. As we were about to come away, Fairchild nudged this old gentleman with his elbow and said: "Say, now, can you tell us where, over here, the president and I can get a drink?" My amazement was somewhat alleviated by the reply, which was simply: "General, you are a very funny man!" As soon as we separated, the general told me that my new acquaintance was the great Wisconsin apostle of prohibition and total abstinence.

It was in these ways that he impressed us. He was a true man. He had an open and a kind heart, that went out to the poor as well as to the rich. His kindly feeling was as universal as his charity and his generosity, and it was not strange that when he died the poorest who knew him mourned his death as much as anybody we met around his open grave. He had the ways of the supreme gentleman. His courtesy went out to everybody. Whether in the courts of royalty, or at his fireside, or on the field of battle, or in the streets of his beloved Madison, he had the same thoughtful-

ness for others. Wherever he was, he threw wide open the doors of his existence, and welcomed us all to the great affluence of his nature. It was for this generosity, that we all feel happier and better for having known him.

Remarks by Prof. Charles Noble Gregory.

Mr. President: The late Mr. Lowell, in a letter to a friend, said, "Life would be undesirable if we had not the power of looking behind as well as before us." Now this Society answers to that strong wish and impulse of the human heart. It is organized to look "behind," and certainly our vision is never turned more fondly along that backward track than when it is turned to the life and memory of a loved and honored founder of this State and of this Society, as it is to-night. I feel deeply all that has been so well said here of the personal charm, the individual delightfulness of General Fairchild, which bound us all to him.

I think he had, all in all, the most varied life of any man I ever knew. It was full of extraordinary experiences which were as various and contrasted as they were significant and entertaining. He had known "many lands and many men." His mind, his manners, and his heart had ripened under the suns of many regions.

As a boy, he left this city with an ox team and crossed the continent to the waters of the Pacific. I have heard him tell of that memorable journey; how night after night he went out from the camp and, wrapped in his blanket, lay down in the cold wet grass by the pasturing cattle to guard them from the Indians lurking near. He told us of crossing the Rocky Mountains, where the winter before emigrants had been overtaken by the storm and the snow and had perished miserably in the drifts. His party camped one night where one of these tragedies had happened. There were the remnants of the useless shelters, the fluttering shreds of the women's dresses, and all the pitiful evidences of their struggle and their fate.

He had left Madison in March, but the ox team took longer than the locomotive, and it was now the end of autumn. In the night some of his comrades wakened, and found the snow falling softly and silently on their upturned faces. Quickly they roused the rest, yoked the tired cattle, and with blanched faces drove on down the whitening canyon with the fear of an awful death stalking behind them.

He told us of his life in the gulches and mining camps, and of those nights when the *Vigilantes* administered their rude and sudden justice, when every man in the camp was compelled to lay his hand on the rope, that all might be parties to the act. He told us too of his early political services in California, and how he was obliged to attend, in his shirt-sleeves, a convention to which he was a delegate, because, on the way, his mule fell over a precipice, carrying coat and pack down into the abyss below.

After six years of this wild, rough life, he came back to his old home here, and in a few years he was away again in the war of the great rebel-

lion, leading our troops. He spoke often and affectionately of this army life, and told us sometimes incidents of campaigning not often spoken of, as that at night he would often look for a plowed field and spread his blanket on the loosened soil which, shaping to his body, and hardening with the frost, gave him a better bed than he could find elsewhere.

Then he would tell us of life in England, of hearing John Bright speak, or meeting Huxley at dinner, or staying at a country house with Gladstone, of the administration of justice in England, or of her civil service, which he greatly admired. Presently he would speak of Paris, of Madrid, and of the court of Spain, where he had honorably served.

He had gone through this strange and distinguished career and returned to our midst still in the prime of life, untouched by any blight of time.

General Fairchild had what comes to very few, even among the fortunate ones, a long period of unbroken, high, and honorable public service, followed by years of distinguished leisure ere the weakness of age had come to him. When Kemble bade farewell to the stage in Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott made him say that he hoped he might enjoy —

“Some space between the theater and the grave.”
 “That, like the Roman in the Capitol,
 I may adjust my mantle ere I fall.”

That felicity was granted General Fairchild. All the strife and struggle, all the strenuous contests, the trials and severe labors of his brilliant and useful career, were completed in the very prime of life, and there remained for him that golden Indian summer, spent with us here, which we all so fondly remember.

The last time that I saw him, I said: “General, I hope you are better,” and he, with his never-failing courtesy, alike in sickness and in health, answered: “The better for seeing you.” And so, I am sure, Mr. President, that we are all the better, the city, State and nation, and every good cause, and this valued Society, are the better for having known him and his services, and for having remembered him to-night.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The following resolution, offered by Charles Noble Gregory, was adopted:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of seven, of which the secretary shall be a member; said committee being and they are hereby instructed to draft a thorough revision of the constitution of the Society, with a view to improving and modernizing its provisions; the committee to select their own chairman, and to report to the Society at their convenience.

The chair appointed, as such committee: Messrs. Gregory, Morris, Jones, Van Slyke, Parkinson, Thwaites, and Conover.

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Papers were then presented as follows, for the full text of which see Appendix:

Lake Mills, in the War of Secession, by Elisha W. Keyes.

The West, as a Field for Historical Study, by Frederick J. Turner, Ph. D.

Available Material for the Study of the Institutional History of the Old Northwest, by Isaac S. Bradley.

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the *Proceedings* of the Society, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, Vice-President Butler in the chair.

The following amendment to the by-laws of the Society, was adopted:

Amend the By-Laws by adding thereto the following section:

SECTION 17. There is hereby established a separate fund to be known as the Draper Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in indexing the Draper Collection of manuscripts, and purchasing or otherwise securing for the Society's library additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of mid-Western settlement. The principal of said Draper Fund shall consist of the net proceeds of all real or personal property bequeathed to the Society by the late Lyman C. Draper, deceased; of all gifts to the Society, the givers of which may designate such fund as beneficiary; and of such sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the Society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the Binding and Antiquarian Funds; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of said Draper Fund.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the revision of the constitution be and they are hereby instructed to draft a revision of the by-laws of the executive committee, and to report thereon to this committee, at their convenience.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and it is hereby appropriated from the Draper Fund, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, to be expended under the direction of the secretary, in indexing

the Draper manuscripts; the customary vouchers therefor to be submitted to the auditing committee.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and it is hereby annually appropriated, until otherwise ordered, from the income of the Binding Fund, to be expended under the direction of the secretary, for binding, library supplies, and salary of binding clerk; the customary vouchers therefor to be submitted to the auditing committee.

Resolved, That leave of absence, with pay, be granted to the secretary, during the coming spring and summer, if desired, for the purpose of making a visit to Europe, in the course of which he is, without further cost to the Society, to improve the Society's exchange relations.

Resolved, That if a deed to the lot covered by what is known as the Schoonmaker mortgage cannot be obtained from the present owner of the premises, the finance committee be authorized to direct the bringing of a suit against the parties who are personally liable for the payment of the mortgage debt, provided that the expense of such suit shall not exceed the sum of \$50, unless such suit shall result in collection, in which event the finance committee may pay the usual attorney's fees for such collection.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

BIENNIAL ADDRESS.

On the evening of Tuesday, February 9, 1897, the Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., delivered the biennial address before the Society, at the Congregational Church in Madison. The title of his address was, "Evolution vs. Revolution, in History;" the full text thereof will be found in the Appendix.

APPENDIX.

A.—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. State Historical Society of Wisconsin: At a meeting of your committee on finance, held the eighth of December, all being present, the treasurer rendered his account for the year ending the 30th of November, together with all vouchers therefor. The same having been carefully compared and checked off, and found to be correct, we have to report as follows:

Of mortgages in hand at the commencement of the year, there were.....	\$21,043 47
Of which there has since been paid.....	1,300 00
	<hr/> \$19,743 47
And new loans on mortgages made, amounting to.....	3,800 00
	<hr/> \$23,543 47
Making the total of present mortgage loans.....	\$23,543 47
Of cash, the balance on hand Dec. 1, 1895, was..	\$2,615 32
State appropriation received.....	5,000 00
Received from mortgages paid.....	1,300 00
For interest on loans.....	1,401 22
For annual membership dues.....	208 00
For life memberships paid.....	166 00
For sale of duplicates.....	24 50
From H. M. Lewis, Esq., balance life membership fee	19 00
Rent of Draper house.....	\$360 00
Rent of Jackson county land.....	20 00
	<hr/> \$380 00
Less house insurance and repairs....	103 71
	<hr/> 276 29
Total receipts.....	\$11,010 33
From which has been paid for mortgages	\$3,800 00
To secretary—General fund.....	5,000 00
To secretary—Binding fund.....	925 00
For back taxes, abstract, etc., St. Paul lots.....	49 51
	<hr/> 9,774 51
	<hr/> 1,235 82

The Thompson-Jackson county land, as before carried in account, stands at.....	\$1,207 39	
The Draper homestead, as before reported.....	2,378 14	
		3,585 53
Making a total of assets.....		\$28,364 82
Of which there belongs to the Antiquarian fund.	\$2,550 92	
And to the Binding fund.....	25,813 90	
	\$28,364 82	

Of the interest upon mortgages, none remains two weeks past due, except that on the Schoonmaker loan (upon St. Paul lots), and the owner of the fee is expected to deed over the premises, for which negotiation is pending. Should this fail, your committee recommends that suit be instituted against any one or more parties through whom the title has passed, and who assumed the payment, in their respective deeds.

The settlement with the Draper estate was approved by your committee, as reported to the Society.

Respectfully submitted, with treasurer's account for items.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, *Chairman*.

W. A. P. MORRIS,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

M. R. DOYON,

GEO. B. BURROWS.

MADISON, Dec. 10, 1896.

B.—TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1896.

Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1896:

General Fund.

The Treasurer, Dr.

1896. To annual appropriation from the State..... \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1896. By sundry payments to secretary..... 5,000 00

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1895.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$25,051 77
1896.		
Nov. 30.	To rents received to Nov. 1, 1896.....	\$380 00
	To one-half annual-membership dues..	104 00
	To one-half sales of duplicates.....	12 25
	To one-half life-membership fees.....	83 00
	To interest receipts.....	1,261 10
		<hr/>
		1,840 35
		<hr/>
		\$26,892 12
		<hr/>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1896.		
Oct. 29.	By paid for taxes and abstract of title, account of J. Schoonmaker mortgage, St. Paul.....	\$49 51
Nov. 30.	By payments to R. G. Thwaites, secre- tary, chairman of library committee, as per resolution of executive commit- tee, Jan. 15, 1891.....	925 00
Nov. 30.	By sundry repairs to Draper homestead	103 71
		<hr/>
		\$1,078 22
	By balance.....	25,813 90
		<hr/>
		\$26,892 12
1896.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	25,813 90
		<hr/>

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1895.		
Dec. 1.	To balance.....	\$2,192 55
1896.		
Nov. 30.	To one-half annual-membership dues..	\$104 00
	To one-half sales of duplicates.....	12 25
	To one-half life-membership fees.....	83 00
	To life-membership fee from H. M. Lewis, balance.....	19 00
	To interest receipts.....	140 12
		<hr/>
		358 37
		<hr/>
		\$2,550 92
		<hr/>

The Treasurer, Cr.

1896.

Nov. 30.	By balance.....	\$2,550 92	
		<hr/>	2,550 92

1896.

Dec. 1.	To balance.....		2,550 92
			<hr/> <hr/>

Inventory, December 1, 1896.

Mortgage loans.....	\$23,543 47	
W. J. Thompson land (Black River Falls).....	1,207 39	
Draper homestead (Madison).....	2,378 14	
Cash in bank.....	\$1,234 28	
Cash in treasurer's hands.....	1 54	
	<hr/>	1,235 82
		<hr/>
		28,364 82

Apportioned as follows:

To binding fund.....	\$25,813 90	
To antiquarian fund.....	2,550 92	
	<hr/>	28,364 82

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

C.—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

General Fund.

Statement of expenditures therefrom, during the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1896, submitted to the auditing committee of the Society, December 4, 1896, by Keuben G. Thwaites, secretary:

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
1	Dec. 16, '95.	Adams Stamp and Stencil Co., Milwaukee, rubber stamps.....	\$1 95
2	Dec. 20, '95.	Adams, W. F., Springfield, Mass., books...	6 00
3	Apr. 6, '96.	Adams, W. F., Springfield, Mass., books...	3 55
4	July 30, '96.	Amer. Assn. Adv. of Sci., Salem, Mass., pubs	1 84
5	Sept. 22, '96.	Amer. Economic Assn., New York, pubs...	3 00
6	Sept. 21, '96.	Amer. Historical Assn., New York, pubs...	3 00
7	Mch. 30, '96.	Amer. Library Assn., Pittsburgh, Pa., pubs	4 00
8	Apr. 27, '96.	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, pubs.....	4 00
9	Dec. 19, '95.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	25 00
10	May 14, '96.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, books.....	6 00
11	May 18, '96.	Archæological Inst. of America, pubs.....	10 00
12	Nov. 25, '96.	Armstrong, B. G., Ashland, book.....	1 33
13	Jan. 11, '96.	Arthur, F. W., Madison, proof reading....	14 00
14	Oct. 9, '96.	Assn. of Guarantors, Cambridge, Mass., pubs	5 00
15	Nov. 23, '96.	Baker, F. E., Madison, salary.....	600 00
16	Nov. 23, '96.	Blair, E. H., Madison, salary.....	340 90
17	Jan. 25, '96.	Blanchard, F. S., Worcester, Mass., book..	1 12

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
18	Sept. 1, '96.	Boardman, W. F. J., Hartford, Conn., book	\$5 00
19	Apr. 5, '96.	Bocca, Silvia, Rome, Italy, books.....	19 00
20	Dec. 19, '95.	Bohn, Ludwig, Milwaukee, books.....	12 60
21	Aug. 31, '96.	Bohn, Ludwig, Milwaukee, books.....	7 00
22	Jan. 20, '96.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	87 50
23	Apr. 27, '96.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	30 00
24	Mch. 25, '96.	Bowker, R. R., New York, book.....	3 68
25	Sept. 15, '96.	Bradley, I. S., Madison, trav. expenses....	55 34
26	June 24, '96.	British Record Society, London, pub.....	5 25
27	Mch. 25, '96.	Britnell, Albert, Toronto, books.....	3 45
28	Feb. 28, '96.	Britnell, John, Toronto, books.....	58 90
29	Dec. 21, '95.	Brown, W. F., Montreal, books.....	6 60
30	Jan. 17, '96.	Bucey, J. H., Madison, drawing maps.....	10 00
31	May 25, '96.	Burdick, Armitage & Allen, Milw., book...	2 00
32	Jan. 18, '96.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, books.....	19 58
33	Jan. 27, '96.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, books.....	23 27
34	Jan. 21, '96.	Bushell, W., Camden, N. J., books.....	23 90
35	Dec. 16, '95.	Caldwell, J. D., Knoxville, Tenn., book....	2 00
36	Nov. 9, '96.	Christian Lit. Co., New York, book.....	3 00
37	Dec. 20, '95.	Clark, A. S., New York, books.....	18 50
38	Feb. 7, '96.	Clark, A. S., New York, books.....	12 37
39	June 15, '96.	Clark, A. S., New York, books.....	2 84
40	May 25, '96.	Clark, Charles J., London, books.....	10 00
41	Dec. 20, '95.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	2 70
42	Feb. 29, '96.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	3 00
43	Apr. 18, '96.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	2 50
44	May 16, '96.	Clarke Co., Robert, Cincinnati, book.....	4 50
45	Nov. 7, '96.	Courier-Journal Ptg. Co., Louisville, books	10 13
46	Feb. 6, '96.	Cram, George F., Chicago, atlas.....	12 50
47	Dec. 19, '95.	Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, books.....	20 10
48	Mch. 25, '96.	Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, books.....	8 01
49	May 14, '96.	Crouse, F. M., Indianapolis, books.....	3 80
50	Jan. 20, '96.	Cutter, C. A., Boston, book.....	1 25
51	Jan. 17, '96.	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, printing....	44 75
52	July 28, '96.	Democrat Ptg. Co., Madison, printing....	25 50
53	Feb. 22, '96.	Directors of Old So. Work, Boston, book...	1 70
54	Jan. 20, '96.	Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books.....	14 00
55	Mch. 27, '96.	Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books.....	11 00
56	Nov. 14, '96.	Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books.....	6 00
57	Dec. 15, '95.	Dunlap, G. R., Madison, books.....	7 50
58	Mch. 25, '96.	Egle, Wm. H., Harrisburg, Pa., books....	5 35
59	Apr. 6, '96.	Egypt Exploration Fund, Boston, book....	5 00
60	Feb. 14, '96.	Elliot, Norman, Williamsport, Pa., book...	3 00
61	Feb. 6, '96.	Engberg-Holmberg Pub. Co., Chicago, book	1 25
62	Nov. 6, '96.	Fitch, G. W., West Union, Iowa, books....	9 00
63	Apr. 15, '96.	Foote & Co., C. M., Minneapolis, atlas....	15 00
64	Oct. 2, '96.	Franklin Institute of Pa., Phila., book....	1 50
65	Feb. 29, '96.	Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, books.....	14 00
66	Apr. 27, '96.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
67	June 15, '96.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
68	Apr. 16, '96.	Goodhart, Briscoe, Washington, D. C., book	2 00
69	Mch. 25, '96.	Graves, John C., Buffalo, book.....	4 00
70	May 26, '96.	Gray, Henry, London, books.....	74 60
71	July 15, '96.	Gray, Henry, London, books.....	3 12
72	Feb. 8, '96.	Griffin, A. P. C., Boston, book.....	1 05
73	Sept. 21, '96.	Griffin, A. P. C., Boston, book.....	3 60
74	May 25, '96.	Griswold, W. M., Cambridge, Mass., books.	2 25
75	Oct. 19, '96.	Haight & Co., Toronto, book.....	2 50
76	Mch. 14, '96.	Hakluyt Society, London, pubs.....	10 50
77	Mch. 5, '96.	Harvard Grad. Mag. Assn., Boston, pubs..	3 00

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
78	Apr. 17, '96.	Haynes & Co., D. O., New York, book.....	\$12 00
79	Feb. 6, '96.	Hill & Shuman, Chicago, book.....	2 25
80	Feb. 8, '96.	Hoepli, Ulrico, Milan, Italy, books.....	10 92
81	Apr. 6, '96.	Houghton, Walter S., Lynn, Mass., books.	3 00
82	Feb. 21, '96.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Cambridge, books	6 00
83	Apr. 17, '96.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, pubs.....	4 76
84	Nov. 6, '96.	Johnson, C. W., Minneapolis, book.....	5 00
85	Apr. 16, '96.	Levytype Co., Philadelphia, book.....	1 12
86	June 15, '96.	Lewis, C. A., Elliott, Conn., book.....	3 00
87	Dec. 12, '95.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	4 40
88	Feb. 6, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	18 00
89	Feb. 28, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	18 00
90	Nov. 27, '96.	Littlefield, George E., Boston, books.....	201 26
91	Aug. 31, '96.	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Washington, books.....	47 00
92	Nov. 7, '96.	Lowdermilk & Co., W. H., Washington, books.....	8 00
93	July 29, '96.	McAlarney, M. W., Harrisburg, Pa., books	2 80
94	Sept. 16, '96.	McAlarney, M. W., Harrisburg, Pa., books	5 30
95	Nov. 27, '96.	McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago, books....	630 40
96	Dec. 21, '95.	Maine Genealogical Soc., Portland, book...	3 00
97	Dec. 16, '95.	Mascraft, E. S., Fond du Lac, services.....	10 00
98	June 18, '96.	Mather, F. G., Albany, N. Y., books.....	5 00
99	Oct. 9, '96.	Meegan, J. F., Atlanta, Ga., book.....	5 00
100	Feb. 20, '96.	Merry, C. E., Chicago, books.....	15 00
101	Dec. 20, '96.	Messenger of Sacred Heart, Montreal, books	3 00
102	Apr. 20, '96.	Michigan Pol. Sci. Assn., Ann Arbor, book	1 50
103	Feb. 21, '96.	Montgomery, M. L., Reading, Pa., book..	1 50
104	Dec. 20, '95.	Moore, J. S., Richmond, Va., newspaper..	5 00
105	Feb. 6, '96.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	287 35
106	Apr. 6, '96.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	23 30
107	Apr. 16, '96.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	1 75
108	May 15, '96.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	9 02
109	Dec. 9, '95.	Moseley, J. E., Madison, supplies.....	2 35
100	Jan. 25, '96.	Munro, D. C., Philadelphia, books.....	1 85
111	Jan. 22, '96.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books	12 15
112	Jan. 26, '96.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books	2 00
113	Apr. 17, '96.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books	11 03
114	Nov. 11, '96.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, Albany, N. Y., books	2 25
115	Feb. 20, '96.	Natl. Conf. Charities & Correc., St. Paul, book.....	3 75
116	Sept. 28, '96.	Natl. Municipal League, Phila., book.....	1 00
117	Mch. 26, '96.	Neely, F. T., New York, book.....	1 50
118	Feb. 6, '96.	Neville, Ella H., Green Bay, books.....	3 00
119	Nov. 23, '96.	Nunns, A. A., Madison, salary.....	100 00
120	May 15, '96.	O'Connor, Mary D., New York, book.....	3 00
121	Nov. 11, '96.	Pickarts & Nicodemus, Madison, picture...	5 00
122	Jan. 18, '96.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books	2 50
123	Nov. 7, '96.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., books	6 00
124	Apr. 16, '96.	Public Opinion Co., New York, book.....	1 50
125	Mch. 26, '96.	Raines, C. W., Austin, Texas, books.....	2 10
126	Feb. 8, '96.	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., books.....	2 25
127	Aug. 6, '96.	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., books.....	2 00
128	July 6, '96.	Rollo, J. H., Wilmington, Del., book.....	2 00
129	Feb. 17, '96.	Runnels, M. T., Newport, N. H., book.....	3 17
130	Dec. 21, '95.	Sachse, J. F., Philadelphia, book.....	5 00
131	Aug. 26, '96.	Sentinel Co., Milwaukee, extra papers....	3 00
132	Nov. 23, '96.	Sheldon, Georgiana, Madison, salary.....	30 23
133	Mch. 5, '96.	Sound Currency Comm., New York, book..	1 17
134	Jan. 30, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	163 53
135	Feb. 6, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	549 59

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
136	Apr. 16, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	\$2 10
137	May 7, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	25 00
138	May 26, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	2 04
139	Aug. 8, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	148 20
140	Sept. 7, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	1 06
141	Sept. 30, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, books....	37
142	May 25, '96.	Southern Hist. Assn., Washington, pubs..	3 00
143	Apr. 20, '96.	Southern Hist. Soc., Richmond, pubs.....	3 00
144	Jan. 20, '96.	State Journal Ptg. Co., Madison, papers...	88
145	Dec. 20, '95.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	29 04
146	Jan. 18, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	8 86
147	Feb. 8, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	6 50
148	Apr. 6, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	4 00
149	Apr. 16, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	4 23
150	Apr. 27, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	20 00
151	Nov. 9, '96.	Stechert, Gustav E., New York, books....	1 60
152	Feb. 21, '96.	Stevens, B. F., London, book.....	22 00
153	Feb. 28, '96.	Stiles, Henry R., New York, book.....	4 88
154	Jan. 17, '96.	Sumner & Morris, Madison, speaking tube.	18 23
155	Jan. 22, '96.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	62 70
156	Jan. 25, '96.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	30 00
157	Feb. 22, '96.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	40 50
158	Mch. 24, '96.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	20 00
159	Apr. 27, '96.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	18 00
160	May 25, '96.	Thurston Print, Portland, Me., book.....	5 50
161	Feb. 20, '96.	Ward, H. P., Columbus, O., book.....	3 25
162	Feb. 20, '96.	Watson, E. M., Portland, Me., books.....	6 00
163	May 25, '96.	Weeks, S. B., Washington, book.....	2 46
164	Mch. 25, '96.	White & Co., J. T., New York, book.....	8 00
165	May 25, '96.	Wickersham Ptg. Co., Lancaster, Pa., book	3 00
166	Nov. 10, '96.	William & Mary Hist. Mag., Williamsburg, Va., books.....	12 00
167	Dec. 20, '95.	Williams, H., New York, pamphlets.....	4 25
168	Jan. 18, '96.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, books.....	1 00
169	May 26, '96.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, books.....	7 75
170	Nov. 9, '96.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, books.....	2 21
171	May 15, '96.	Williamson Law Book Co., Rochester, book	4 50
172	Apr. 27, '96.	Wright, Mary D., Washington, newspapers	37 00
173	Dec. 19, '95.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Milwaukee, typewriter	62 50
174	May 25, '96.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, Milwaukee, repairs.....	2 00
175	Nov. 30, '96.	Secretary, contingent account (including overpayment of \$74.00 in 1895, and due him from appropriation of 1896; traveling expenses; and items of books, library sup- plies, etc., too small to obtain vouchers therefor).*	200 46
			<hr/> \$4,912 75

*Sworn details furnished to auditing committee, and on file with the governor.

R. G. Thwaites, Dr.

1895.

Dec. 16.	To received from treasurer (Ann. State appropriation).....	\$500 00
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1896.

Jan. 13.	To received from treasurer (Ann. State appropriation).....	500 00
Jan. 20.	To received from treasurer (Ann. State appropriation).....	1,000 00
Feb. 13.	To received from treasurer (Ann. State appropriation).....	1,500 00
May 13.	To received from treasurer (Ann. State appropriation).....	1,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,000 00
	<i>Cr.</i>	
	By disbursements, as above.....	4,912 75
		<hr/>
	Balance on hand (deposited in First Natl. Bank, to credit of R. G. Thwaites, secretary).....	\$87 25

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4, 1896.

The undersigned, auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have examined the foregoing statement of expenditures from the general fund (annual State appropriation) for the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1896, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, and having compared said statement with the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
 WAYNE RAMSAY,
 HALLE STEENSLAND,
 FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

Binding Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1896, submitted to the auditing committee, December 4, 1896, by Reuben G. Thwaites, chairman of library committee:

Dr. Receipts.

Dec. 1, 1895.	Balance on hand.....	\$301 71
Jan. 29, 1896.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit....	300 00
May 13, 1896.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit....	300 00
July 30, 1896.	Received from Treasurer Proudfit....	325 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,226 71

Cr. Disbursements.

VOUCHERS.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>		
1	Feb. 6, '96.	Brumder, Geo., Milwaukee, binding..	\$92 25
2	July 28, '96.	Brumder, Geo., Milwaukee, binding..	129 75
3	Nov. 6, '96.	Brumder, Geo., Milwaukee, binding..	6 60
4	Nov. 23, '96.	Hawley, E. A., salary.....	600 00
5	May 14, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies...	135 00
6	June 13, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies...	170 00
7	July 3, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies...	2 75
8	Sept. 19, '96.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies...	2 30
			<hr/> \$1,138 65
			<hr/> 888 06

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4, 1896.

The undersigned, auditing committee, have examined the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements from the income of the binding fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1896, submitted by the chairman of the library committee, Reuben G. Thwaites, and having compared them with the accompanying treasurer's statement (Schedule A) and the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
 WAYNE RAMSAY,
 HALLE STEENSLAND,
 FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

D.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-fourth Annual Meeting, December 10, 1896.]

SUMMARY.

The fiscal year just closed has been, for the Society, a season of quiet progress. Although seriously hampered for funds, accessions have, in most departments, been customarily large; public interest in our work is becoming more manifest; the new home for the Society, so generously provided for by the legislature of 1895, is in course of construction, and bids fair to meet our most sanguine expectations; and there is every reason to

hope that we shall be enabled to remove our collections thither, about two years hence,—possibly to hold our forty-sixth annual meeting within its walls.

In summarizing material gains, however, we cannot forget that the Society has, through death, sustained important losses in its official roll. Lucius Fairchild, Elisha Burdick, and Alexander H. Main were for so many years present at our councils, and conspicuously helpful in our work, that their removal must long be felt as a serious deprivation.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

one of the vice-presidents of the Society, was born in Franklin Mills (now Kent), Portage County, Ohio, December 27, 1831, and passed from life at Madison, Wis., May 23, 1896. He was but fifteen years of age, when, in 1846, he removed with his parents to Madison; and was a student at Carroll College, in Waukesha, when (1849) the discovery of gold in California led him, with parental consent, to join an overland caravan bound to that land of promise. Starting out from Madison in March, it was late in autumn before the expedition reached Sacramento, after a toilsome and dangerous march across the plains. Upon this notable journey, young Fairchild had his first glimpse of warfare, for, being threatened by a band of Apache Indians, the Wisconsin party boldly held the savages as hostages for the future good behavior of their fellows. After six years of experience in mining and in political life upon the gold coast, but with small advance in fortune, Fairchild returned to his Wisconsin home in 1857. At the fall election of 1858, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, clerk of the circuit court of Dane county, and after holding office two years, was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1860. He was first lieutenant of the Governor's Guard, the local militia company, when, in the spring of 1861, came President Lincoln's call to arms. At a meeting of the company held for consideration of the crisis, Lieutenant Fairchild was the first to offer his personal services, and the result of the meeting was that the company offered itself to Governor Randall. The tender was accepted; four days after Sumter fell, came enlistment for ninety days; three days

later, Fairchild, declining a lieutenant-colonelcy, was commissioned as captain of Co. K., First Wisconsin Regiment. After some time spent in instruction, at the Milwaukee camp, the regiment left June 9 for the seat of war, and took part, the second of July, in the skirmish at Falling Waters. The ninth of August, Fairchild was commissioned major of the Second Wisconsin; eleven days later, its lieutenant-colonel. Then ensued numerous engagements; for, in October, the regiment became part of the famous Iron Brigade, which was always selected for heavy work at the front. For distinguished services at the second battle of Bull Run (July, 1862), he was awarded the colonelcy of his regiment, the commission dating from August 30, 1862. Colonel Fairchild's war record, from the second Bull Run to Gettysburg, is that of the Iron Brigade, than which there is none more stirring, in all the history of the war of Secession; Turner's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Heathville, Chancellorsville, followed in regular course, and in the official reports of all these engagements the name of the colonel of the Second Wisconsin was conspicuously mentioned. At Gettysburg (July, 1863), he lost his left arm; and, although loth to do so, was obliged to retire from the service, being brevetted brigadier general.

Arrived home, his fellow-citizens of Wisconsin promptly elected him secretary of state (November, 1863). In 1865, he was chosen governor, and in that capacity served the people with distinguished ability during three successive terms of two years each. In December, 1872, he was appointed United States consul at Liverpool, and became throughout England one of the best-known and most popular Americans who ever served in our diplomatic service; in 1878, he was promoted to be consul-general at Paris; and from March, 1880, until December, 1881, officiated as our minister at the court of Madrid — at the latter date resigning only because of his desire to peacefully spend the rest of his days among his fellow-citizens of Wisconsin, whom he loved so well.

But great honors were not at an end for General Fairchild. His heart ever beating in warm sympathy with his comrades of the war, they in turn recognized him as one of the best and

noblest in their ranks, and insisted on choosing him to high stations in the patriotic orders which perpetuate the memories of the great struggle. From 1884 to 1886, he served as commander of the commandery of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic; in 1886, he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and in the course of his term visited nearly every state of the Union, fraternizing with his brethren, and helping to strengthen the organization, everywhere being received with marked consideration. In 1893, having already been at the head of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in Wisconsin, he was chosen commander-in-chief of that body, and again did much through personal visitation to extend the ranks and work of the order.

Of civil offices at home, from 1882 until his death, he filled many; at one time, he was a member of a national board of commissioners to treat with the tribes in Indian Territory; he served long and earnestly as chairman of the board of visitors of the State University; he was president of the committee of one hundred, to inaugurate the movement for the Wisconsin semi-centennial celebration; and, near and dear to us, he was of late years a vice-president of this Society. For thirty years he had been a faithful and efficient worker in its behalf, both at home and abroad; throughout the legislative session of 1895, he labored early and late, as few men could labor, to secure for this Society a fitting and a lasting home; and when at last his efforts and those of his colleagues were successful, he was to the end an active member of the construction commission — "I only wish to live long enough to see this great institution safely housed in the new building," being his parting words within our present walls, only a few weeks before his death.

At a meeting of this committee, held June 25, 1896, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by rising vote:

Resolved, That in the removal by death of General Lucius Fairchild, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, the executive committee recognize the loss of one who, for nearly forty years past, in private as well as in public life, has been among the most energetic and useful friends enlisted in the cause of this institution; his cordial manner, wise counsels and high sense of duty, have ever been an inspiration at the meetings of the committee, and his absence therefrom will long be keenly missed.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to communicate to the be-

reaved family of our late associate the heartfelt condolence of this committee, and to spread these resolutions upon the minutes of the present meeting.

ELISHA BURDICK,

who had served since January 7, 1886, as the recording secretary of the Society, died at his home in Madison, July 18, 1896. He was born at Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., in December, 1821. Coming to Wisconsin in 1842, he settled in Madison two years later, as clerk of the Territorial court. In 1854, he became actively interested, with the late Gen. George P. Delaplaine, in real-estate interests in and around Madison, and continued in that line of business until his death. He was for a quarter of a century a prominent and efficient member of the city school board. His connection with the Society was of long standing; and, although the especial duties of his official position were but nominal, he was almost invariably present at the meetings of the Society and the committee, and, by his high sense of fairness and long business experience, was always regarded as a valuable counsellor. He had a strong personality, a cheery manner, and was deservedly popular with his colleagues on the committee.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON MAIN,

who served from January 1, 1869, to January 6, 1887, as treasurer of the Society, and for many years as one of its curators, died in Madison, January 10, 1896. He was born in Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 22, 1824. Becoming a general store-keeper in Alleghany County, he was, in 1855, elected to the legislature of his native state. The following year, he removed to Madison, Wis., where he resided until his death, with the exception of two years spent at Sun Prairie (1860-62), where he was cashier of the local bank. In 1862, he opened an insurance agency, becoming in time general state agent of several companies, president of the Wisconsin Board of Underwriters, and in the ranks of his calling, prominent throughout the Northwest. For over a quarter of a century, he was the trusted financial manager of the Baptist church in Madison; and his eighteen years of faithful service as treasurer of this

Society won for him the esteem and gratitude of this body. Mr. Main was a man of considerable mental capacity, was implicitly trusted by the corporations of which he was the fiscal agent, and being a man of charming disposition, was among the most welcome of those who have sat in our councils.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived.¹

Dr. Martin Neal Barber, born in Medina, N. Y., in March, 1820; died in Watertown, Wis., January 6, 1896. Early in life he settled at La Porte, Ind., where he studied medicine under Dr. Teagarden. During 1845-48 he practiced in Racine; then came to Watertown, where he spent the rest of his life. He was one of the best known and most successful physicians in Wisconsin.

James J. Blaisdell, born in Canaan, N. H., February 8, 1827; died in Kenosha, Wis., October 10, 1896. He studied at Dartmouth College, 1842-46; taught in Montreal one year; studied law with his father three years, and theology at Andover Seminary during 1849-52; and was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Cincinnati during 1852-59. He came to Wisconsin in 1859, as professor of English rhetoric and literature at Beloit College; but was, in 1865, transferred, at his own request, to the department of mental and moral philosophy, occupying this chair to the time of his death. He was active in many benevolent and church societies, and held therein many positions of honor. During the war of secession he was chaplain of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry. He was, at the time of his death, president of the Children's Home Society and of the Wisconsin Home Missionary Society. He was considered one of the most prominent educators in the State, in collegiate branches.

Mrs. Mary Eugenia Chapman, daughter of James and Olive (Thompson) Pease, born at Hinsdale, Mass., December 27, 1811; died in Madison, Wis., February 17, 1896. She married, June 1, 1837, Dr. Chandler B. Chapman, and they settled at Bristol, Ohio. Fifty years ago they came to Madison. They joined Christ Presbyterian church in January, 1852; and Mrs. Chapman was, for many years, its oldest living member. She lived with her only son, Gen. C. P. Chapman.

Charles A. Eldredge, born in Bridgeport, Vt., in 1820; died in Fond du Lac, Wis., October 26, 1896. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in 1847. He came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Fond du Lac. During 1854-58 he was State senator; during 1862-74,

¹ The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library assistant.—R. G. T.

representative in Congress. Failing health prevented him, during the later years of his life, from taking an active part in politics or business.

John Evans, born in Otsego, N. Y., July, 1819; died in Waukesha, Wis., November 26, 1896. He settled at New Berlin, Waukesha county, in 1846. During his long residence in the county he was always prominent in political affairs, and the term of his service on the county board of supervisors was longer than that of any other citizen.

Peter B. Fields, born in Dayton, Ohio, January 1, 1820; died in Madison, Wis., January 5, 1896. He came to Milwaukee in 1836, and, ten years later, to Madison, where for nearly fifty years he conducted a small carpenter and repair shop. He was the chief custodian of the eagle, "Old Abe," and spent several months of 1878-79 exhibiting the bird at the Old South Church of Boston.

Edwin H. Goodrich, born at New Hartford, near Utica, N. Y., September 27, 1819; died in Milwaukee, Wis., December 5, 1896. He came to Milwaukee in 1845, and entered the wholesale dry-goods firm of Bonnell, Williams & Co. Early in the '50s he became interested in railroading, and was prominent in the organization and building of the old Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. He was also interested in the Merchants' National Bank, and was for some time its president. After the bank was closed, he became a broker, but spent his last years in retirement.

George Hiles, born in Farmington, Oakland county, Mich., October 3, 1825; died in Milwaukee, Wis., March 8, 1896. He came to Wisconsin in 1847 and located at Baraboo, where he was employed in a sawmill. Five years later he removed to Dexterville, Wood county, and there laid the foundation of his large fortune. During 1872-81 he built three short lines of railroad to carry on his lumber business. In 1866-67 he was a member of the legislature, and was always much interested in public affairs. In various places where he owned property, he invested largely in public improvements.

George Wallace Jones, born in Vincennes, Ind., 1804; died in Dubuque, Iowa, July 22, 1896. He served as a drummer-boy in the war of 1812. In 1827 he moved to Sinsinawa Mound, eight miles east of Dubuque. When Wisconsin Territory was created, he was elected its first delegate to Congress. When the territory of Iowa was formed, he was appointed surveyor-general, with headquarters at Dubuque; and when Iowa became a state he was elected its first senator, serving two terms. Under Buchanan, in 1859, he was commissioned as minister to Bogota, whence he was recalled three years later. After his return he was incarcerated in Fort La Fayette on suspicion of treason, being a warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis. Although nothing was proved against him, his public life was brought to a close by this episode. He was a remarkable character, and a prominent figure in early Western history.

Abel Keyes, born in Northfield, Vt., March 25, 1822; died in Milwaukee, Wis., April 7, 1896. He came to Milwaukee with his father's family, in

1837, and later removed to Lake Mills. He attained his majority some time before the State was admitted to the Union, and in many ways became prominently identified with its development.

George W. Lawe, born in Green Bay, Wis., September 10, 1810; died at Kaukauna, December 24, 1895. He was educated in the local schools of Green Bay, and later at Lowville Academy, N. Y. During 1832-39, he was engaged in the Indian trade, with his father. He married, in 1835, Miss Catharine Meade, and, four years later, removed with his family to Kaukauna, where his father gave him a large tract of land, which is to-day the site of the city of Kaukauna. During 1843-52, he was Indian agent; and, during 1878-85, postmaster at Kaukauna. In 1848, he gave to Lawrence University the tract of forty acres on which that institution is situated.

Joseph G. Lawton, born in New York City, February 14, 1822; died in De Pere, Wis., November 2, 1896. He came to Green Bay in 1851, and, in the following year, formed a partnership with Otto Tank, for the purpose of operating a foundry and machine shop. Later, he was actively interested in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. He owned much property in De Pere, and built several dams and bridges in that city. He was the organizer and first captain of Co. H., Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

Arthur McArthur, born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1805; died in Atlantic City, N. J., August 26, 1896. He studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. While practising in Springfield, Mass., he was appointed judge advocate of the western military district of Massachusetts. This was the beginning of a judicial career which continued — except for a term as city attorney of Milwaukee, and two years as lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin — until 1888, when he resigned his position. He had served seventeen years upon the federal bench, and two terms, or twelve years, on the circuit bench of Wisconsin. In 1849 Judge McArthur came to Milwaukee, and was, two years later, elected city attorney. In 1855, during the Barstow-Bashford controversy for the governorship, he was acting governor during four days. Before his term expired, he was elected circuit judge, and later reelected. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. During the later years of his life Judge McArthur devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, and was the author of several books.

Robert Moore, born in Canada, 1823; died at Rome, Wis., January 3, 1896. Came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled on a farm in Jefferson county. He was a member of Co. L., First Regiment, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, during the war of Secession.

Daniel Newhall, born in Conway, Mass., March 24, 1821; died in Waukesha, Wis., December 23, 1895. He came to Milwaukee in April, 1844, and the following year embarked in the grocery business, dealing also in wheat and flour. In 1845, he began to ship wheat from Milwaukee,

and carried on this business, with many changes of fortune, until 1874. In 1856-57 he built the Newhall House. In 1861 he was president of the Milwaukee board of trade. In 1866 he was one of the official representatives of Wisconsin at the Paris exposition. In 1874 he left the board of trade, and settled on a farm near Waukesha. During his twenty-three years of residence there, he did much to build up the village.

John J. R. Pease, born in Enfield, Conn., June 25, 1817; died in Janesville, Wis., March 22, 1896. He was educated in Connecticut, and employed in the Hartford postoffice until 1840; he then came to Wisconsin with his father, who had been appointed receiver of public money at the land office in Green Bay. The rest of his life was spent in Wisconsin, except two years in a government position at Washington; and, since 1843, he had resided in Janesville. In that city no man was more prominently identified with public affairs, and he held many offices of distinction and trust. He was assemblyman at an early day, several times supervisor and alderman, and mayor of the city in 1856.

Mrs. Lucy Durrant Sivyer, born in Suffolk, England, 1812; died in Milwaukee, Wis., October 23, 1896. She accompanied her husband to America in 1835, on a pleasure trip; but during their stay William Sivyer drifted into the business of a contractor in Chicago. At the invitation of Solomon Juneau, he came to Milwaukee in October, 1835. Mrs. Sivyer was the mother of the first full-blood white male child born in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Mary Ann Trousdale, daughter of Robert and Letitia McKee, born in Kentucky, December 11, 1817; died in La Crosse, Wis., January 31, 1896. In 1836, she married William C. Parkinson, and three years later came with him to the Parkinson settlement, now known as Fayette, in La Fayette county, Wis. In 1841 Mr. Parkinson died, and two years later she married Samuel M. Bashford. In 1850 Mr. Bashford died, and, in 1852, his widow married William P. Trousdale, whose death occurred only a few years before hers. Among Mrs. Trousdale's nine children, R. M. Bashford, of Madison, is a well-known lawyer, and was for many years a State senator; another son is president of the Ohio Wesleyan University; and Samuel W. Trousdale is pastor of the M. E. Church at La Crosse. Mrs. Trousdale was one of the last of the pioneers of Southwest Wisconsin, and her long life of usefulness won the respect and honor of a wide circle of friends.

William Vroman, born near Syracuse, N. Y., February 28, 1818; died in Madison, Wis., May 1, 1896. In June, 1839, he came to Madison, where he worked as a carpenter and joiner. In 1840 he returned to Oneida county, N. Y., but four years later, after his marriage, he came to Dane county and settled on a farm in Fitchburg. During the twenty years following 1863, he was a lumber dealer in Madison, with Mr. George Bunker. For several years he was also engaged in the hardware business, but retired from active business life about six years ago.

Jesse Coleman Wedge, born near Copenhagen, N. Y., August, 1821; died

in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 1, 1896. He came to Fond du Lac county in 1844, and settled on a farm on "Wedge Prairie." In 1867 he removed to the city of Fond du Lac, where he became a successful real-estate dealer. He was one of the organizers, and for many years vice-president, of the Fond du Lac Wheel and Seeder Co. He took a deep interest in local political affairs, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880. He was a man of sterling character, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

E. M. Williamson, born at Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., October 19, 1801; died at Madison, Wis., March 24, 1896. He came to Wisconsin in 1840, and at once engaged in surveying; was elected county surveyor, and did much in laying out early roads. He followed this occupation for many years; and also was one of the firm of Catlin & Williamson — in early years prominent dealers in Wisconsin real estate. During his life he held several minor political offices.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual State appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Receipts.

Annual State appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
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Disbursements.

[Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1896.]

Overpayment, 1895.....	\$74 00	
Books.....	3,420 09	
Services.....	1,105 63	
Travel, secretary.....	111 36	
Travel, librarian.....	55 34	
Extra printing ("separates" of historical papers).	70 25	
Library supplies.....	51 40	
Library fittings.....	18 23	
Money order fees, and telegrams.....	6 45	
		\$4,912 75
Balance on hand.....		87 25
		<hr/> \$5,000 00

The report of the auditing committee gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law — sec. 376, R. S. of 1878.

The Binding Fund.

This fund is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and interest on loans. Its present condition is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$25,813 90
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$26,813 90

The details of the management of this fund — which has had a net increase during the year of \$762.13 — are given in the full and explicit report of the treasurer.

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$358.37.

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$2,550 92
Note given for the fund, as yet unpaid.....	20 00
Total.....	\$2,570 92

The object of the antiquarian fund is to secure an income for "prosecuting mound explorations or other historic investigations within the State of Wisconsin; the procuring of desirable articles of Wisconsin antiquities, historic manuscripts, paintings, or other objects of historic interest." The fund is as yet too small to yield a working income. It is sincerely to be hoped that it may soon take on a more rapid growth,— there is urgent need for it, especially in the development of the museum. It is worth considering whether effort should not be made to secure a considerable popular endowment for this fund during the semi-centennial year, 1898. Upwards of 50,000 persons annually visit the Society's museum and portrait gallery; and in the new building, with an improved setting, these departments will attract still larger numbers. A semi-centennial historical museum fund, of ample dimensions, would enable that important feature of our work to creditably expand, and prove a lasting monument to Wisconsin's historic consciousness.

The Draper Estate Settled.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the estate of Dr. Draper is at last settled, final judgment having been entered in the Dane county court, November 6, 1896. By this judgment, the Society acquires title to the Draper homestead (lot 4, block 51, city of Madison), and the Draper library and manuscripts. The explicit report of the executor, Mr. William A. P. Morris, is hereto appended. [See Appendix, E.]

The Society is deeply indebted to the executor, for his judicious administration of the tangled estate; to his earnest desire to realize the well-known intentions of Dr. Draper, towards this institution and the public whom it represents, we chiefly owe the satisfactory outcome of the five years of often vexatious litigation. Mr. Morris has, in this matter, given freely of his time and professional experience, having accepted therefor a merely nominal fee, his wish being that the Society should acquire as large a share of the property as possible. Another of our colleagues, Mr. Henry M. Lewis, who represented the Society at the hearing of the petition for the construction of the will, is also deserving of our thanks for the performance of valuable service for a nominal fee.

The Draper homestead still remains in the hands of the Society, at present the charge of the binding fund; but under authority of the legislature (chapter 179, laws of 1895), it is now upon the market, and when sold the proceeds may, under the statute, "be devoted to such purposes as the executive committee of the Society may elect."

The Proposed Draper Fund.

At a meeting of this committee, held June 25th, 1896, an amendment to the by-laws was offered as follows; it will doubtless be adopted in due course:

Amend the by-laws by adding thereto the following section:

SECTION 17. There is hereby established a separate fund to be known as the Draper Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in indexing the Draper Collection of manuscripts, and purchasing or otherwise securing for the Society's library additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of mid-Western settlement.

The principal of said Draper Fund shall consist of the net proceeds of all real or personal property bequeathed to the Society by the late Lyman C. Draper, deceased; of all gifts to the Society, the givers of which may designate such fund as beneficiary; and of such sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the Society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the Binding and Antiquarian Funds; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of said Draper Fund.

The Draper Manuscript Collection, now consisting of about 400 large folio volumes, covers the early history of the Old Northwest and Old Southwest, from the middle of the eighteenth century until the close of the war of 1812-15. Its far-reaching character has frequently been described in the reports of this committee, an outline of the series being given in the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1894. These manuscripts are attracting to our library, from all parts of the Union, historical students who are engaged upon work in which the Draper Collection is an important factor. Although we have expended much labor in properly classifying and binding the manuscripts, and have prepared a rough index to the most conspicuous of the treasures, which has materially assisted visiting scholars, the collection is worthy of better treatment. There should be a card catalogue of the manuscripts, for use *in situ*; and for the benefit of scholars of American history generally, a published calendar or analysis akin to that published for the archives of Canada, Virginia, New York, and elsewhere, to the end that persons at a distance can ascertain exactly in what the collection consists, and send for copies as needed, without the burden of coming to Madison. In this manner the public usefulness of the collection would be many times greater than now, and the fame of this library be still more widely extended.

We owe it to Dr. Draper's memory that the splendid collection which he has willed to us, and which is to-day one of our proudest treasures, should be made accessible to every delver, far and near, into the roots of Western history. A calendar of the Draper Manuscripts is the sort of monument which he would have most dearly cherished; it would be more useful to mankind, more fitting to his memory, more enduring in character,

than any effigy of bronze or marble which we could erect in his name. As we treasure Dr. Draper's services to the Society, let us see to it that the Draper Fund be made large enough to rear a monument worthy of him and of us.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1896:

Books purchased (including exchanges).....	3,056	
Books by gift.....	2,191	
Total books		5,247
Pamphlets, by gift.....	3,626	
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation.....	129	
Total pamphlets.....		3,755
Total accessions.....		9,002
Present estimated strength of the library —		
Books.....		93,780
Pamphlets.....		89,492
Total.....		183,272

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Bibliography	45	Useful arts.....	67
Cyclopædias.....	42	Fine arts.....	36
Periodicals.....	660	Literature.....	167
Bound files of newspapers....	437	History, General.....	78
Philosophy and religion.....	135	Geography and travels.....	287
Sociology *	839	Biography and genealogy....	268
U. S. government publications	294	Foreign history(except British)	249
Education.....	108	British history.....	585
Commerce and trade.....	37	American history.....	666
Philology.....	30	Total.....	5,247
Natural science.....	81		
Patents, American and British	136		

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, the total accessions of the year were 9,002 titles (5,247 books, and 3,755 pamphlets). Of these, there came by gift 5,817 (2,191 books, and 3,626 pamphlets), or about 66 per cent. The actual gifts to the library,

* Including social science, statistics, political science, political economy, law, administration, and reports of associations and institutions.

during the year, have been far greater than this, for there were received from that source 3,211 books and 5,221 pamphlets, a total of 8,432; of this large number, 1,020 books and 1,595 pamphlets — a total of 2,615 titles, or about 24 per cent — were duplicates of what were already on our shelves, and therefore do not appear in the tabular statement of accessions. Due credit for all these, however, is given in the list of "Givers of books and pamphlets," which it will be seen embraces men and women from far-distant parts of the civilized world.

As in past years, we have made several important exchanges with other American libraries. In this work, we utilize our large stock of duplicates, so that no gift of books or pamphlets comes amiss to us. These exchanges, however, involve much clerical labor, and make us realize that our force of assistants is too small for a library with the scope and ambition of our own.

List of some of the most important books added during the fiscal year 1895-96:

Annuaire historique universel, 1818-1861. Paris, 44 vols.

Bayard, Ferd. Voyage dans l'intérieur des États-Unis. Paris, 1797.

Bressani, F. G. Brève relatione d'alcune missioni de 'PP. della Compagnia di Giesù nella Nuoua Francia. Macerata, 1653.

Bright, Richard. Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary. Edinburgh, 1818.

Brown, John Carter. Catalogue of books in library of John Carter Brown. Providence, R. I., 1870-82, 4 vols.

Bruce, James. Travels to discover source of Nile. Edinburgh, 1790, 5 vols.

Dutt, Shoshee Chunder. Works of. London, 1884-85, 10 vols.

Ebers, Georg. Egypt; descriptive, historical and picturesque. London, 1878, 2 vols.

Fairlie, Mrs. (ed.) Portraits of children of nobility. London, 1838-39, 2 vols.

Fraser, J. B. Travels in Koordistan. London, 1840, 2 vols.

Genealogies (separate works) of the families named: Adams, Allen, Bangs, Barley, Bartlett, Bassett, Blanding, Boardman, Burnham, Booth, Cabell, Chesman, Crane, Culbertson, Curtis, Cushing, Drake, Early, Edwards-Todd, Ellis, Ellis-Abrams, Estes, Field, Follett-Dewey, Fassett-Safford, Gage, Graves, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harwood, Hassam, Hawes, Hooper, Howland, Hunnewell, Hutchinson, Kelton, Kolb-Kulp-Culp, Lewis, MacLaughlin, Magoun, Marot, Munson, Odiorne, O'Donovan, Ormsby, Orton, Paul, Platt, Potts, Prime, Rexford, Rockwell, Rollo, Rosenberger, Sargent, Sharpe, Sinclair, Smith, Sprague, Stiles, Swer-

ingen, Stockett, Street, Swain, Thomas, Thompson, Tolman, Trumbull, Tucker, Voorhees, Walker, Washburn, Watson, Welles, White, Whiting, Whitney. American ancestry, 1895; Early Germans in New Jersey; English peerage, 3 vols.; Genealogist's guide; Military and naval chronicles of Danvers, Mass.; Pennsylvania genealogies.

Great Britain. Journal of House of Lords, 1836-1894. London, 60 vols.

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. London, 1881-1894, 46 vols.

Hansard, T. C. Parliamentary debates from the year 1830 to 1895. London, 393 vols.

Hart, H. G. Annual army list of Great Britain, 1856-1887. London, 23 vols.

History and antiquities of Westminster Abbey. London, 1856.

History of banking in all nations. N. Y., 1896, 4 vols.

Industrial Chicago. 1891-94, 4 vols.

Jeypore, (India). Portfolio of architectural details. Prepared under the supervision of Col. S. S. Jacob. Issued under the patronage of his highness, the Maharaja of Jeypore. London, 1890, 6 vols.

Keppel, George. Journey across the Balcan. London, 1831, 2 vols.

La Bree, Ben. Confederate soldier in the civil war. Louisville, 1895.

Lettres, instructions et mémoires de Marie Stuart. London, 1845, 7 vols.

Matthaïæ, A. Euripidis tragœdiæ et fragmenta. Leipsic, 1813-37, 10 vols.

Ogden, J. C. Tour through Upper and Lower Canada, 1799-1800. Litchfield.

Pote, Capt. Wm. Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his captivity in the French and Indian war, from May, 1745, to August, 1747. N. Y., 1896. With map of the northern English colonies, together with the French settlements, Canada and New England, by Charles Morris.

Rashdall, H. Universities of Europe in the middle ages. Oxford, 1895, 3 vols.

Report of deputy keepers of public records in Ireland, 1869-1894. Dublin, 26 vols.

Rochemonteix, C. de. Les Jésuites et la Nouvelle-France au XVII^e siècle, d'après beaucoup de documents inédits. Paris, 1895, 3 vols.

Sketches of the Hindoos. London, 1792, 2 vols.

Warner, Richard. Tour through northern countries. Bath, 1802, 2 vols.

Tour through Wales. Bath, 1813, 2 vols.

Wellington, A. W. Dispatches of field marshal the Duke of Wellington, during his campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 to 1818. London, 1837-8, 12 vols. and supplement.

Wilson, W. R. Travels in the Holy Land. London, 1847, 2 vols.

- List of some of the important maps received during the year:
- D'Anville's map of occidental hemisphere. Paris, 1786.
map of oriental hemisphere. Paris, 1786.
map of South America. London, 1791.
map of North America. London, 1791.
- Map of the whole continent of America. London, 1760.
- Mappemonde ou description de globe terrestre. Paris, 1752.
- Orbis terrarum nova accuratissima tabula, auctore Petro Goos. Amsterdam, 1680.
- Russell's map of British colonies in North America. London, 1799.
- Senex's map of North America. 1710.
- Smith's map of America.
map of North America. 1826.
map of United States. 1826.
map of Upper and Lower Canada. 1826.
- Thomson's map of America. London, 1814.
map of Canada and Nova Scotia. London, 1814.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Card Catalogue.

Work upon the card catalogue, a task involving much labor and thought, is progressing satisfactorily. All author cards have now been written for accessions since the issue of the first printed catalogue (July 1, 1873). For authors represented in the library, there are now but two alphabets to consult: (a) that in volumes I. and II. of the printed catalogue, and (b) that in the card catalogue. Cards for subjects and titles are complete from the publication of the last printed catalogue (vol. VII., issued May 1, 1887) to date; while in each of the volumes of the catalogue numbered III.-VII., the entries from A to P inclusive are now transferred to the cards,—2,377 pages out of 3,189, or over two-thirds. This branch of the work will, at the present rate of progress, be completed about ten months hence. It has been done with great care, and in accordance with the best existing methods, the cards being often written directly from the books themselves, where the old-fashioned system adopted in the printed volumes has seemed inadequate.

Classification.

It has heretofore been thought impracticable, in our present quarters, to adopt any modern system of classification, owing in part to insufficiency of help, and in part to the continual

shifting of departments, in the effort to crowd into our rooms the ever-accumulating stock of books. Something in this direction must, however, be inaugurated before the removal to our new building; and the approaching close of the present efforts towards a card catalogue is the more agreeable, in that one of the staff will thereby be released for this new undertaking. Such method of classification will be adopted, based chiefly on the "Cutter system," as seems best suited to our peculiar needs.

Catalogue of Newspapers.

This important work, under way for several years past, has suffered a serious delay through the temporary withdrawal of its compiler from our staff, to engage in kindred work within the library, in the employ of a publishing firm. Arrangements have been entered into, however, by which the literary part of the enterprise will be completed, probably before next midsummer; and we are in hopes of seeing the publication issue from the press before the next annual meeting.

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The official record of receipts of works of art, during the past twelve months, is as follows:

PORTRAITS IN OIL.

James Bowman.—Portrait of this well-known Western artist, painted by himself on a panel, in 1822. Several of his canvases are in the Society's gallery. Presented by Mrs. Charlotte Dawes Cranch, Urbana, Ohio.

Clements Edwards.—Portrait on board panel, of this Western artist. Painted from life by John Cranch, Cincinnati, in 1842. Presented by Mrs. C. D. Cranch.

Capt. P. Holst.—A native of Norway. Painted from life by John Cranch. Presented by Mrs. C. D. Cranch.

Louis Kossuth.—Small portrait, by John Cranch. The face was painted from life. Presented by Mrs. C. D. Cranch.

Sydney S. Lyon.—Portrait of this artist, painted from life by John Cranch, in Cincinnati, about 1840.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Joseph T. Dodge, Madison.—Pioneer civil engineer; constructed Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway bridge over the Mississippi, at La Crosse. Enlarged photograph, treated in india ink; framed.

Lucius Fairchild, Madison.—Platinotype, from photograph by

Sarony, of the late Gen. Lucius Fairchild. For hanging in the reading room.

H. H. Grace, West Superior.—"The father of the school system of Superior." Enlarged photograph, treated in india ink; framed.

John Johnston, Milwaukee.—President of the Society, and a pioneer banker of Milwaukee. Enlarged photograph, treated in india ink; framed.

Deuster Ostrander, Chicago.—A Wisconsin pioneer. Enlarged photograph, treated in india ink; framed. Presented by Frank Ostrander, Superior.

Martin Pattison, West Superior.—A pioneer of Superior. Enlarged photograph, treated in india ink; framed.

Isaac T. Smith, Tiffany.—Pioneer of Rock county.

In der Bibliothek.—Photograph of E. Grützner's painting, "In der Bibliothek." Printed in Munich, by Franz Hanfstangl. For hanging in the reading room.

Old Fort Winnebago.—Framed photograph from oil painting by I. A. Ridgway, of Portage, of old Fort Winnebago. The painting was made in 1896, being based, with great care, on contemporary plans and the recollections of old settlers of Portage. Presented by A. J. Turner, Portage.

PLASTER CAST.

Jacques Marquette, S. J.—Plaster sketch, by Prof. G. Trentanove, Florence, Italy, of Father Jacques Marquette, S. J., offered in the sculptors' competition for the heroic marble statue of Marquette, to be placed by the State of Wisconsin in the capitol at Washington. The contract was awarded to Trentanove, because of this sketch; but the final model for the statue departed therefrom in several particulars. Presented by Gov. William H. Upham.

THE MUSEUM.

The number of visitors during the year to the museum and portrait gallery, has been large. It is estimated that over 50,000 persons passed through the several rooms. In our new building, far better quarters will be devoted to these important departments; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the removal will be accompanied by a considerably-increased appropriation from the State, to the end that the museum may be materially improved.

The accessions to the museum during the fiscal year have not been as numerous as usual, for the reason that we have been unwilling, in view of official uneasiness on this score, to add greatly to the present weight upon the upper floors of the south wing of the Capitol. The receipts have been as follows:

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Fred Chapman, Harriman, Tenn.—Stone arrow-heads from Emory River flat, near Harriman, Tenn.

Burt Ogburn, Phoenix, Ariz.—Fragments of prehistoric pottery and shell beads, from Arizona.

H. F. Pfunder, Nero.—Three copper needles found in sand dunes at Two Creeks, 1896.

P. F. Stangl, Milwaukee.—Copper fish hooks and copper "rejects," from sand dunes in neighborhood of Two Creeks, Manitowoc county.

HISTORY.

Byron Andrews, New York.—MS. letter to Daniel Cone, from John Wentworth. (Facsimile.)

Horace Beach, Prairie du Chien.—Flag of Prairie du Chien Union League, 1862-65.

Mrs. Wm. H. Fowler, Madison.—Melodeon, made about 1840. (Loaned.)

Frank L. Fraser, Lake Beulah.—Handbill of Walworth County Agricultural Society, 1852.

W. Frederick, Leavenworth, Kans.—Carbine used by Indians in Custer's Massacre (July 25, 1876), procured by donor from the Indians in Oregon, July 25, 1888; also, portfolio carried in the War of Secession, 1861-65, by donor, of Co. F., Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

John Johnston, Milwaukee.—Certificate of stock of Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company; also, certificate of stock of La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, September 5, 1857; also, bond of La Crosse & Milwaukee Company, Watertown division, October 1, 1856; also, a one-dollar bill, of Hemenway's bank of deposit and exchange, of Milwaukee, dated 1849.

Henry Sandford, Madison.—Twenty-four sheets of blank Wisconsin State Bank notes, various denominations.

Chauncey Simonds, Milwaukee.—Historical chart of Milwaukee County Pioneer Association.

George W. Stoner, Madison.—Piece of wood from old church on the Isle of Shoals, built 1800; also, piece of woodwork from a stateroom on the U. S. S. "Constitution;" also, piece of wood from one of the ships of Count D'Orsay's fleet, sunk in the harbor of Newport, R. I., 1767, and brought up by divers in 1891; also, rock from Isle of Shoals, N. H.; also, piece of the "Kearsage" that sank the "Alabama," and was lost on Roncador Reef, in Caribbean sea.

E. E. Thompson, Madison.—Facsimile of *Ulster County Gazette*, published at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., January 4, 1800.

CURIOS.

Otis Baker, Bristol.—Elk's horn found in 1851, at Bristol; weight, twenty-two pounds.

Joseph Deashant, Madison.—Early type of pistol, found in "Black Hawk's cave," Lake Mendota, in May, 1895.

W. Frederick, Leavenworth, Kans.—Revolver picked up by donor at La Grange, Ark., October 2, 1862.

E. B. Heimstreet, Janesville.—Tarantula nest.

Henry H. Schofield, Token Creek.—Bull-dog revolver, early type. (Loaned.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

It is highly desirable that the working staff of the Society be represented at the annual sessions of those national bodies which are engaged in the development of the several branches of learning for which this corporation stands. Not only, at such meetings, are ideas interchanged, and practical methods compared; but the conventions, in bringing together for professional consultation, men and women whose lives are devoted to these higher fields of public education, cultivate that spirit of enthusiasm and emulation without which no good work can well proceed. Every institution represented is noticeably bettered by the contact; the time and money expended can in no other direction bring such practical returns for the good of the cause.

During the first week in January, the secretary represented the Society at the combined session, at Indianapolis, of the American Economic Association and the Political Science Association of the Central States. At the annual session of the Wisconsin Library Association, held at Racine, March 12th and 13th, the Society was represented by the secretary and the assistant librarian. Both the secretary and the librarian were present, during the first week of September, at the session of the American Library Association in Cleveland.

The secretary has made, during the year, several visits to various portions of the State, upon errands of research in connection with the editing of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*. He has also responded to several invitations to address public meetings within the State, sometimes in behalf of free public libraries for small communities, again to cultivate popular in-

terest in State and local history. If time permitted, much practical good might be wrought by a series of meetings throughout Wisconsin, in the cause of local history. The organization of numerous municipal and county historical clubs, to work in conjunction with this Society, is entirely practicable, and one of the ideals toward which we should strive. The near approach of the semi-centennial anniversary (1898) of Wisconsin's admittance to the Union, will do much to awaken popular interest in State history; and in the proposed organized movement to this end, the Society should take active part.

GATHERING MATERIALS FOR LOCAL HISTORY.

In close association with this idea, is that of encouraging the free public libraries of the State to accumulate materials for local history,—to do that, for their several communities, which this Society is attempting to do for the State at large.

All librarians who have in charge such treasures are aware of the general popular interest in old pamphlets, newspaper files, and the odds and ends of printed matter issued in ephemeral form, provided they are old enough to have ceased to be commonplace. That with which we are all familiar is commonplace, and generally held in slight value; but the commonplaces of one generation are the treasured relics of the next. It is not mere idle curiosity, this interest of ours in the things with which our fathers were familiar. Relics in museums enable us more accurately in imagination to redress the stage of history; but the literary ephemera of other days, preserved in libraries, are still more valuable as mirrors of the past. The chance advertisement in the old newspaper, the tattered playbill, the quaintly-phrased pamphlet, or musty diary or letter of a former time, mean more to the modern historian than any other form of historical record. In earlier days, history was thought to be simply the doings of monarchs and the conduct of campaigns; but Macaulay and Green have shown us that the history of the people is what benefits us most,—how John and Mary lived in their wayside cottage, how Peter and Paul bargained in the market place, how the literati toiled in Grub street, and seafarers journeyed over the face of the deep.

The other day Woodrow Wilson said, at the Princeton sesquicentennial: "The world's memory must be kept alive, or we shall never see an end of its old mistakes. We are in danger to become infantile in every generation. This is the real menace under which we cower in this age of change." It is the office of the historian to keep the world's memory alive. There will never be an end of the writing of history. Some one has truly said, each generation must write all past history afresh, from its own changing standpoint. But that this may continue, and with increasing advantage, there must never be an end of accumulating historical material; each generation must accumulate its own, for the benefit of its successor.

In the libraries of the old world, there are many magnificent collections of broadsides, leaflets, tracts, pamphlets, which earnest, thoughtful men have, in past generations, accumulated for our benefit. One of the most notable of these is the collection known as the Thomason Tracts in the British Museum — 30,000 specimens of the literary flotsam and jetsam of the middle of the seventeenth century,—pamphlets, circulars, prospectuses, broadsides, programmes, and what not,—each one carefully labeled by the industrious London bookseller, Thomason, with the day of its acquisition. Thus we have, for the entire period of the civil war in England, a faithful day-by-day picture of surpassing interest and value, to which historians are ever turning as to an inexhaustible mine of material, and concerning which Macaulay and a host of others have recorded words of the warmest praise.

In olden times, enterprises of this character were left to the chance of individual initiative. To-day, they may be better, more systematically, done by public librarians. It is not possible, nor is it advisable, for every public library to engage in a task of this character, upon any extended scale. It is sufficient that a few great libraries undertake missions of this sort, libraries, perhaps, in widely-separated cities; but certain it is, that each public library can and should make collections of this character for its own community, and the library at the county seat should seek to cover, so far as may be, its own county.

It is difficult to specify just what the local library should

make a serious business of collecting; it is easier to make a list of what should not be gathered. But especially would we urge the accumulation of newspaper files, the daily or weekly mirror of the community's life; and these files should, if possible, be complete back to the beginning. All manner of published reports should be obtained—those of the common council, the county board of supervisors, the various public institutions located in the community; the published memorial sermons, society year-books, printed rules and constitutions of local lodges, catalogues and programmes of local colleges and academies; published addresses of any sort; any manner of literature published by the churches, whether in the form of papers, membership lists, appeals for aid, or what not; programmes of local musicals, concerts, veteran camp-fires, etc., would be found in time to have great interest to the local historian. In fact, all of this printed material will prove in due course of time to be a fund of information which shall make the library a Mecca for all who wish for any purpose to refresh their memory relative to the life of the town. Just as we regard everything familiar as commonplace and worthless, do we delude ourselves with the notion that we and ours are to live always. Librarians should remember that this generation and its affairs are but passing phases of world-life; in due course what they have gathered of the literary drift-wood of to-day will be of priceless value to their successors in office. Librarians are generally recognized as missionaries unto the present generation; but let us, in our zeal for present results, not forget to be as well missionaries unto the future, and thereby earn the praise which comes to him who plants a tree for the delectation of those who come after.

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The development of the library spirit is a very noticeable feature in the educational affairs of the Old Northwest, and in this development the Society is taking an active interest. In Wisconsin, the free traveling library is the special interest upon which the new State Free Library Commission is centering its efforts. New York was the pioneer in this field, but its traveling libraries, sent out from the State Library at Albany,

are each composed for the most part of from fifty to a hundred books upon some special interest, as history, biography, travel, science, adventure, or fiction; these are lent chiefly to villages or to small public libraries which desire for a time to supplement their stock of literature on a given subject,—as, for instance, at the request of some local study club. In Wisconsin, still to large a extent a state of isolated forest and prairie communities, where it is impossible to found or maintain public libraries, and where the dearth of reading matter of any sort, outside of the county newspaper, is almost complete, the traveling library must and does take on a different character.

Through the generosity of State Senator J. H. Stout, thirty of these libraries, each of them comprising thirty well-selected books, covering a wide range of subjects, have for the past six months been doing missionary work in Dunn county. This is one of the most sparsely-settled of the counties in the northwest corner of the State, where the denuded forest lands are being developed into dairy farms by homesteaders, native and foreign, who are eager for reading matter, but as yet poorly-off in this world's goods.

The success of this experiment has inspired another philanthropist, Mr. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, to place some twenty-five such libraries in circulation in Wood county, in the central sand-plain of Wisconsin, where the soil is comparatively thin and the population widely dispersed.

November 13th and 14th, a convention was held at Ashland, on Lake Superior, whereat the forest counties of that district were well represented, chiefly by school-teachers, who are taking an energetic part in the Wisconsin library movement. At this meeting, wherein the Society was represented by the secretary, a Northern Wisconsin Free Traveling Library Association was formed, which will solicit money and books, and, with the Vaughn Free Library, at Ashland, as a center, will start upon their travels a considerable number of libraries of the Stout and Witter patterns. As two or three wealthy Ashland men and women are backing this enterprise, it is likely to be an immediate success.

The State commission, assisted, so far as may be, by the Wis-

consin Library Association and this Society, is the directing force in all these movements, and allows none of them to suffer for lack of energetic, professional advice and assistance. It is confidently expected that at the session of the Wisconsin legislature, this winter, the commission will be granted an increased appropriation, with an expert official staff. The State will, in consequence, soon take a leading stand, not only in the matter of free traveling libraries for rural communities, but in free public libraries for municipalities.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

The Society is working under a constitution adopted in 1853. At that time, there were no models for such a document, other than those of the older State historical societies of the Atlantic slope, which are private, and more or less exclusive, corporations. Our Society, however, after the coming of Secretary Draper, the popularizing of the membership list, the granting of State aid, and the assumption of State trusteeship, gradually, at successive stages, took on a character quite distinct from its sister organizations in the East; its aims, its methods, have become in many respects different,—so different, in fact, that the old constitution, although frequently patched, is in many particulars unsuited to our work. During the greater part of these forty-three years of development, we have come to rear a code of usage which represents more to us, in our daily operations, than the letter of the constitution. On the eve of moving into a new and permanent home, the first roof-tree which we can call our own, it would seem appropriate that our fundamental rules be so revised as authoritatively to recognize existing, well-tried methods, to eliminate such of the machinery of our organization as experience has found useless, and in general to improve its working. The appointment at this meeting of a committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws, seems advisable.

PROGRESS UPON THE NEW BUILDING.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce satisfactory progress upon our new building.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners for

Erecting the State Historical Library, held January 7th and 8th, Messrs. Ferry & Clas, of Milwaukee, were chosen as the architects for the building; and they were requested to develop the two sets of plans which had been presented by them. The plans which they submitted in competition, and upon which they had won their case, provided for a cruciform building, of classical design, with the reading room and administrative offices in the center, and book-stacks as wings on either side. The architects had presented an alternative plan, being also a classical building of the Ionic order,—but with a solid structure in front, containing reading room, seminary rooms, and offices, and two book-stacks projecting from the rear,—the museum to cover all, in the fourth story. At a meeting of the board, held March 27th, the alternative plan, last described, was adopted, and the architects instructed to prepare at once detailed plans and specifications.

Meanwhile, the Board of State University Regents, in accordance with the terms of chapter 298, laws of Wisconsin for 1895, formally transferred to the State, for the site of the building, a large plot of ground at the west end of the property between Park, Langdon, and State streets, known as the "lower campus." A loan of \$60,000 was obtained from the Commissioners of Public Lands, with which to commence the work of construction.

The special committee on the selection of facing stone met May 6th, and, after thorough discussion of various samples of stone and of a special report by the architects, selected the buff-Bedford (Ind.) limestone, and the Berea and Amherst (O.) sandstones, as a basis for the bids of contractors. Their report was adopted by the executive committee, the same day. Later (May 28th), the detailed plans for the basement and first story of the building were adopted by the full Board. Sealed proposals were duly advertised for, in accordance with the terms of the creating act.

On the 23rd of May, the chairman of the Society's delegation upon the Board of Commissioners, Gen. Lucius Fairchild, had passed away. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Society, held June 25th, the Hon. William F. Vilas was chosen

to succeed him, and took his seat upon the Board at the meeting of the latter on the 29th of June. The Board at this meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board has received with great sorrow, information of the death of Commissioner Fairchild. In him, his fellow commissioners recognized, by common consent, one to whom, perhaps more than to any other person, was due the passage of the act providing for the noble building in the construction of which this board is now engaged, and which will in some sense be his monument. At the several sittings of the Board, throughout the first year of its existence, his well-considered counsel has been of the greatest value in times of perplexity, and his charming manner a delight and an inspiration to all. In looking upon his vacant chair, the surviving commissioners feel that there has gone forth from their midst, one who was not only a valued co-laborer in a work upon which he had dearly set his heart, but also a most beloved friend.

Bids for constructing the basement and first story being opened, in the presence of competitors, the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Thomas R. Bentley, of Milwaukee, for \$42,553 — buff-Bedford stone, from the Dark Hollow (Ind.) quarry, to be the facing material. The executive committee of the Board, in whose hands the supervision of the construction was placed, afterwards made a contract with the Consolidated Stone Co., of Chicago, owners of the quarry selected, by which the latter agreed to furnish stone to bidders for the remainder of the building, at the same price paid by Bentley for use in the basement and first story. T. C. McCarthy, of Madison, was appointed inspector of the works. Later, the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, of Pittsburg and Chicago, was contracted with for mill and shop inspection of the steel work used in the construction.

At the quarterly meeting held September 28th, a report of the summer's work, and of receipts and expenses to date, was made by the executive committee, in the course of which this comment was made: "The work has been delayed, at times, by unavoidable difficulties: such as a strike in the Dark Hollow quarry; non-arrival of stone and steel, in the size immediately required; and, throughout September, by stormy weather. As a whole, however, the progress has been quite equal to the expectation of the committee, and the contractor now hopes to

have the present contract completed before December 1st next. The quality of the work appears to be excellent, at every point; and the Committee feel confident that the building, when completed, will be a credit to the Commission, the Historical Society, and the State."

Continued stormy weather and aggravating non-arrival of stone have still further delayed operations, but it is expected that the Bentley contract will be completed by the first of January next.

At the September meeting of the Board, the architects were directed to complete at once the plans and specifications for the remainder of the part of the building now to be erected. Messrs. Ferry and Clas are now engaged upon this work, and it is hoped that proposals may be advertised for in February next, to the end that work can be resumed early in the spring.

Provided no unforeseen event occurs to interrupt the operations of the Board, there is every reason to suppose that the Society may be enabled to move into its new quarters two years hence, or certainly not later than the spring of 1899. If the removal could take place sooner than this, it would be the better for all concerned. Our present rooms in the Capitol are already overcrowded with books, and two years more of accumulation, at our ever-increasing ratio, will find us seriously hampered for space for administrative and reading-room purposes; the State government urgently needs, in its growth, the three floors we now occupy; and already considerable uneasiness is felt by our neighbors in the south wing, at the enormous weight of our possessions. Doubtless this alarm is thus far without sufficient warrant; but it exists, and we must reckon with it. Were the legislature to enable us to spend more than the stipulated \$60,000 within 1897, the work of construction could be materially hastened, and thus the interest of all parties concerned be advanced. It is worth while considering, also, whether the completion of the permanent home of the State Historical Society would not be a highly desirable achievement for the semi-centennial year (1898).

In any event, the Society and the great educational interests

which it represents, have in the present outlook much to be thankful for. The near future is bright with the promise of still better days.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Secretary.

E.—REPORT OF EXECUTOR OF DRAPER ESTATE.

MADISON, Wis., November 16, 1896.

Mr. R. G. Thwaites, Secretary State Historical Society —

DEAR SIR: Final judgment in the matter of the estate of Lyman C. Draper was entered on the 6th day of November, 1896. By this judgment, the homestead of the late Lyman C. Draper, namely, lot 4, block 51, in the city of Madison, was confirmed in the State Historical Society, and also the title to the library and manuscripts.

The hope and expectation of Mr. Draper was, that the Society would receive a very considerable sum from his personal estate, particularly from his iron-mining property; but after the payment of the expenses of his last illness, the funeral expenses, the debts, and the costs of administration, there was no estate left for distribution to the residuary or general legatees.

Owing to the fact that some claims which were made against the estate, amounting to a considerable sum, were either successfully contested or were withdrawn, the library and manuscripts were saved to the Society. The claims so presented, and the disposition of them, were as follows: (1) A claim on the part of Mrs. Draper, widow of the deceased, for her support and maintenance; and (2) a claim on the part of George W. Hoyt, for \$1,160.50, were both disallowed after contest. The claim (3) of M. H. Chynoweth and others, for \$1,200 and interest, was withdrawn.

Questions having arisen in the mind of the executor as to the proper construction of the will, he petitioned the court for a construction thereof. At the hearing of such petition for construction, Mr. H. M. Lewis appeared in behalf of the State Historical Society, Mr. Burr W. Jones, guardian *ad litem*, appeared in behalf of the infant, and Messrs. Bashford, O'Connor, & Aylward in behalf of the adult and general legatees named in said will.

The particulars in which the executor sought information, were whether the legacy of the library and manuscripts to the State Historical Society was a specific or general legacy; whether certain of the property belonging to said deceased, which came to the hands of the executor, was liable in the first instance to the payment of debts, costs of administration, or to the payment of legacies mentioned in said will; and whether the said

library and manuscripts were or were not liable for the debts and costs of administration. The further claim was made by the guardian *ad litem*, and by the attorneys representing other legatees, that under the language of the will, the homestead (lot 4, block 51) was primarily liable for the payment of general legacies.

Upon these questions submitted to the court, the court found and adjudged in substance: That the library and manuscripts were, in the first instance, liable to the payment of debts and costs of administration; but that, the debts and costs of administration being otherwise provided for, the same were then specific legacies to the State Historical Society, and were not liable for the payment of general legacies. The homestead, it was found and adjudged, was a specific devise to the State Historical Society, discharged of any claim thereon for the payment of debts or legacies.

The total amount of moneys which came to the hands of the executor, was \$773.77, derived from the following sources:

Cash in bank.....	\$117 77
Sale of Remsen portrait.....	25 00
Wisconsin Wagon Company stock.....	625 00
Sundry items of personal property sold.....	6 00

The total expenditures by the executor, including his compensation, are as follows:

Paid for expenses of last illness of deceased.....	\$83 00
Paid funeral expenses.....	216 65
Paid debts.....	201 60
Paid expenses of administration.....	69 70
Executor's compensation.....	238 69
	<hr/>
	\$809 64

As before stated, the total cash which came into the hands of the executor was \$773.77, leaving a balance due the executor of \$35.87, which he waives.

In pursuance of an order of court, the executor, on the 6th day of June, 1896, sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, part of the estate of the late Lyman C. Draper:

2,000 shares of stock in the Germania Mining Company.

65 copies of an essay entitled *The Signers*.

Royalties in book entitled *Helping Hand*.

Royalties in book entitled *King's Mountain*.

Note for \$400 against one Cowie.

Certificate for one share of stock in Apostle Islands Improvement Company.

The State Historical Society bid one dollar for each one of the items above named, \$6 in all; and there being no other bidders, all of the above parcels of property were sold to the Society, and bill of sale therefor executed by the executor and delivered to the treasurer of the Society.

The 2,000 shares of stock in the Germania Mining Company were assigned by Mr. Draper, some time before his decease, to M. H. Chynoweth and others to secure the payment to them, by Mr. Draper, of the sum of \$1,200, for moneys from time to time borrowed from them; and such certificates of shares of stock are still in their possession. The executor has not been able to ascertain that these shares of stock have any value.

A claim of \$300 was filed by the State Historical Society against the estate of the deceased, which was withdrawn by the treasurer of the Society, upon the approval of the finance committee. This claim could not have been paid without subjecting the library and manuscripts to sale. Of course, therefore, it is apparent that nothing was lost to the Society by such withdrawal.

An inspection of the files of the county court will demonstrate that the administration of the estate of the late Lyman C. Draper has not been unattended with labor and responsibility.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

Executor.

F.—GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES.]

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Abell, A. S., Co., Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....
Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Alabama geological survey, Montgomery.....	.....	2
Albany, N. Y., Educational church board.....	.....	1
Aldrich, Charles, Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	.....
Allegheny, Pa., Carnegie public library.....	.....	1
American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass*.....	1	6
Congregational association, Boston, Mass.....	.....	1
museum natural history, New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
philosophical society, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....	1	.....
Anderson, Hjalmar, Madison*.....	57	.....
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison.....	1	.....
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary.....	.....	1
Andrews, Byron, New York*.....	111	5
Andrews, Frank D., Vineland, N. J.....	1	.....
Archæological institute of America, Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Arpke, J. C., Franklin.....	1	.....
Ascham Hall, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1
Atwood, E. H., St. Cloud, Minn.....	1	.....
Baker, Florence E., Madison.....	1	1
Baker, Mrs. J. H. D., Madison.....	4	.....
Ball, T. H., Crown Point, Ind.....	1	.....
Baltimore (Md.) Arundel club.....	1	.....
Baltzell, Mrs. J. R., Madison.....	5	.....
Barnes, Charles R., Madison.....	1	.....
Barney, J. A., Juneau.....	1	.....
Barrett, J. A., Lincoln, Neb.....	.....	1
Barron county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Beale, J. H., Jr., Cambridge.....	.....	1
Beckwith, A. C. and E. S., Elkhorn.....	395	352
Belgium, ministère des chemins de fer, Bruxelles.....	1	.....
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Benedict, F. M., Waupaca.....	.....	1
Bille, John H.....	.....	1
Bishop, G. W., Rhinelander.....	.....	2
Blair, E. Helen, Madison*.....	37	86
Blaisdell, J. J., estate, Beloit.....	7	71
Blinn, H. C., East Canterbury, N. H.....	.....	2
Bloomer, D. C., Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	.....
Blount, Mrs. A. S., Madison.....	3	11
Bohemian American national committee, Omaha.....	1	.....
Bohn, L., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Boss, Henry R., New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Boston (Mass.) Athenæum library.....	1	.....
city auditor.....	1	.....
city hospital.....	1	1
city registry department.....	2	.....
home for aged women.....	.....	1
public library.....	1	2
Bourinot, J. G., Ottawa, Canada.....	.....	1
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me.....	2	2
Bradlee, Rev. C. D., Brookline, Mass.....	.....	3
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison.....	5	14

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Bredesen, Adolph, Stoughton.....	1	.....
Briggs, E. G., Madison.....	1	.....
Brooklyn (N. Y.) health department.....	1	.....
library.....	.....	2
union for Christian work.....	.....	1
Brower, J. V., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Brown, John Carter, Providence, R. I.....	4	.....
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison.....	.....	2
Brymner, Douglas, Ottawa, Canada.....	1	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) historical society.....	.....	1
library.....	1	3
Buffalo county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Bunker Hill monument association, Boston, Mass.....	3	.....
Burdick, Elisha, Madison.....	.....	5
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Burnett county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Burpee, Lawrence J., Ottawa, Canada.....	9	.....
Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich.....	1	2
Bushnell, Allen R., Madison.....	1	2
Butler, James D., Madison.....	12	47
California state library, Sacramento.....	1	.....
university of, Berkeley.....	2	.....
Calumet county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Cambridge (Mass.), city of.....	1	.....
public library.....	.....	7
Campbell, Henry C., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Canada auditor general, Ottawa.....	1	.....
department of agriculture, Ottawa.....	1	.....
geological survey, Ottawa.....	1	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	2	1
Canfield, Thos. H., Burlington, Vt.....	1	.....
Carpenter, Mrs. S. H., Madison.....	1	.....
Chafin, E. W., Waukesha.....	.....	1
Chandler, W. H., Madison.....	5	.....
Chapman, Chandler P., Madison.....	50	63
Chapple, J. M., Ashland.....	1	.....
Chase, Mrs. C. C., Oshkosh.....	.....	4
Chicago & Northwestern railway company, Chicago.....	.....	5
board of trade.....	1	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Chicago.....	.....	2
public library.....	.....	1
sanitary department.....	3	40
Times-Herald office.....	1	.....
Cincinnati (Ohio) public library.....	.....	1
Clarke, J. C. C., Upper Alton, Ill.....	2	.....
Clarke, Robt. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....
Clary, Joseph M., Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....
Claypole, E. W., Akron, Ohio.....	.....	1
Cleveland (Ohio) public library.....	.....	4
Colorado college, Colorado Springs, Colo.....	.....	1
Columbia university, New York, N. Y.....	29	6
Commonwealth publishing company, New York, N. Y..	1	.....
Confederate survivors' association, Augusta, Ga.....	.....	1
Conklin, A. N., Madison.....	.....	6

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Connecticut historical society, Hartford.....	1	2
railroad commission, Hartford.....	1	.....
Conover, Allen D., Madison†.....	.....	.....
Conover, Edith, Madison.....	5	.....
Cook, Samuel F., Lansing, Mich.....	.....	1
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	1	1
Costa Rica, Instituto fisico-geografico-nacional, San Jose	1	.....
museo nacional, San Jose.....	.....	3
Coyne, James H., St. Thomas, Ontario.....	.....	1
Cridge, A., San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	1
Crocker, Uriel H., Boston.....	1	.....
Cruikshank, Ernest, Fort Erie, Ont.....	1	3
Cudmore, Patrick, Faribault, Minn.....	1	1
Curtis, Mark, Hebron.....	2	.....
Cutlbertson, Lewis R., Cincinnati, O.....	1	.....
Dabney, Charles W., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Daniell, Mrs. I. S. M., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison*.....	2	.....
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....
Darling, C. W., Utica, N. Y.....	.....	1
Davies, T. A., New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Davis, W. M., Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....
Dayton (Ohio) public library.....	.....	4
Dedham (Mass.) historical society.....	1	.....
Delaplaine, Blanche, Madison.....	68	.....
Democratic national (silver) committee, Chicago.....	.....	1
Denver (Colo.) public library.....	10	43
De Peyster, John W., Tivoli, N. Y.....	1	.....
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....	.....	2
Devron, Gustave, New Orleans, La.....	.....	2
District of Columbia, supreme court.....	1	.....
Dodge, Joseph T., Madison†.....	3	.....
Dodge county bar association, Juneau.....	1	.....
Door county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Dorner, Otto, Milwaukee.....	.....	9
Douglas county board of supervisors.....	.....	6
Dover (N. H.) public library.....	.....	2
Draper, L. C., library, Madison.....	312	.....
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.....	1	2
Dunn county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.....	2	.....
Egle, W. H., Harrisburg, Pa.....	4	.....
Eastman, Linda A., Dayton, Ohio.....	.....	1
Eau Claire (Wis.) public library.....	.....	6
woman's club.....	.....	1
Ely, Richard T., Madison.....	174	436
English, William E., Indianapolis.....	1	.....
English dialect society, London, Eng.....	2	.....
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....	.....	2
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.....	.....	1
Ev.-Lutheran Gemeinde-Blatt, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Everest, Kate A., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	5
Fairbanks, Rev. H. F., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Fairchild, Mrs. Lucius, Madison.....	259	668

*Also unbound serials. †Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Farmer's Cause, Editor of, Thomaston, Me.....	.....	1
Finney, F. N., Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Fitts, George H., Willimantic, Ct.....	1	.....
Flower, Frank A., West Superior.....	1	32
Foss, Rev. C. W., Rock Island, Ill.....	2	115
Franciscan Fathers, Harbor Springs, Mich.....	1	.....
Fuller, J. F., Appleton.....	.....	1
Fulton, Paul, New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
General federation of women's clubs.....	1	.....
Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Givens, F. M., Fond du Lac.....	.....	1
Goodhue, W. F., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Gordon, A. A., Oshkosh.....	1	.....
Gould, C. H., Montreal.....	1	.....
Grand army of the republic, Wisconsin department.....	.....	16
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library.....	.....	1
Great Britain, patent office.....	116	.....
Green, Samuel A., Boston, Mass.....	21	87
Green, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.....	.....	3
Green county board of supervisors.....	.....	4
Green Lake county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Greene, Howard, Milwaukee.....	8	.....
Gregory, J. G., Milwaukee.....	17	20
Gundry, Mrs. Mary F., Mineral Point.....	.....	1
Hachenberg, G. P., Boston.....	1	.....
Hahnemann medical college, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2
Halverson, John, La Crosse.....	1	.....
Hardie, Joseph C., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Harleian society, London.....	1	.....
Harman, Jacob A., Peoria, Ill.....	1	.....
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary.....	.....	1
Woodside seminary.....	.....	1
Harvard medical-alumni association, Cambridge, Mass.....	2	.....
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	3	3
Hassam, John T., Boston, Mass.....	1	1
Hasse, Adelaide R., Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Hawley, Emma A., Madison.....	.....	12
Heimstreet, E. B., Janesville.....	3	1
Helena (Mont.) public library.....	.....	1
Henry, W. A., Madison.....	2	.....
Hicks, E. R., Oshkosh.....	.....	1
Hinkley, J. W., Janesville.....	.....	4
Hinsdale, B. A., Ann Arbor.....	.....	3
Hinton, J. W., Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson.....	1	.....
Hodges, W. R., St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	4
Holland society, New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Hollister, A. H., Madison.....	6	4
Howard memorial library, New Orleans, La.....	.....	3
Howe, S. G., Detroit, Mich.....	.....	6
Hunt, S. H., Newton, N. J.....	1	1
Hunter, E. J., Chicago, Ill.....	.....	1
Hunter, F. B., Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	10
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield.....	.....	2
university of, Urbana.....	1	.....
Independent order of good templars, Milwaukee.....	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Independent order of odd fellows, Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	5
Indiana, department of geology, Indianapolis.....	1	.....
Iowa geological survey, Des Moines.....	1	.....
historical department, Des Moines.....	11	35
historical society, Des Moines.....	2	11
railroad commissioner, Des Moines.....	1	.....
Jackson county board of Supervisors.....	.....	1
Jacobs, T. L., Neenah.....	1	.....
James, E. J., Chicago, Ill.....	1	6
James, E. W., Richmond, Va.....	.....	1
Jamestown, N. Y., James Prendergast free library.....	.....	1
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library.....	.....	7
Jeypore, India, Maharaja of, Rajputana.....	6	.....
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.....	2	15
Johnston, John, Milwaukee.....	1	17
Jones, Rev. A. E., Montreal, Canada†.....	5	11
Kansas academy of sciences, Topeka.....	1	.....
railroad commissioners, Topeka.....	1	.....
state department of labor, Topeka.....	1	.....
state historical society, Topeka.....	1	.....
Keidel, George C., Baltimore, Md.....	.....	1
Kelton, Dwight H., Montpelier, Vt.....	.....	2
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Kewaunee county clerk, Kewaunee.....	1	.....
King, Charles, Madison.....	.....	2
Kingsbury, D. L., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1
Kingston, John T., Mauston.....	.....	37
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill.....	1	.....
Kuypers, J. A., De Pere.....	.....	1
Lackawanna institute, Scranton, Pa.....	2	7
La Crosse public library.....	1	.....
Lafin, John W., Milwaukee.....	3	.....
Lancaster (Mass.) town library.....	.....	16
Laval university, Quebec, Canada.....	22	10
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	15	43
Leland, E. R., New York, N. Y.....	.....	2
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	2	5
Le Moine, J. McP., Ottawa, Canada.....	.....	1
Lenox library, New York, N. Y.....	.....	2
Leopold, Gustav, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Lewis, C. W., Boston, Mass.....	.....	2
Libby, O. G., Madison.....	33	.....
Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.....	1	.....
Lochemes, Rev. M. J., St. Francis.....	2	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....	.....	1
Louisiana historical society, New Orleans.....	.....	2
Ludwig, Charles H., Tivoli, N. Y.....	1	.....
McCormick, Cyrus H., Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, Ill.....	.....	2
McGill university library, Montreal, Canada.....	2	9
Macnish, Mrs. Sarah, Berlin.....	.....	13
Madison health officer.....	.....	1
Manifesto, Canterbury, N. H.....	6	.....
Manitoba historical and scientific society, Winnipeg.....	.....	3

†Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Manitowoc county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Marine Review, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....
Marr & Richards, Milwaukee.....	.....	2
Marshall, Samuel, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Maryland bureau of industrial statistics, Annapolis.....	1	.....
Massachusetts adjutant general, Boston.....	1	.....
auditor, Boston.....	1	.....
board of commissioners of saving banks..	2	.....
bureau of statistics of labor, Boston.....	2	.....
commissioner of public records, Boston.....	.....	1
free library commission, Boston.....	.....	2
general hospital, Boston.....	.....	1
historical society, Boston.....	2	34
horticultural society, Boston.....	7	3
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston..	1	.....
state board of arbitration, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of health, Boston.....	2	.....
state board of lunacy and charity, Boston.	1	.....
state library, Boston.....	4	.....
Mead, Edwin D., Boston.....	.....	5
Medford (Mass.) public library.....	.....	1
Melville, Henry, New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Mendel, H. M., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Merrick, George B., Stevens Point.....	2	2
Mertz, J. K., St. Paul, Minn.....	1	.....
Michigan board of state auditors, Lansing.....	1	.....
mining school, Houghton.....	7	2
railroad commissioners, Lansing.....	1	.....
state.....	1	.....
state library, Lansing.....	26	1
superintendent of public documents, Lansing.	1	.....
university of, Ann Arbor.....	1	11
Military order loyal legion of United States, California	.....	.....
commandery.....	.....	23
Colorado commandery.....	.....	1
Illinois commandery.....	.....	4
Iowa commandery.....	.....	10
Kansas commandery.....	.....	7
Missouri commandery.....	.....	2
Ohio commandery.....	.....	30
Oregon commandery.....	.....	4
Wisconsin commandery.....	.....	13
Mills, Arthur C., Madison*.....	.....	5
Mills, Genevieve, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	.....	1
Milwaukee board of supervisors.....	1	.....
chamber of commerce.....	1	.....
college endowment association.....	.....	6
Deutsche gesellschaft.....	.....	2
health department.....	.....	1
Journal.....	16	38
old settlers' club.....	.....	1
public library.....	.....	3
public museum.....	1	.....
Sentinel company.....	38	10

*Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Milwaukee telephone users' association.....	.....	1
young men's christian association.....	.....	4
Mineral Point woman's reading club.....	.....	2
Minisink Valley historical society, Port Jervis, N. Y.....	.....	1
Minneapolis (Minn.) public library.....	1	2
Minnesota bureau of labor, St. Paul....	1	.....
forest warden, St. Paul.....	1	.....
historical society, St. Paul.....	53	7
Missionary Herald, Boston.....	2	.....
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis.....	.....	2
geological survey, Jefferson City.....	7	.....
state university, Columbia.....	1	.....
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee†.....	12	61
Montana bureau of agriculture, labor and industry, Helena.....	1	.....
historical society, Helena.....	1	.....
Moore, Mrs. Lizzie B., Stevens Point.....	.....	4
Moore, Mrs. S. H., Madison.....	2	.....
Moore, W. L., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Morehouse, L. H., Milwaukee.....	2	.....
Morris, C. M., Madison.....	2	28
Morris, Mrs. C. S., Berlin.....	.....	1
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee.....	.....	10
Morris, W. A. P., Madison.....	29	22
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison*.....	2	18
Mount Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass.....	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee.....	2	18
Murphy, J. J. Toronto, Ontario†.....	5	2
Murray, William, Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Mylrea, W. H., Madison.....	10	.....
National democratic (gold) committee, Chicago.....	1	.....
divorce reform league, Boston.....	.....	1
educational association, St. Paul.....	1	1
Nebraska historical association, Lincoln.....	.....	1
state banking department, Lincoln.....	.....	1
Nelson, O. N., Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....	3
Nelson, William, Paterson, N. J.....	.....	1
New England historical and genealogical society, Boston.....	1	.....
society in city of New York.....	1	.....
New Hampshire railroad commissioners, Concord.....	1	.....
secretary of state, Concord.....	2	.....
state library, Concord.....	3	.....
New Jersey geological survey, Trenton.....	2	.....
New Mexico historical society, Santa Fe.....	.....	1
New South Wales government board of international ex- changes, Sydney.....	1	.....
New York, city, board of education.....	2	.....
museum of natural history.....	1	.....
university club.....	1	.....
board of mediation and arbitration, Albany..	1	.....
civil service commission, Albany.....	1	.....
forest commission, Albany.....	1	.....
free circulating library, New York.....	.....	4
historical society, New York.....	1	.....

*Also unbound serials. †Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York mercantile library.....		1
securities company, New York.....	1	
society of order of founders and patriots of America, New York.....		1
state banking department, Albany.....	2	2
state board of health, Albany.....	2	
state library, Albany.....	3	4
superintendent of insurance, Albany.....	1	
Times, New York.....	2	
university of, Albany.....		4
Newberry library, Chicago, Ill.....		1
Newell, F. H., Washington.....	1	1
Newfoundland, colonial secretary, St. Johns.....	1	6
Newlin, W. H., Springfield, Ill.....		2
North Carolina railroad commissioners, Winston.....	1	
Northampton (Mass.) Forbes library.....		1
lunatic hospital.....		1
Northern Indiana historical society, South Bend.....		1
Northfield (Minn.) St. Olaf college.....		1
Northwest Magazine, St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.....	2	1
Notz, E. A., Milwaukee.....		2
Numismatic and antiquarian society of Montreal.....	4	
Nunns, Annie A., Madison.....	2	2
Oakley, F. W., Madison.....	11	
Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio.....	13	70
Ohio archaeological and historical society, Columbus.....		1
bureau of labor, Columbus.....	1	
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati.....		1
state library, Columbus.....	1	
Olson, Julius, Madison.....	2	9
Onahan, W. J., Chicago, Ill.....		1
Oneida historical society, Utica, N. Y.....		6
Ontario department of agriculture, Toronto.....	1	
Open Court, Chicago.....	1	
Orton, Mrs. H. S., Madison.....	3	170
Orton, P. A., Darlington.....	1	
Osborn, Mrs. J. H., Oshkosh.....	9	62
Osborne, R. E., La Crosse.....	1	
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Pardee, A. A., Madison.....		17
Parker, B. F., Milwaukee.....	6	4
Parkinson, J. B., Madison.....	4	139
Parkman club, Milwaukee.....		1
Parvin, T. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1	
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette.....	6	163
Patterson, W. H., Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Pawtucket (R. I.) free public library.....		1
Peabody institute, Baltimore, Md.....		1
Peabody museum, Harvard university.....		3
Peake, Rev. T. D., Beaver Dam.....	1	
Pennsylvania commissioner of insurance, Harrisburg.....	2	
German society, Reading.....	1	
historical society, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	1
Peoria (Ill.) public library.....		1
Pepper, David, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Pereles, J. M., Milwaukee .....	.....	2
Perkins institute for blind, Boston	1	.....
Petherick, E. R., Milwaukee	1	.....
Philadelphia (Pa.) Friends .....	.....	1
library company .....	.....	2
mercantile library company .....	.....	6
Philipp, Theodore, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	7
Pierce county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Polk county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Post printing company, Portage	1	.....
Pray, T. B., Stevens Point	1	.....
Presbyterian historical society, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	1
Providence (R. I.) Athenæum .....	.....	1
city	1	.....
public library	1	1
Racine, woman's club .....	.....	1
Racine county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Raymond, J. H., Madison .....	.....	27
Record society, London, England	3	.....
Reform club sound currency committee, New York	1	.....
Reinsch, Paul, Madison	3	.....
Republican congressional committee, Washington, D. C.	2	.....
Republican national committee, Chicago, Ill.	39	3
Rexford, John D., Janesville	1	.....
Rhode Island bureau of industrial statistics, Providence.	1	.....
commissioner of insurance	1	.....
board of education, Providence .....	.....	1
Ripon college, Ripon .....	.....	1
Robinson, H. E., St. Louis, Mo.	1	.....
Rochester, N. Y., Reynolds library .....	.....	1
Rock county board of supervisors .....	.....	4
Royal society of Canada, Montreal	1	.....
St. Louis (Mo.) academy of science	1	2
mercantile library .....	.....	2
public library .....	.....	2
St. Paul (Minn.) chief fire warden .....	.....	1
Salem (Mass.) public library	1	3
Salisbury, R. D., Chicago, Ill.	1	1
San Francisco (Cal.) public library .....	.....	3
Sauerhering, E., Washington, D. C. ....	.....	1
Schenck, Rev. A. V. C., Madison .....	.....	4
Seranton (Pa.) public library .....	.....	2
Sedelmeyer, Charles, Paris, France	1	.....
Seeds, B. F., College Park, Cal.	1	.....
Seymour, Lavernia, Madison*	31	.....
Shambaugh, B. F., Iowa City, Iowa .....	.....	5
Shawano county clerk, Shawano .....	.....	1
Sheldon, Mrs. A. R., Madison .....	.....	34
Sheldon, Georgiana R., Madison	9	.....
Siebert, W. H., Cambridge .....	.....	1
Sloan, Mrs. H. C., Ashland .....	.....	3
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.	4	.....
Society of army of the Cumberland, Cincinnati	1	.....
Soldiers' and sailors' historical society of Rhode Island, Providence	1	.....

*Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Soule, Mrs. A. M., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....
South Dakota agricultural college, Brookings.....		4
South Park railroad commissioners, Denver, Colo.....	1	.....
Southport (Conn.) Pequot library.....	4	.....
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee.....		1
Speyer, Joe, Kansas City, Mo.....		1
Spirit of Missions, New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Starr, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.....		2
Stephens, W. H., Lowville, N. Y.*.....		.....
Stickney, Gardner P., Milwaukee.....		7
Stimson, R. M., Marietta, Ohio.....		32
Stone, George F., Chicago.....	1	.....
Superior (Wis.) public library.....		3
women's club.....		5
Sutherland, James, Janesville.....	2	1
Swain, W. C., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Swett, C. E., Boston, Mass.....	1	.....
Syracuse (N. Y.) central library.....		1
Tarbell, Ida M., New York, N. Y.....	1	.....
Tasmanian railroad commissioners, Hobart.....	1	.....
Taylor, J. W., Linden.....	2	.....
Tenney, D. K., Chicago, Ill.....		12
Tenney, H. A., Madison.....	30	14
Terry, F. T., Milwaukee.....		2
Texas department of state, Austin.....	2	.....
Thomas, E. Kirby, Superior.....	14	124
Thomas, John E., Sheboygan Falls.....		6
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison*†.....	16	46
Tillinghast, W. H., Cambridge, Mass.....	1	.....
Todd, William C., Atkinson, N. H.....	1	.....
Toronto (Can.) public library.....	1	1
Torrance, Ell, Minneapolis, Minn.....		1
Tradesman, The, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1	.....
Trelease, William L., St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Trent, William P., Sewanee, Tenn.....		2
Trimble, John, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Tuck, Edward, New York.....	2	.....
Tulane university of Louisiana, New Orleans.....	1	1
Turner, F. J., Madison.....		1
Turner, H. W., Washington, D. C.....		1
United States bureau of education.....	16	.....
bureau of ethnology.....	1	.....
bureau of statistics.....	3	.....
census office.....	8	.....
coast survey.....	2	.....
department of agriculture.....	11	22
department of interior.....	8	3
department of labor.....	2	.....
department of state.....	12	3
department of treasury.....	9	10
department of war.....	4	3
fish commission.....	2	.....
geological survey.....	4	.....
interstate commerce commission.....	1	.....
life-saving service.....	1	.....

*Also maps. †Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS -- Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States national museum.....		1
naval observatory.....	1	
patent office.....	34	
pension commissioner.....	6	
postmaster general.....	1	
superintendent of public documents.....	155	4
United States Miller, Milwaukee.....	1	
Upsala, Sweden, Royal university library.....	8	26
Usher, Ellis B., La Crosse.....	8	163
Vermont, university of, Burlington.....	1	
Vernon county board of supervisors.....		1
Vilas, Charles H., Chicago, Ill.....	8	
Vilas, William F., Madison.....	19	250
Vrchota, John M., La Crosse.....		5
Wall, E. C., Milwaukee.....	8	
Walton, Joseph, Moorestown, N. J.....		2
Ware, W. R., New York, N. Y.....		1
Washburn observatory, Madison.....	2	
Waukesha county board of supervisors.....		2
Waushara county board of supervisors.....		1
Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.....		3
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Ct.....	1	1
Western Naturalist, Madison.....	1	
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio.....	54	2
Wheeler, Mrs. L. G., Wauwatosa.....		3
Whitman, A. B., Appleton.....	1	
Whitney, J. H., Madison.....		1
William and Mary college, Williamsburg, Va.....	4	
Williamson, Susan, Madison.....	50	60
Wilmington institute, Wilmington, S.C.....		1
Windsor (Canada) public library.....		1
Winfield, Charles H., New York, N. Y.....	1	
Winsor, Justin, Cambridge, Mass.....		1
Wisconsin bank examiner.....	3	
board of emigration.....		1
Central railroad.....		60
commissioner of insurance.....	2	
dairyman's association.....	1	
democratic state central (gold) committee, Milwaukee.....	5	28
national guard, company G, 1st infantry.....	1	
newspaper publishers.....	158	
secretary of state.....	18	
state.....	8	
state firemen's association.....		1
state library.....	59	115
state normal school, Milwaukee.....		9
state normal school, River Falls.....	1	1
state normal school, Stevens Point.....		1
state normal school, Superior.....		1
state normal school, Whitewater.....		1
state republican committee, Milwaukee.....		151
university of.....	4	12
woman's relief corps.....		1
young men's christian association.....		20
Wise, W. L., London, Eng.....	1	

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pamphlets.
Woburn (Mass.) public library.....		1
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee.....		1
Woodnutt, T. W., Chicago.....	8	114
Worcester (Mass.) public library.....	1	2
Wright, A. O., Madison.....		1
Württembergischen kommission für landesgeschichte, Stuttgart.....	1	.....
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Neb.....	7	.....
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. historical and geological society, Wilkes- Barre, Pa.....		1
	2	2
Yale university, New Haven, Ct.....	2	4
Young Churchman company, Milwaukee.....	2	.....

G. — NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

Following is a list, classified by counties, of Wisconsin newspapers now regularly received at the library through the gift of the publishers, and bound — all of them being weekly editions except where otherwise noted:

ADAMS.

Friendship — Adams County Press.

ASHLAND.

Ashland — Helping Hand (m.); Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.

BARRON.

Barron — Barron County Shield.

Chetek — Chetek Alert.

Cumberland — Cumberland Advocate; New Wisconsin (m).

Rice Lake — Rice Lake Leader.

BAYFIELD.

Bayfield — Bayfield County Press.

Washburn — Times.

BROWN.

Depere — Brown County Democrat; Depere News.

Green Bay — Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay Weekly Gazette; Green Bay Review.

BUFFALO.

Alma — Buffalo County Journal.

Fountain City — Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.

Mondovi — Mondovi Herald.

BURNETT.

Grantsburg — Burnett County Sentinel.

CALUMET.

Chilton — Chilton Times.

CHIPPEWA.

Bloomer — Bloomer Advance.

Chippewa Falls -- Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Weekly Herald.

Stanley — Stanley Republican.

CLARK.

Colby — Phonograph.

Neillsville — Republican and Press.

Thorp — Thorp Courier.

COLUMBIA.

Cambria — Cambria News.

Columbus — Columbus Democrat.

Kilbourn City -- Mirror-Gazette.

Lodi -- Lodi Valley News.

Pardeeville — Pardeeville Times.

Portage — Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.

Poynette — Poynette Press.

Rio — Columbia County Reporter.

CRAWFORD.

Prairie du Chien — Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.

Soldiers' Grove — Crawford County Advance.

DANE.

Belleville — Sugar River Recorder.

Deerfield — Deerfield Enterprise.

Madison — Amerika; Archon (m); Daily Cardinal; Christian Endeavor (m); Madison Democrat (d); Ideal Church (m); Weekly Madisonian; Monona Lake Quarterly; Northwestern Mail; Our Church Home (q); Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w); W. C. T. U. Motor (m).

Mount Horeb -- Mount Horeb Times.

Oregon — Oregon Observer.

Stoughton — Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.

Sun Prairie — Sun Prairie Countryman.

Waunakee — Waunakee News.

DODGE.

Beaver Dam — Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.

Juneau — Juneau Telephone.

Waupun — Waupun Times; Waupun Leader.

DOOR.

Sturgeon Bay — Door County Advocate; Door County Democrat.

DOUGLAS.

Superior — Argus (s-m); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Mirror (m); Evening Telegram (d); Superior Tidende;* Superior Times; Superior Wave.

DUNN.

Menomonie — Dunn County News; Menomonie Nordstern; Nordwesten; Wisconsin Signal.

EAU CLAIRE.

Augusta — Augusta Eagle.

Eau Claire — Weekly Free Press; Gazette; Eau Claire Weekly Leader; Morning Telegram (d).

FLORENCE.

Florence — Florence Mining News.

FOND DU LAC.

Brandon — Brandon Times.

Fond du Lac — Commonwealth; Diocese of Fond du Lac (m); Daily Reporter.

Ripon — Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Free Press.

Waupun — Waupun Leader.

FOREST.

Crandon — Forest Republican.

GRANT.

Boscobel — Dial-Enterprise.

Cassville — Cassville Index.

Fennimore — Times Review.

Lancaster — Grant County Herald; Teller.

Platteville — Grant County News; Grant County Witness.

GREEN.

Albany — Albany Journal; Albany Vindicator.

Brodhead — Busy Citizen; Brodhead Independent; Wis. Citizen (m).

Monroe — Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun-Gazette.

GREEN LAKE.

Berlin — Berlin Weekly Journal.

Princeton — Princeton Republic.

IOWA.

Dodgeville — Dodgeville Chronicle; New Star; Dodgeville Sun.

Linden — Adviser (m); Southwest Wisconsin.

Mineral Point — Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

IRON.

Hurley — Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.

*Received through courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson, Madison.

JACKSON.

Black River Falls — Badger State Banner.

Merrillan — Wisconsin Leader.

JEFFERSON.

Fort Atkinson — Ft. Atkinson Chronicle; Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.

Jefferson — Jefferson Banner.

Lake Mills — Lake Mills Leader.

Palmyra — Palmyra Enterprise.

Waterloo — Waterloo Journal.

Watertown — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

JUNEAU.

Elroy — Elroy Tribune.

Mauston — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Necedah — Necedah Republican.

New Lisbon — New Lisbon Times.

Wonewoc — Wonewoc Gazette.

KENOSHA.

Kenosha — Evening News (d); Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union; Kenosha Volksfreund.

KEWAUNEE.

Ahnapee — Ahnapee Record.

Kewaunee — Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

LA CROSSE.

La Crosse — La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Nordstern, and Nordstern Blätter; La Crosse Daily Press; Republican and Leader (d and w); La Crosse Tidende (s-w).*

LA FAYETTE.

Benton — Mining Times.

Darlington — Darlington Democrat; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican.

Shullsburg — Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.

LANGLADE.

Antigo — Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.

LINCOLN.

Merrill — Merrill Advocate; Lincoln County Anzeiger.

Tomahawk — Tomahawk.

MANITOWOC.

Manitowoc — Nord-Westen; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune.

Two Rivers — Manitowoc County Chronicle.

MARATHON.

Wausau — Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Record (d and w).

*Received through courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson, Madison.

MARINETTE.

Marinette — Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

Peshtigo — Peshtigo Times.

MARQUETTE.

Montello — Montello Express.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee — Abend Post (d); Acker- und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Excelsior; Fram; Germania (s-w); Milwaukee Herold (s-w); Milwaukee Journal (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News; Pneumatic (m); Milwaukee Daily Record; Saturday Star; Seebote (s-w); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Milwaukee Telegraph; Union Signal; Wahrheit; Evening Wisconsin (d); Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Patriot; Wis. State Work of Y. M. C. A. (m); Wisconsin Vorwärts (d and w); Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Yenowine's Illustrated News; Young Churchman.

MONROE.

Sparta — Sparta Herald; Monroe County Democrat.

Tomah — Tomah Journal.

OCONTO.

Oconto — Oconto County Reporter.

ONEIDA.

Rhineland — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.

OUTAGAMIE.

Appleton — Appleton Crescent; Montags-Blatt; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund.

Kaukauna — Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times; Kaukauna Zeitung.

OZAUKEE.

Cedarburg — Cedarburg News.

Port Washington — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.

PEPIN.

Durand — Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.

Pepin — Pepin Star.

PIERCE.

Ellsworth — Pierce County Herald.

Maiden Rock — Weekly Press.

Prescott — Prescott Tribune.

River Falls — River Falls Journal.

POLK.

Osceola — Polk County Press.

St. Croix Falls — St. Croix Valley Standard.

PORTAGE.

Stevens Point — Gazette; Stevens Point Journal; Normal Pointer (m).

PRICE.

Phillips — Phillips Times.

Prentice — Prentice Calumet.

RACINE.

Burlington — Standard Democrat.

Racine — Racine Journal; Slavie; Racine Times (d); Wisconsin Agriculturist (s-m).

Union Grove — Union Grove Enterprise.

Waterford — Waterford Post.

RICHLAND.

Richland Center — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.

ROCK.

Beloit — Beloit Free Press (d and w).

Clinton — Clinton Herald.

Edgerton — Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.

Evansville — Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.

Janesville — Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

Milton — Weekly Telephone.

ST. CROIX.

Baldwin — Baldwin Bulletin.

Hammond — Superintendent (m).

Hudson — Hudson Star and Times; True Republican.

New Richmond — St. Croix Republican.

SAUK.

Baraboo — Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.

Reedsburg — Reedsburg Free Press.

Sauk City — Pionier and Wisconsin.

Spring Green — Home News.

SHAWANO.

Shawano — Shawano County Advocate; Shawano County Journal.

SHEBOYGAN.

Plymouth — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.

Sheboygan — Sheboygan Times.

Sheboygan Falls — Sheboygan County News.

TAYLOR.

Medford — Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

TREMPEALEAU.

Arcadia — Arcadian; Leader.

Independence — Independence News Wave.

Trempealeau — Trempealeau Herald.

VERNON.

Hillsboro — Hillsboro Sentry.

Viroqua — Viroqua Republican; Vernon County Censor.

VILAS.

Eagle River — Vilas County News.

Minocqua — Minocqua Times.

WALWORTH.

Delavan — Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.

Elkhorn — Blade; Elkhorn Independent.

Lake Geneva — Herald.

Whitewater — Gazette; Whitewater Register.

WASHBURN.

Shell Lake — Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.

WASHINGTON.

Hartford — Hartford Press.

West Bend — West Bend Democrat; Washington County Pilot.

WAUKESHA.

Oconomowoc — Wisconsin Free Press; Oconomowoc Republican.

Waukesha — Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.

WAUPACA.

New London — New London Press.

Waupaca — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.

Weyauwega — Weyauwega Chronicle.

WAUSHARA.

Plainfield — Sun.

Wautoma — Waushara Argus.

WINNEBAGO.

Neenah — Danskeren.

Omro — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.

Oshkosh — Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.

WOOD.

Centralia — Enterprise and Tribune.

Grand Rapids — Wood County Reporter.

Marshfield — Marshfield Times.

Summary — Daily, 25; semi-weekly, 5; weekly, 265; semi-monthly, 4; monthly, 19; quarterly, 2. Total number of Wisconsin newspapers received, 320.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALASKA.

Sitka — Alaskan.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix — Weekly Phoenix Herald.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco — San Francisco Chronicle (d).

COLORADO.

Denver — Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Children's Home Finder (m); Chicago Journal (d); Norden; Skandinaven (d and w); Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d).

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — Indiana State Journal.

IOWA.

Decorah — Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende; Decorah-Posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Topeka — Kansas Semi-Weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans — Times-Democrat (d).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Baltimore Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — Boston Herald (d).

Groton — Landmark.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Detroit Weekly Tribune.

Harbor Springs — Anishinabe Enamiad (m).

Marquette — Marquette Mining Journal.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis — Folkebladet; Lutheraneren; Nye Normanden; Minneapolis Tidende; Ugebladet.

St. Paul — Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d).

Winona — Westlicher Herald, and Winona.

MONTANA.

Butte City — Butte Miner.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha — Weekly Bee; Danske Pioneer.

NEW YORK.

New York — Fourth Estate; Hungarian American Weekly; Nordisk Blade; Nordlyset; New York Tribune (d); World (d).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks — Dakota; Normanden.

OHIO.

Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen.

OREGON.

Portland — Weekly Oregonian; Pacific Northwest (m).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brookings — Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City — Salt Lake Herald (s-w); Salt Lake Tribune (s-w).

VIRGINIA.

Richmond — Weekly Times.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle — Washington-Posten.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria — Semi-Weekly Colonist.

CANADA.

Montreal — Montreal Gazette (d); Patrie.

Toronto — Mail and Empire (d).

DENMARK.

Kolding — Kors og Stjerne (m).

ENGLAND.

London — Weekly Times.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg — Manitoba Free Press (s-w).

ELY COLLECTION.

The following miscellaneous journals — chiefly labor, religious, and socialistic — are being regularly received at the library, through the coöperation of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin:

CALIFORNIA.

Altruria — Altrurian.

San Francisco — Coast Seamen's Journal; Socialist.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Good Government (m).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung; Cigar-Makers' Official Journal (m); Eight-Hour Herald; Fackel; International Wood-Worker (m); Ram's Horn; Vorbote.

Galesburg — Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m).

KANSAS.

Independence — Star and Kansan.

Olathe — Progressive Thought.

MAINE.

Portland — Board of Trade Journal (m).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Granite-Cutters' Journal (m); Maryland Churchman.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth — Duluth Volksfreund.

Faribault — Jeffersonian.

Minneapolis — Kingdom.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis — Amer. Journal of Education (m).

NEW YORK.

Buffalo — Our Church Work.

New York — Amer. Economist; Amer. Federationist (m); Churchman; Commonwealth; Progressive Age; Record and Guide; Tailor (m); St. Andrew's Cross (m); Twentieth Century; New York Voice.

Syracuse — Northern Christian Advocate; Syracuse Socialist.

OHIO.

Cincinnati — Southwest.

Columbus — United Mine-Workers' Journal.

OREGON.

Portland — Firebrand.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia — Carpenter (m).

TENNESSEE.

Nashville — Journal of Labor.

VIRGINIA.

Lawrenceville — Southern Missioner.

Richmond — Richmond Star (d); The State (d).

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee — Vorwärts (d).

CANADA.

Montreal — Church Guardian.

Toronto — Church Evangelist.

GERMANY.

Frankfort — Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

 PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Academy. (w.) London.

American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. (bi-m.) Phila.

American Anthropologist. (m.) Washington.

- American Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.
American Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.
American Catholic Quarterly Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
American Economic Association, Publications. (bi-m.) Baltimore.
American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.
American Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.
American Historical Register. (m.) Boston.
American Historical Review. (q.) New York.
American Journal of Archæology. (q.) Princeton.
American Journal of Philology. (q.) Baltimore.
American Journal of Sociology. (bi-m.) Chicago.
American Missionary. (m.) New York.
American Monthly Magazine. (m.) Washington.
American Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.
Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.
Antiquary. (m.) London.
Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
Arena. (m.) Boston.
Athenæum. (w.) London.
Atlantic Monthly. (m.) Boston.
Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin. (m.)
Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.
Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.
Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.
Book Buyer. (m.) New York.
Bookman. (m.) New York.
Bookseller. (m.) London.
Boston Athenæum, Bulletin of Additions. (s-m.)
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
British Record Society: Index Library. (q.) London.
Brooklyn Health Department, Weekly Report.
Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Bulletin of Additions. (ann.)
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)
Canada Bookseller and Stationer. (m.) Toronto.
Canadian Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.
Canadian Magazine. (m.) Toronto.
Canadian Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.
Catholic World. (m.) New York.
Century. (m.) New York.
Charities Review. (m.) Galesburg, Ill.
Chicago Health Department, Monthly Report.
Christian Science Journal. (m.) Boston.
Citizen. (m.) Philadelphia.
Clinique. (m.) Chicago.
Ilege Days. (m.) Ripon, Wis.

- Colorado School Journal. (m.) Denver.
Contemporary Review. (m.) London.
Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.
Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.
Critic. (w.) New York.
Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.
Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.
Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.
Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.
East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries. (m.) Ipswich, Eng.
Eclectic Magazine. (m.) New York.
Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.
Employer and Employed. (q.) Boston.
English Historical Review. (q.) London.
English Illustrated Magazine. (m.) London.
Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.
Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.
Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.
Forum. (m.) New York.
Graphic. (w.) London.
Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.
Harper's Weekly. New York.
Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.
Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions.
Helena (Mont.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
Home Missionary. (m.) New York.
Illustrated London News. (w.) London.
Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.
Independent. (w.) New York.
International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.
Iowa Churchman. (m.) Davenport.
Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.
Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.
Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.
Journal of Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.
Journal of Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.
Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.
Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.
Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
Leslie's Weekly. New York.
Lewisiaana. (m.) Elliot, Conn.
Library. (m.) London.
Library Journal. (m.) New York.

- Library Record: bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)
 Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Literary Independent. (m.) Milwaukee.
 Literary News. (m.) New York.
 Literary World. (bi-w.) Boston.
 Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.
 McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.
 Maine Bugle. (q.) Rockland, Me.
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. (q.) Portland.
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto. (m.) Canterbury, N. H.
 Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.
 Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.
 Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
 Minneapolis Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
 Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.
 Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Nation. (w.) New York.
 National Review. (m.) London.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.
 New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.
 New World. (q.) Boston.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.
 New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.
 Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.
 Normal Advance. (m.) Oshkosh.
 North American Review. (m.) New York.
 Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.
 Northwest Weather and Crops. (m.) Minneapolis.
 Notes and Queries. (m.) London.
 Official Gazette of U. S. Patent Office. (w.) Washington.
 Open Court. (w.) Chicago
 Open Shelf: books added to Cleveland (O.) Public Library. (m.)
 Our Day. (m.) Chicago
 Our Library: bulletin of Portland (Ore.) Library Association. (m.)
 Outing. (m.) New York.
 Outlook. (w.) New York.
 Overland Monthly. (m.) San Francisco.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin. (semi-ann.)
 Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)

- Pilgrim of Our Lady of Martyrs. (m.) New York.
 Pilgrim Scrip. Boston.
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
 Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.
 Public Opinion. (w.) New York.
 Publishers' Weekly. New York.
 Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
 Quarterly Review. London.
 Queen's Quarterly. Kingston.
 Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.
 Round Table. (s.-m.) Beloit.
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.
 Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Skolen og Hjemmet. (s.-m.) Story City, Iowa.
 Sound Currency. (s.-m.) New York.
 Southern History Association, Publications. (q.) Washington, D. C.
 Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.
 Spirit of '76. (m.) New York.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) Nashville.
 Tradesman. (s.-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Travelers Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.
 Twentieth Century. (w.) New York.
 United States Dept. of Agriculture. Insect Life.
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record. (m.)
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.
 Westminster Review. (m.) London.
 Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.
 William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williams-
 burg, Va.
 Wisconsin Ægis. (m.) Madison.
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.
 Yale Review. (q.) Boston.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF FOREGOING LISTS.

Where published.	d.	s-w.	w.	bi-w	s-m.	m.	bi-m.	q.	ann	irr.	Total.
Wisconsin.....	25	5	265	....	5	27	....	3	....	....	330
Baltimore.....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	6
Boston.....	1	....	1	1	1	8	....	8	....	1	21
Chicago.....	4	....	2	....	1	5	2	1	....	....	15
Edinburgh.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2
London.....	....	....	6	....	....	11	....	3	....	....	20
Minneapolis.....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	7
New York.....	2	....	13	....	1	24	1	4	....	....	45
Philadelphia.....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	1	11
Portland, Ore.....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
St. Paul.....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
San Francisco.....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
Toronto.....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4
Washington, D. C..	1	....	1	....	1	5	....	1	....	1	10
Other cities.....	3	6	23	....	2	21	....	19	1	3	78
Total.....	39	11	319	2.	11	116	4	47	1	8	558

H.—LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, 1850-96.

[NOTE.—In correspondence with the Society, relative to the following, citation by number will suffice. The numbers herein differ from those given in the list issued August 15, 1892.]

1. Discourse delivered before the Society at its first annual meeting, January 15, 1850, at the capitol in Madison. By William R. Smith. Madison, 1850. 53p. O.*
2. Address delivered before the Society at Madison, January 21, 1851. By M. L. Martin. Green Bay, 1851. 44p. D.*
3. Third annual address delivered in the assembly hall of the capitol at Madison, March 16, 1852, before the Society. By Lewis N. Wood. Madison, [1852.] 17p. O.*

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS. Vols. I.-XIII. Madison, 1855-95. 13v. O.

4. Vol. 1, First annual report and collections, for 1854. 1855. 160p.*
5. Vol. 2, Second annual report and collections, for 1855. 1856. 548p.
6. Vol. 3, Third annual report and collections, for 1856. 1857. vii+547p.
7. Vol. 4, Report and collections, for 1857-58. 1859. 508p.*
8. Vol. 5, Report and collections, for 1867-69. 1868. viii+438p.*
9. Vol. 6, Report and collections, for 1869-72. 1872. 504p.*
10. Vol. 7, Report and collections, for 1873-76. 1876. 495p.*
11. Vol. 8, Report and collections, for 1877-79. 1879. 511p.*
12. Vol. 9, Report and collections, for 1880-82. 1882. 498p.*
13. Vol. 10, Report and collections for 1883-85, with general index to Vols. 1.-x. 1888. 558p.
14. Vol. 11, Collections. 1888. xiii+548p.
15. Vol. 12, Collections. 1892. xix+498p.
16. Vol. 13, Collections. 1895. xi+515p.

NOTE.—Vols. I.-x. were edited and annotated by Lyman C. Draper; vols. XI.-XIII., by Reuben G. Thwaites. Vols. I.-IV. were also issued as part of the *Governor's Message and Documents* for 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1860, respectively. Vols. II. and III. were also published in the German and Norwe-

gian languages. In accordance with chapter 135, laws of 1866, authorizing the publication, Vol. v. was, in 1868, issued in three separate parts. Commencing with Vol. XI., the *Reports* of the executive committee were omitted from the *Collections*, the former being thereafter published in connection with the *Annual Proceedings*.

CONTENTS.

Vol. 1. Report for 1854; Green Bay in 1726; J. Gorrell's Journal; Recollections of Green Bay in 1816-17, by J. W. Biddle; Recollections of a tour through Wisconsin in 1832, by C. Whittlesey; Legend of the Winnebagoes, by R. W. Haskins; Early times in Wisconsin, 1849, by H. A. Tenney; Sketch of Calumet County, by T. Cammuck; Sketch of Richland County, by I. S. Haseltine; Wisconsin geographical names, by A. Brunson; Indian names, by J. Hathaway; Indian nomenclature of Northern Wisconsin, with a sketch of the manners and customs of the Chippewas, by H. Calkins; Reminiscences of Wisconsin, by A. F. Pratt.

Vol. 2. Report for 1855; Eulogies on Wright, McLane, and Sully; Early history and condition of Wisconsin, by H. S. Baird; Early times and events in Wisconsin, by J. H. Lockwood; Personal narrative, by J. Shaw; Memoir of Hon. Thomas Pendleton Burnett, by A. Brunson; Pioneer life in Wisconsin, by D. M. Parkinson; Pekatonica battle controversy, by C. Bracken and P. Parkinson; Strictures upon Gov. Ford's history of the Black Hawk war, by P. Parkinson; Further strictures on Gov. Ford's history of the Black Hawk war, by C. Bracken; Some account of the advent of the New York Indians into Wisconsin, by A. G. Ellis; A sketch of the early history of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, and of the Western Emigration Company, by J. Lothrop; Wisconsin, its rise and progress, with notices of Mineral Point and Richland County, by S. Taylor; Legend of the Red Banks, by C. D. Robinson; The progress, condition and prospects of Wisconsin, by T. O. Edwards.

Vol. 3. Report for 1856; Eulogies on Prof. James G. Percival; The late William A. White; Jesuit missionaries in the North-west, by J. Law; The Indian tribes of Wisconsin, by J. G. Shea; The Cass manuscripts, translated by C. Whittlesey; Ancient mounds or tumuli in Crawford County, by A. Brunson; Antiquities of Wisconsin, by W. Barry; Seventy-two years' recollections of Wisconsin, by A. Grignon; Reminiscences of the North-west, by B. F. H. Witherell; The Chippewas of Lake Superior, by R. E. Morse; Early history of Kenosha, by M. Frank; Some account of the first settlement of Kenosha, by W. Mygatt; Early history of Green County, by J. W. Stewart; Sketch of Whitewater, by J. A. Leonard; The "Upper Wisconsin" country, by A. G. Ellis; Sketch of Prescott, and Pierce County, by O. Gibbs, Jr., and C. E. Young; Hudson and its tributary region, by T. D. Hall; New London and surrounding country, by A. J. Lawson; Resources of North-Eastern Wisconsin, by E. B. Quiner; Wisconsin and her internal navigation; The Lemonweir River, by D. McBride; The Baraboo Valley, a dairy region; Lieut. Gov. Cruzat's message to the Sauks and Foxes; Statistics of Wisconsin public libraries, by L. C. Draper.

Vol. 4. Annual reports for 1857 and 1858; Origin of American Indians, by J. Y. Smith; Recollections of Wisconsin since 1820, by E. Childs; Recollections of the early history of Northern Wisconsin, by H. S. Baird; Early history of Wisconsin, by A. Brunson; Commercial history of Milwaukee; Sketch of the Brothertown Indians, by T. Commuck; Rev. Cutting Marsh on the Stockbridges; the last of the Mohigans, by L. Konkapot, Jr.; Death of John W. Quinney; Speech on Stockbridge traditionary history, by J. W.

Quinney; Memorial of John W. Quinney to Congress; Early times in Sheboygan County, by H. Rublee; Early events in the Four Lakes country, by C. B. Chapman; North-eastern boundary of Wisconsin; On the public land surveys, and the latitude and longitude of places in Wisconsin, by I. A. Lapham; On the Man-shaped mounds of Wisconsin, by I. A. Lapham; Death of Tecumseh, by A. Brunson; Death of Tecumseh, by J. T. Kingston; First grave in the city of Watertown, by D. W. Ballou, Jr.; Early settlement of La Crosse and Monroe Counties, by M. McMillan; On the latitude and longitude of Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, Racine, and Madison, by J. D. Graham.

Vol. 5. Synopsis of Annual Reports, 1860-66; Eulogies on J. W. Hunt and Gov. Louis P. Harvey; Canadian documents; Early days at Prairie du Chien, and the Winnebago outbreak of 1827, by W. J. Snelling; An incident of the Winnebago war; Gen. Cass on the Winnebago outbreak, 1827; A western reminiscence, by A. Edwards; Annual report for 1867; Eulogy on Gen. Henry Dodge, by S. U. Pinney; The Winnebago war of 1827, by T. L. McKenney; Early reminiscences of Wisconsin, by J. H. Fonda; Service of Col. Henry Dodge's volunteers in the Black Hawk war; Reminiscences of Black Hawk and the Black Hawk war; Early history of education in Wisconsin, by W. C. Whitford; History of school supervision in Wisconsin, by W. C. Whitford; Life and public services of J. D. Doty, by A. G. Ellis; Reminiscences of Hole-in-the-Day, by J. T. Clark and others; Gen. Cass at Ste. Marie in 1820.

Vol. 6. Annual Reports for 1868-71; Life and services of Benjamin F. Hopkins, by D. Atwood; Memoir of Hon. G. De Witt Elwood, by S. D. Hastings; The civil life, services, and character of Gov. Wm. A. Barstow, by E. M. Hunter; Col. Wm. A. Barstow's military services, by E. A. Calkins; Events in the life of Charles Durkee, by M. Frank; Life and services of George Hyer, by L. C. Draper; Character of George Hyer, by H. A. Tenney; The North-west in 1817, by S. A. Storrow; Journal of a voyage from St. Louis to the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1819, by T. Forsyth; Captain Jonathan Carver, and "Carver's Grant," by D. S. Durrie; Early history of the lead region of Wisconsin, by M. Meeker; Western Wisconsin in 1836, by S. M. Palmer; Eleazer Williams and the lost Prince, by J. Y. Smith; Reminiscences of the first house and first resident family of Madison, by W. H. Canfield; Early reminiscences of Madison, by J. G. Knapp; Naming of Madison and Dane County, and the location of the capital; Michel St Cyr, an early Dane County pioneer; Green County pioneers, by A. Salisbury; Early settlement of Rock County, by I. T. Smith; Early reminiscences of Janesville, by H. F. Janes; Pioneer history of Walworth County, by C. M. Baker; Neyon de Villiers.

Vol. 7. Annual reports for 1872-75; Prehistoric Wisconsin, by J. D. Butler; Westphalian medal, 1648, by J. D. Butler; The discovery of the Mississippi, by J. G. Shea; Memoir of Charles de Langlade, by J. Tassé; Notice of Match-e-ke-wis, the captor of Mackinaw, 1763, by L. C. Draper; Northern Wisconsin in 1820, by J. D. Doty; Fifty-four years' recollections of Wisconsin, by A. G. Ellis; The fur trade and factory system at Green Bay, 1816-21; Edward D. Beouchard's vindication; Early Western days, by J. T. Kingston; Personal narrative, by J. T. de la Ronde; Pioneer life in Wisconsin, by H. Merrell; Sketch of officers at Fort Winnebago, in 1834, and subsequently; Langlade's movements in 1777; Recollections of Wisconsin in February, 1837, by J. A. Noonan; Note on Eleazer Williams, by C. C. Frowbridge; Sketch of Shau-be-na, a Pottawattomie chief, by N. Matson; Memoir of George Gale, by D. S. Durrie; Memoir of Henry S. Baird, by E. H. Ellis;

Memoir of John Catlin, by A. B. Braley; Life and services of John Y. Smith, by D. S. Durrie; Wisconsin necrology, 1874-75, by L. C. Draper.

Vol. 8. Annual reports for 1876-78; In memoriam, Stephen Haskins Carpenter; In memoriam, George B. Smith; The ancient copper mines of Lake Superior, by J. Houghton; Prehistoric copper implements, by E. F. Slafter; Mode of fabrication of ancient copper implements; The pictured cave of La Crosse Valley, by E. Brown; Notes on Jean Nicolet, by B. Sulte; Early historic relics of the Northwest, by J. D. Butler; Traditions of the Fox Indians, 1730; Langlade papers, 1737-1800; An incident of Chegoinegon, 1760, by H. R. Schoolcraft; Capture of Mackinaw, 1763, by L. B. Porlier; Green Bay and the frontiers, 1760-65; The Indian wars of Wisconsin, by M. M. Strong; Wisconsin in 1813, by E. Tanner; Reminiscences of the North-west, by M. A. B. Bristol; Early times at Fort Winnebago, and Black Hawk war reminiscences, by S. Clark; Recollections of Rev. Eleazer Williams, by A. G. Ellis; Additional notes on Eleazer Williams, by L. C. Draper; Early exploration and settlement of Juneau County, by J. T. Kingston; The Swiss Colony of New Glarus, by J. Luchsinger; Additional notes on New Glarus, by J. J. Tschudy; Wisconsin necrology, 1876-78, by L. C. Draper.

Vol. 9. Synopsis of Annual Reports for 1879-81; Emblematic mounds in Wisconsin, by S. D. Peet; Portraits of Columbus, by J. D. Butler; Early historic relics of the North-west, by J. D. Butler; "Lake Sakaegan," its identity; Personal narrative of T. G. Anderson; T. G. Anderson's Journal, 1814; Prairie du Chien documents, 1814-15; Traditions and recollections of Prairie du Chien, by B. W. Brisbois; Indian customs and early recollections, by Mrs. H. S. Baird; In memoriam, Cadwallader C. Washburn; Sketch of Charles H. Larrabee, by L. C. Draper; Pioneer settlement of Sheboygan County, by J. E. Thomas; Sketch of William Farnsworth, by M. L. Martin; Sketch of Moses Hardwick, by M. L. Martin; Memoir of Henry D. Barron, by S. S. Fifield; Life and services of Chauncey H. Purple, by S. D. Hastings; Wm. Hull and Satterlee Clark, by E. A. Calkins; Character of Levi B. Vilas, by A. B. Braley; Wisconsin necrology, 1876-81.

Vol. 10. Synopsis of Annual reports for 1882-84; Jean Nicolet, by F. X. Garneau and J. B. Ferland; De Lingery's expedition against the Foxes, 1728, by E. Crespel; French fortifications near the mouth of the Wisconsin, "Hold the Fort," by J. D. Butler; Tay-cho-pe-rah, the Four Lake country, first white foot-prints there, by J. D. Butler; Lawe and Grignon papers, 1794-1821; Papers of Capt. T. G. Anderson, British Indian agent; Indian campaign of 1832, by H. Smith; Reminiscences of the Black Hawk war, by R. Anderson; Incidents of the Black Hawk war, by C. Whittlesey; Battle of Peckatonica, by M. G. Fitch; Notes on the Black Hawk war, by P. Parkinson; Sketches of Indian chiefs and pioneers of the North-west, by J. Shaw; Causes of the Black Hawk war, by Orlando Brown; Black Hawk scraps from old newspapers; Robert S. Black and the Black Hawk war, by G. W. Jones; Reminiscences of Wisconsin in 1833; Col. Henry Gratiot, a pioneer of Wisconsin, by E. B. Washburne; Mrs. Adele P. Gratiot's narrative; Early Wisconsin exploration and settlement, by J. Sutherland; Notes on early Wisconsin exploration, forts and trading posts, by E. D. Neill; French fort at Prairie du Chien a myth, by C. W. Butterfield; Early French forts in Western Wisconsin, by L. C. Draper; Autograph collections of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Constitution, by L. C. Draper; Sketch of Andrew Proudfit, by B. J. Stevens; Memorial sketches of O. M. Conover; Wisconsin necrology, 1879-82, by L. C. Draper; General index to Vols. I.-X.

Vol. 11. Jean Nicolet, interpreter and voyageur in Canada, 1618-1642, by Henri Jouan; Bibliography of Jean Nicolet, by C. W. Butterfield; Import-

ant Western state papers; Radisson and Groseilliers in Wisconsin; Papers from the Canadian archives, 1778-1783; Thompson Maxwell's narrative, 1760-1763; Narrative of Andrew J. Vieau, Sr.; Antoine le Clair's statement; George P. Delaplaine's statement; Prairie du Chien in 1811, letter by Nicholas Boilvin; Capture of Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien, in 1814, by D. Brymner; Dickson and Grignon papers, 1812-1815; Letter-book of Thomas Forsyth, 1814-1818; Prairie du Chien in 1827, by J. M. Street; American Fur Company invoices, 1821-22; Sketch of Morgan L. Martin, by the Editor; Narrative of Morgan L. Martin; Early days in Jefferson County, by E. W. Keyes; Alexander Mitchell, the financier, by J. D. Butler; The boundaries of Wisconsin, by the Editor; Local government in Wisconsin, by D. E. Spencer.

Vol. 12. Lyman Copeland Draper, a memoir, by the Editor; Papers from the Canadian archives, 1767-1814; Robert Dickson, the Indian trader, by E. A. Cruikshank; American Fur Company employees, 1818-19; M'Call's Journal of a visit to Wisconsin in 1830; Documents illustrating M'Call's Journal; The story of the Black Hawk war, by the Editor; Papers of Indian Agent Boyd, 1832; How Wisconsin came by its large German element, by K. A. Everest; The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis., by J. Luchsinger; A rare Wisconsin book, by T. L. Cole; Geographical names in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, having a Chippewa origin, by C. Verwyst; The Wisconsin Winnebagoes, an interview with Moses Paquette, by the Editor; Missions on Chequamegon Bay, by J. N. Davidson; Early schools in Green Bay, 1818-1832.

Vol 13. Events at Prairie du Chien previous to American occupation, 1814, by A. E. Bulger; The Bulger Papers, by the Editor; Last days of the British at Prairie du Chien, by A. E. Bulger; Papers of James Duane Doty; The Territorial census for 1836, by the Editor; Notes on early lead mining in the Fever (or Galena) River region, by the Editor; Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history, by O. G. Libby; Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower, by O. G. Libby; The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin; The story of Chequamegon Bay, by the Editor; Historic sites on Chequamegon Bay, by C. Verwyst; Arrival of American troops at Green Bay, in 1816; Narrative of Spoon Decorah; Narrative of Walking Cloud; Population of Brown County, June, 1830.

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17. Zweiter Jahres-Bericht und Sammlungen der Historischen Gesellschaft des Staates Wisconsin. Für das Jahr 1855. Zweiter Band. Milwaukee, 1856. vii+501p. O.*
 18. The utility of the study of genealogy. Paper read before the executive committee of the Society, July 9, 1862. By Daniel S. Durrie. [Madison, 1862.] 8p. O.
 19. An appeal to the public for a building fund for the Society, September 15, 1862. Madison, 1862. 7p. O.
 20. Addresses of Hon. I. A. Lapham, LL. D., and Hon. Edward Salomon, at the dedication of the rooms in the south wing of the capitol for the Society, January 24, 1866. Madison, 1866. 31+[1]p. O.

21. Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society. [Madison, 1866.] 11p. O.*
22. Annual address before the Society, January 23, 1867: "History of the people, as illustrated by their monuments." By Anthony Van Wyck. Madison, 1867. 23p. O.
23. The influence of history on individual and national action. Annual address before the Society, January 30, 1868. By Paul A. Chadbourne. Madison, 1868. 22p. O.
24. The history and development of races. Annual address before the Society, February 23, 1869. By Harlow S. Orton. Madison, 1869. 32+[1]p. O.*
25. A sketch of the life, character, and services of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, read before the Society, November 15, 1870. By David Atwood. Madison, 1870. 18p. O.
26. Territorial legislation in Wisconsin. Annual address before the Society, February 4, 1870. By Moses M. Strong. Madison, 1870. 33+[2]p. O.*
27. The Northwest during the Revolution. Annual address before the Society, January 31, 1871. By Charles I. Walker. Madison, 1871. 46p. O.*
28. The early outposts of Wisconsin: [I.]—Green Bay for two hundred years, 1639-1839. [II.]—Annals of Prairie du Chien. A paper read before the Society, December 26, 1872. By Daniel S. Durrie. Madison, 1873. 12+15p. O.*
29. The birth-places of Americanism. Annual address before the Society, January 30, 1873. By Charles D. Robinson. Madison, 1873. 24p. O.

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN. Prepared by Daniel S. Durrie, librarian, and Isabel Durrie, assistant. Vols. I.-VII. Madison, 1873-87. 7v. O.

30. Vol. 1. A-L. Madison, 1873. 639p.
31. Vol. 2. M-Z. Madison, 1873. 719p.
32. Vol. 3. First supplement. Madison, 1875. 383p.
33. Vol. 4. Second supplement. Madison, 1878. 750p.
34. Vol. 5. Third supplement. Madison, 1881. 585p.
35. Vol. 6. Fourth supplement. Madison, 1884. 820p.
36. Vol. 7. Fifth supplement. Madison, 1887. 651p.

- 37 Twenty-first annual report [of the executive committee. Submitted at the twenty-second annual meeting], January 2, 1875. Madison, 1875. 8p. O.

NOTE.—This was the first annual *Report* published in separate pamphlet form. Earlier *Reports* will be found in the *Collections*. Previous to 1887, only the annual *Report* of the executive committee was printed,—the numbering being that of the *Report* and not of the annual meeting at which it was presented (i. e., the first annual *Report* of the committee was submitted at the second annual meeting, and so on). But commencing with 1887 (the thirty-fourth annual meeting), the *Proceedings* of the meeting were printed, together with all reports and papers presented thereat, and the publication took on the number of the meeting. This accounts for the apparent hiatus between the *Thirty-second Annual Report* (1886) and the *Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting* (1887). These respective publications are consecutive.

38. Twenty-second annual report. January 4, 1876. Madison, 1876. 16p. O.
39. Twenty-third annual report. January 2, 1877. Madison, 1877. 18p. O.
40. Twenty-fourth annual report. January 2, 1878. Madison, 1878. 31p. O.*
41. Twenty-fifth annual report. January 2, 1879. Madison, 1879. 28p. O.
42. Twenty-sixth annual report. January 6, 1880. Madison, 1880. 31p. O.
43. Twenty-seventh annual report. January 3, 1881. Madison, 1881. 31p. O.*
44. Twenty-eighth annual report. January 3, 1882. Madison, 1882. 42p. O.
45. Twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first annual reports. January 2, 1883, January 2, 1884, and January 2, 1885. Madison, 1885. 55p. O.
46. Thirty-second annual report. January 7, 1886. Madison, 1886. 24p. O.
47. [Proceedings of the] thirty-fourth annual meeting, held January 6, 1887 [with the thirty-third annual report of the executive committee]. Madison, 1887. 32p. O.
48. Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, with the thirty-fourth annual report of the executive committee, and James D. Butler's memorial address on Alexander Mitchell. Portrait. Madison, 1888. 66p. O.*
49. Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, with the thirty-fifth annual report of the executive committee; and the annual address, by Frederick J. Turner, on "The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin." Madison, 1889. 98p. O.

50. Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, with the thirty-sixth annual report of the executive committee, and the following memorial addresses: Nelson Dewey, by Silas U. Pinney; William F. Allen, by David B. Frankenburger; Arthur B. Braley, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; Mortimer M. Jackson, by David Atwood; David Atwood, by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1890. 113p. O.
51. Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Society, held January 15, 1891, with the thirty-seventh annual report of the executive committee, and the biennial address on "The higher education of the people," delivered January 28, 1891, by Herbert B. Adams. Madison, 1891. 96p. O.
52. Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Society, held December 10, 1891, with fiscal reports; the annual report of the executive committee; memorial address by Reuben G. Thwaites, on Lyman Copeland Draper; and memorial sketch, by A. M. Thomson, on Asahel Finch. Portrait. Madison, 1892. 100p. O.
53. Proceedings of the Society at its fortieth annual meeting, held December 8, 1892, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Daniel Steele Durrie, by James Davie Butler; Negro slavery in Wisconsin, by John Nelson Davidson; Jared Comstock Gregory, by Silas U. Pinney; The Northwest in the nation, by Theodore Roosevelt. Portrait. Madison, 1893. 99p. O.
54. Proceedings of the Society at its forty-first annual meeting; held December 14, 1893, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Prehistoric pottery — Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler; The significance of the frontier in American history, by Frederick Jackson Turner; A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin, by Florence Elizabeth Baker; The financial history of Wisconsin Territory, by Matthew Brown Hammond; Copper currency in Louisiana in colonial times (1721-1726), by G. Devron. Madison, 1894. 173p. O.
55. Proceedings of the Society at its forty-second annual meeting, held December 13, 1894, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Early shipping on Lake Superior, by James Davie Butler; The Free Soil party in Wisconsin, by Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 162p. O.
56. Proceedings of the Society at its forty-third annual meeting, held December 12, 1895, with fiscal reports, the annual report of the executive committee, and the following addresses: Radisson's

Journal: its value in history, by Henry Colin Campbell; The fugitive slave law in Wisconsin, with reference to nullification sentiment, by Vroman Mason; Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks, by William Ward Wight. Madison, 1896. 161p. O.

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57. Prehistoric Wisconsin. By James D. Butler. Annual address before the Society, February 18, 1876. 5 plates. [Madison, 1876.] 31p. O.

NOTE.—Also includes article on *Westphalian Medal, 1648*, by J. D. Butler.

58. Catalogue of the picture gallery of the Society, January 1, 1878. Madison, 1878. 16p. O.*
59. The Swiss colony of New Glarus. By John Luchsinger. With additional notes by J. J. Tschudy. Madison, 1879. 35p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 8.
60. A biographical sketch of Hon. Charles H. Larrabee. By Lyman C. Draper. [Madison, 1882.] 25p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 9.
61. Portraits of Columbus. A monograph by James D. Butler. Madison, 1883. 23p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 9.
62. Memorial addresses on the life and character of Hon. C. C. Washburn, LL. D., late governor of Wisconsin. Before the Society, July 25, 1882. Portrait. Madison, 1883. 41p. O.
63. The charter and revised statutes, relating to the Society. Also the constitution and by-laws. Madison, 1884. 21p. O.
64. Library rules and regulations of the Society. [Madison, 1885.] 3p. O.
65. Catalogue of books on the war of the rebellion, and slavery, in the library of the Society. Madison, 1887. 61p. O.
66. Alexander Mitchell, the financier. Address delivered by James D. Butler, before the Society, January 5, 1888. Portrait. [Madison, 1888.] 24p. O.*
Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting*.
67. French fort at Prairie du Chien; and Tay-cho-pe-rah, the Four Lake country. By J. D. Butler. [Madison, 1888.] 37p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 10.
68. Early days in Jefferson county. By Elisha W. Keyes. Edited and annotated by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 20p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 11.
69. Local government in Wisconsin. By David E. Spencer. [Madison, 1888.] 10p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 11.

70. Reminiscences of Morgan L. Martin, 1827-1887. Edited and annotated, with biographical sketch, by Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 39p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 11.
71. The boundaries of Wisconsin; with a general historical survey of the division of the Northwest Territory into states. Illustrated by eleven maps. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1888.] 53p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 11.
72. First triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites and Daniel S. Durrie. Madison, 1889. 56p. O.
73. The character and influence of the fur trade in Wisconsin. By Frederick J. Turner. An address before the Society, January 3, 1889. [Madison, 1889.] 48p. O.*
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting*.
74. Nelson Dewey. By Silas U. Pinney. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 14p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting*.
75. Preliminary notes on the distribution of foreign groups in Wisconsin. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Madison, 1890.] 7p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting*.
76. William Francis Allen. By David B. Frankenburger. Memorial address delivered before the Society, January 2, 1890. [Madison, 1890.] 11p. O.*
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting*.
77. The higher education of the people. An address delivered before the Society, January 23, 1891. By Herbert B. Adams. [Madison, 1891.] 30p. O.
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78. Lyman Copeland Draper: a memoir. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Portrait. Madison, 1892. 22p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
79. The story of the Black Hawk war. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Map. Madison, 1892. 51p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
80. How Wisconsin came by its large German element. By Kate Asaphine Everest. Colored map. Madison, 1892. 38p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
81. The planting of the Swiss colony at New Glarus, Wis. By John Luchsinger. Madison, 1892. 48p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.

82. A rare Wisconsin book. By Theodore Lee Cole. [Madison, 1892.] 7p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
83. Missions on Chequamegon Bay. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1892. 20p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
84. Second triennial catalogue of the portrait gallery of the Society. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1892. xii+74p. O.
85. Publications of the Society, 1850-92. Madison, 1892. 7p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 12.
86. Bibliography of Wisconsin authors; being a list of books and other publications, written by Wisconsin authors, in the library of the Society. Prepared under the direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Isaac Samuel Bradley, by Emma A. Hawley. Madison, 1893. 7+263p. O.
87. List of books by Wisconsin authors, exhibited by the Society in the Wisconsin State building, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Madison, 1893. 14p. O.
88. Negro slavery in Wisconsin. By John Nelson Davidson. Madison, 1893. 5p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Meeting*.
89. The Northwest in the nation. Biennial address before the Society, January 24, 1893. By Theodore Roosevelt. Madison, 1893. 9p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual Meeting*.
90. The significance of the frontier in American history. By Frederick Jackson Turner. Madison, 1894. 34p. O.*
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting*.
91. Prehistoric pottery from Missouri and Arkansas, in the Museum of the Society. I.—Prehistoric pottery, Middle Mississippi Valley, by James Davie Butler. II.—Prehistoric remains in the St. Francis Valley, by William J. Seever. III.—Locality list of the Seever pottery collection. Madison, 1894. 9p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting*.
92. The financial history of Wisconsin Territory. By Matthew Brown Hammond. Madison, 1894. 37p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting*.
93. A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin. By Florence Elizabeth Baker. Madison, 1894. 18p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting*.
94. What American men of letters think of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Madison, 1894. 13p. O.*

95. Arguments for a joint library building for the Society and the State University. Compiled by Reuben G. Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26p. O.
96. Press opinions on bills providing for a library building for the State Historical Society and the University of Wisconsin. [Madison, 1895.] 7p. O.*
97. Suggestions to competing architects relative to a fire-proof building for the library and museum of the Society. [Madison, 1895.] 13p. O.*
98. Notes on early lead mining in the Fever (or Galena) River region. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 24p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 13.
99. The first census of Wisconsin Territory, taken July, 1836, and now for the first time published in detail. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 26p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 13.
100. The story of Chequamegon Bay. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. Madison, 1895. 31p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 13.
101. I.—Significance of the lead and shot trade in early Wisconsin history.
II.—Chronicle of the Helena Shot Tower. By Orin Grant Libby. Five maps. Madison, 1895. 83p. O.*
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 13.
102. The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin, by Xavier Martin. Madison, 1895. 23p. O.
Reprinted from *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, v. 13.
103. Early shipping on Lake Superior. By James Davie Butler. Madison, 1895. 12p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-second Annual Meeting*.
104. The Free Soil party in Wisconsin. By Theodore Clarke Smith. Madison, 1895. 66p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-second Annual Meeting*.
105. Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks. By William Ward Wight. Madison, 1895. 19p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-third Annual Meeting*.
106. Radisson's Journal: its value in history. By Henry Colin Campbell. Madison, 1895. 30p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-third Annual Meeting*.
107. The fugitive slave law in Wisconsin, with reference to nullification sentiment. By Vroman Mason. Madison, 1895. 29p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-third Annual Meeting*.
108. [List of] newspapers and periodicals regularly received at the library of the Society. Madison, 1896. 15p. O.
Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Forty-third Annual Meeting*.

LAKE MILLS IN THE WAR OF SECESSION.*

BY ELISHA W. KEYES.

In this memorial address, on such an occasion, and before this large audience, composed of friends and descendants of those who risked their lives in the War of Secession, it seems eminently fit and proper to recall the noble deeds of those brave men of this village, whose names stand inscribed upon the roll of fame.

The State archives record the part that Lake Mills took in that war, and give the names and number of the men she furnished as her quota. But it has been my desire to enlarge this record, by giving some account of the particulars of their enlistment and service; and for this purpose I have spent much time in research and investigation. I have scanned nearly one hundred thousand names of soldiers, given in the Roster, in order to pick out the names of those who claimed residence here, and who were credited to this place. From a careful and painstaking examination, I find that 156 persons, hailing from Lake Mills, became soldiers; and I give here their names, with such additional information as I can find regarding their services in the war.

There are a few left of this gallant band, and they are here within the sound of my voice. Their names are still upon the roll of life, and I will call them; and, as I pronounce their names, let them respond "here." And let this audience look upon them kindly, remembering what they have done, what sufferings they have endured, and the dangers through which they have passed. They are few in number, as compared with those who went forth from this town a third of a century ago; and, while we

*Extracts from a memorial address delivered at Lake Mills, May 30, 1896.

honor their dead comrades, let us not forget them, the living comrades, who have been spared to us by a beneficent God, to be present here. They remember those dead comrades, when they were in life, who may have fallen by their sides, with life ebbing away; they may have assisted in consigning them to their mother earth, and, with their bayonets, filled in the graves with the clods; they can to-day go back in memory, and see all those stirring scenes again, and live over again the years they served in the Army of the Republic. I will call the roll:

Henry Abbe, William B. Allen, Charles M. Atwood, Roswell T. Atwood, James Austin.

Gabriel Bailey, Gilbert Banson, Henry L. Beach, George E. Beckwith, Morris B. Bemis, Morrill A. Bennett, L. E. Benton, Edward S. Bigelow, Jerry C. Bliss, Alexander Brink, Nicholas Brink, William L. Brooks, Gustavus H. Bryant, Spencer A. Bryant, Tom Burdick.

Albert Cabell, Ezra S. Carr, Albert H. Clemens, Mason Collins, John G. Colt.

Charles Dains, Clark L. Dains, Thomas Davis, Jerry W. Dean, Francis De Forrest, Homer Doolittle, James Douglass, Joseph Doutey, Joel C. Dow, Washington D. Dow, Charles Draeger, William Draeger, Darwin Dubois, Charles L. Duncan, F. A. Dyke.

Albert H. Edwards, Olney Edwards, Harmon Ellis, George E. Everson.

Philander Farmer, Samuel Farsen, Edward Fitzgerald, Franklin Foote, Horton E. Francisco, Jay Francisco, Harrison Fuller, Henry E. Fuller, John W. Fuller, Lyman Fuller, Simon Fuller.

George N. Gause, William Gilbert, Perry B. Glines, F. D. Griffin, Nelson T. Griffin.

James Hamilton, Christopher Hanson, Hans Hanson, John W. Hanson, E. N. Harvey, Lynden A. Hildreth, William Hitchcock, William D. Hoard, John Huffy, Peter Huitzer, Walter Hume, Seldon Huntly, Oliver C. Hurd.

Michael James, Charles Johnish, Mathias Johnson.

William Kaselka, Almond E. Keene, Charles A. Keyes, Norman D. Keyes, George Kilborn, G. A. Kline, Albert H. Krogh, Peter G. Krogh.

Peter La Flambois, William H. Lent, George H. Lewis, Ferdinand Lohn, William Lord, John Lusted, Leonard W. Lusted, Samuel Lusted.

Alexander McKee, James McLaughlin, P. B. Martin, Sylvester Matson, Charles J. Millard, Christian Miller, David H. Miller, Henry W. Mills, John B. Mise, Albert E. Mosley, James Mullaby.

William M. Newcomb, Isaac Newton.

Barney O'Brien, Thomas O'Brien, Nelson W. Olmstead, William Overbeck.

Delos H. Piper, Charles H. Pohlman, William Potter, John Q. Proutey.

Peter Rau, Milor E. Ray, August Reese, George Reiner, James Ringer, Wilson J. Ringer, W. G. Ritchie.

Daniel D. Saly, Asa E. Sampson, James Seavy, J. Short, C. W. Simmons, Casper Smith, Edward Smith, George W. Smith, John W. Smith, William L. Spencer, D. W. Stanley, Fred Strasburg, Winslow Stuart.

John Taggart, Steven R. Teed, Charles W. Thayer, Robert Thompson, Arthur J. Toogood, William E. Toogood, John Tyler, Alonzo D. Tyler.

J. W. Uglow.

R. Van Slyke.

Orange Warner, Henry W. Warren, Libbins F. Whitney, Oscar P. Whitney, George W. Willday, Gillman D. Willey, Lewis J. Winget, August Wollene.

Franklin C. Young, James C. Young, Silas D. Young, William M. Young.

Few, alas! have responded audibly to the living ear; but, if we listen with our spiritual sense, we shall hear the answer sound from the infinite depths of space, from the realms of light and glory, and everlasting life.

Of this list, the following were killed in battle, or died from their wounds,—ten in number: Spencer A. Bryant, Joseph Doutey, Charles Johnish, William Kaselka, Sylvester Matson, John B. Mise, Delos H. Piper, Milor E. Ray, Wilson J. Ringer, and August Wollene.

Fourteen died, while in service, from disease: Morris B. Bemis, Nicholas Brink, William L. Brooks, Clark L. Dains, Francis De Forrest, Joel C. Dow, Lyman Fuller, Ferdinando D. Griffin, Nelson T. Griffin, William Hitchcock, Walter Hume, John Lusted, Alexander McKee, and William Overbeck.

Those who received wounds while in action, eight in number, are: Albert Cabell, Thomas Davis, Charles Draeger, George H. Lewis, Christian Miller, David A. Miller, Daniel W. Stanley, and George W. Willday.

In addition there were eleven persons discharged from service, for disability from sickness and disease incident thereto, as follows: W. A. Bennett, Ed. E. Bigelow, T. Burdick, Ezra S. Carr, Charles Dains, Henry E. Fuller, Simon Fuller, William D. Hoard, Samuel Lusted, Thomas O'Brien, and James Ringer.

Thus, twenty-four men laid down their lives in their country's service; and nineteen more were injured by wounds or

disease,—showing that the volunteers from Lake Mills bore their due share of the loss and suffering caused by the war.

In this record of the soldiers from Lake Mills, it would have afforded me great pleasure to mention also those who went from the adjoining towns of Waterloo, Milford and Aztalan, but I could not well do so, it would have required too much time. I hope some one else will improve the first occasion to write up the history of the soldiers from those places; and that the example I have set, in this instance, will be followed in other towns in our State. Such records, collecting all available information while it may be most easily secured, will be of inestimable value in after years.

At the present time the war records of our State are in much confusion; and it is only with much difficulty that one can pick out therefrom the desired information. I am glad that I can, in this record of the Lake Mills soldiers, add something to the annals of our town, and preserve in its history the heroic deeds of our veterans for their posterity.

There are members of this Post who did not enlist from here, but later became identified with this town. There is Captain O. L. Ray, the adjutant of this Post, who then hailed from Waterloo. He was a gallant soldier, saw much hard service, and has a highly creditable army record; and he suffers to-day from a severe wound received in battle. Colonel Parsons, the accomplished and experienced commander of the Post, hails from some other corner of the Union, I know not where, but his friends are glad that he is here now. Charlie Keyes, my nephew, and Bennie Stevens, my brother-in-law, were early gathered into the cemetery. I saw the former, then a member of the Second Regiment, upon the Heights of Arlington, a few hours before the advance to the disastrous battle of Bull Run,—his knapsack upon his shoulders, and his musket in his hands, ready for the morning march. The telegraph reported him killed, but he survived that terrible defeat.

You should not forget, on this occasion, your old friend and companion in arms, Captain Gustavus H. Bryant. He was the first man to enlist from Lake Mills, and was a brave and gallant leader. He suffered severely from wounds received, but main-

tained his service until mustered out at the close of the war. He removed to another State, and, after a few years of suffering, died from the effect of his wounds. Wherever he may lie, some kind hand will lay flowers upon his grave to-day.

It may be interesting to know in what branches of the service these men were engaged. There were, in the Third and Fourth Cavalry, twenty-one; in the Third Battery, nine; First Regiment, Heavy Artillery, nine; First Regiment Infantry (three months' men), one, being Gustavus H. Bryant, in whose honor this Post is named. In the Second Regiment, one; Fifth Regiment, one; Eleventh Regiment, five; Fourteenth Regiment, three; Sixteenth Regiment, six; Nineteenth Regiment, five; Twenty-first Regiment, one; Twenty-third Regiment, three; Twenty-ninth Regiment, thirty-three; Fortieth Regiment, seven; Forty-second Regiment, fourteen; Fiftieth Regiment, one; First U. S. Sharpshooters, five; Twenty-ninth U. S. colored regiment, two; nineteen others were distributed among the other regiments and different arms of the service.

Of this number of enlisted men, those not included in the death or disability column were duly mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, or at the close of the war.

The records of the office of the Adjutant-General show that William K. Kaselka was the only man drafted into the service from Lake Mills; and also that substitutes were furnished by Joseph E. Fargo, Enoch B. Fargo, and Edwin H. Bragg respectively, as follows: Olney S. Edwards, Gabriel L. Bailey, and Samuel S. Farsen, residents of Lake Mills. The quota of the town during the war was filled, almost without exception, by residents of the place, and the required bounty paid to them accordingly. The records of the town show that there was paid in bounties to the enlisted men, or in support of their families, over twenty-five thousand dollars.

I think that few, if any, towns in the State can show any better record in the war, than did Lake Mills, as its population at that time was only about 1,500, including village and town. All honor to the patriotic people, that stimulated and encouraged so many to go out in defense of their country. It was a large number of men, fit for service, to be taken from the ag-

gregate population. The records of this Post show that thirty-six, of the men whose names I have given, have passed over the silent river, and joined the great majority beyond. Being scattered as they are, in the different states of the Union, it is probable that many other deaths have occurred of which no record has been received.

During the war Lake Mills was not a railroad or telegraph station; but our people's anxiety for news from the front was so overwhelming that a special messenger was sent daily to Jefferson, the nearest point at which the latest tidings of the war could be obtained; and his return signaled a gathering of every one in the village and vicinity, to learn the good or bad news he might bring.

There are many interesting incidents still vivid in the memories of those who were prominent in the events of those years long ago. If I had time I might recount many; but I will only mention briefly two or three. One was a flag presentation upon the shores of yon beautiful lake, to the boys of the Twenty-ninth. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Dr. Dubois; it was a most interesting occasion and the feeling of patriotism among those present was at high tide. The flag was given by the ladies of the town.

I beg leave to quote from a letter which I have received from a patriotic lady of those days,—one of those brave women who did so much to fill up the ranks. In speaking of the recruiting for a company in the Twenty-ninth Regiment, she says: "There was a call for a meeting at the Methodist Church; after the preliminary organization, a few, who had made up their minds before that evening, came forward and volunteered. They were greeted by cheers and remarks, that led one after another to come forward and offer their services. The scene was one never to be forgotten. There was applause from the men, and sobs from the women; and sometimes, when the men would get up, their friends would cling to them trying to hold them back, not from lack of patriotism, but loth to give them up to almost certain death. But the excitement of the time, and example of others already enlisted, would prove too much for them, and they would soon break away and go forward." She also alluded

to the Soldiers' Aid societies in village and town, at work weekly while the war lasted; to the numerous meetings in all the school-houses to arouse the people, when volunteers were called for; and to the effort made to raise funds, to meet the expenses of the Sanitary Commission.

The women of the nation performed a mighty work in sustaining the soldiers in the field, and caring for the sick and wounded, not only in hospitals, but also upon the march. These ministering angels were here, there, and everywhere that duty called them. Many of them yielded up their lives to the cause in which they were engaged; and, if one will take a look among the graves in the cemetery at Arlington, where so many thousands of our soldiers are at rest, he will notice frequent headstones with the names of women placed thereon, who were nurses in hospitals, and there they were given a resting-place among their buried brothers. There are well authenticated instances where wives and sisters were imbued with such irresistible patriotism that they were determined to enlist with husband or brother, and to engage in active service. In this town there were a brother and sister named Mason and Sarah Collins; and the brother had made up his mind that it was his duty to enlist. His sister Sarah, a brave and courageous girl, was determined to accompany him, thinking that she could disguise herself in man's apparel, and, in company with her brother, be mustered into service. She was a strong, masculine-appearing girl, possessing robust health, with the bloom of the roses upon her cheeks. Her brother entered heartily into the scheme, overcome by the persistent importunities of his sister, that she might go and share danger with him. Preparations for the deception were made; her raven tresses were cut short, she put on man's clothing, and for some time she endeavored to accustom herself to her strange and unnatural apparel. She accompanied her brother to the rendezvous of the company; there, notwithstanding her soldier-like appearance and the air of masculinity surrounding her, her sex was at last detected, while in barracks — as it was said, by her unmannish way in putting on her shoes and stockings; and poor Sarah, disappointed beyond

measure at the failure of her efforts to become a soldier, with tears in her eyes was obliged to return to her home, and her brother, Mason, went to the front without her. The facts in this case are so well authenticated, by the memory of so many familiar with them at the time, that there can be no doubt about them.

THE WEST AS A FIELD FOR HISTORICAL STUDY.*

BY FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER, PH. D.

The Western historical societies have before them a noble future in the collection and utilization of the materials for the history of their section. The pioneers who saw the days of beginnings are passing away, and these societies find their proceedings less and less occupied with the interesting personal recollections of the path-breakers in the wilderness. Their record must more and more be written by the students of the younger generation; the early annals must be followed by the scientific investigation of the institutional and social development of the West. The full significance of a movement never reveals itself to the actors in that movement. The perspective of a longer distance of time is needed to reveal the real proportions and meaning of events. Thus, instead of diminishing in importance, the investigative work of the historical society steadily grows in its usefulness.

Moreover, the earlier tendencies of historical societies have been in the direction of antiquarian research. The description of archæological remains, the date of the first settler, the accounts of the life of the pioneer, have won so much of their attention that the collection of the less striking and picturesque material for history, and the later development of the State, have frequently been neglected.

Our own society has always been progressive in these respects. It has collected a library so full and so broad, that the Western man can study, not only all periods of his country's history, but all sections of that country. Nor has the Society

*Paper presented to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at its Forty-fourth Annual Meeting, Dec. 10, 1896.

forgotten that the history of one country is only to be understood in connection with the history of other countries and of other ages. In the same spirit, its publications have included useful monographs on the institutional development of the State, as well as papers devoted to the filial duty of recording the annals of the pioneers.

It is, therefore, with a confidence in the sympathy of this Society that I invite your attention to the inquiries, why the West should be studied, what are some of the historical problems which it offers, where are there proper materials for the study, and how may they best be utilized.

If Western history had to do primarily with topics of antiquarian interest, it might well be thought that strenuous insistence upon its importance as a field for study indicated a provincial tendency, or was perhaps an illustration of the so-called "new sectionalism." But the last presidential campaign made it clear that the historic West holds a very important position in American political life at the present time. The West, therefore, needs to be understood. It requires analysis into the regions that compose it, and historical study of their development, in order that its social organization and ideals may not be subjected to ill-informed or passionate judgments. A study of aboriginal survivals will not help us here. What is needed is a widely extended and earnest historical inquiry into the development of Western society. Such an investigation into the historic basis of a state like Kansas, for instance, is absolutely essential to an understanding of the peculiar aspects of that state. When the Kansas of the Immigrants' Aid Society and of "the higher law," is brought into connection with the Kansas of to-day, we shall be in a position to explain some things that seem difficult to understand. Such an investigation, also, would enable us to estimate the significance of the leaders in the West who have so recently supported an aggressive programme of finance and social action. To apprehend the real significance of these men, they must be seen with the historical background of the society wherein they live. It must be seen that they are the products of a society that sprang from the eastern parts of the middle West in the days when it was just

passing from frontier conditions to conditions resembling those of the East. They reflect the struggle of this society to adjust the old Western ideals, based on the non-existence of classes, and freedom of opportunity, to the changed conditions of a settled nation competing with other settled nations.

Especially important is it that the prairie portion of the middle West should no longer be neglected by the historians. Successive frontiers of historical writing can be traced in this country. The school of American historians that dealt with colonial beginnings and the Revolution, on the Atlantic coast, were followed by a group of writers on the history of the states between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi; and, in the same way that the movement of settlement passed by the great plains to the Pacific coast, so there appeared next in order an extensive history of the Pacific states. The area last to be occupied, between the Mississippi and the Rockies, has not yet received adequate treatment. No doubt, the coming works of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Winsor will do much to fill this gap; but for the present it is clear that here, within the Mississippi basin, one vast area, covering at least half a dozen states, is almost virgin soil for the historian. The brevity of its history, measured in years, should not blind us to the real extent of the gap, measured by stages of institutional development, and by the significance of those few years as having brought forth in this area the social basis, in population, economic life, and ideals, for so vast a portion of the West. The very brevity of the period and quietness of the process make it a reason for grave apprehension lest the collections of original material needed to explain the origin of this area, may not be made in time to preserve them.

But it is not principally for itself that the West requires study. As I tried to show in a paper on the Significance of the Frontier, published by this Society in 1893, the real significance of Western history is that it is national history in one of the most important aspects of national history, namely, that of expansion from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

One of the most important functions of the historian is to enable the present age to understand itself by understanding its

origin and growth. It is impossible to account for the United States of to-day without fuller inquiry into this significant portion of its experience. The histories of the country that shall be written in ignorance of this truth will unavoidably suffer from a wrong perspective. In corroboration of this view of the importance of the nation in dealing with an unoccupied continent, I desire to call attention to the words of the well-known geographer and anthropologist, Professor Ratzel, of Leipsic. "This wide territory," he says, "has furnished to the American spirit something of its own largeness. If one looks back upon the history of the region which to-day makes the United States, he sees the increasing preponderance, through the three centuries, of this conception of space." In this "sense of space," as he calls it, the author finds an explanation of some of the most distinctive features of American character.

But it is not only to the student of geography, that this interpretation will appeal. It is in its value as a field for the scientific study of social development, that the history of the United States finds its chief claim to attention. The spread of settled society into these continental wastes, and the free development of a democracy in relation to unoccupied lands, constitute the peculiar features of our national life. Henry Adams has well said:

"Should history ever become a true science, it must expect to establish its laws, not from the complicated story of European nationalities, but from the methodical evolution of a great democracy. North America was the most favorable field on the globe for the spread of a society so large, uniform, and isolated as to answer the purposes of science."

It need hardly be said that for such a sociological interpretation of our history the western movement is fundamental. In this movement one can trace social development under the influence of the free opportunities of the unoccupied area. The wilderness has been the melting-pot and the mould for American institutions; it has been a field for new species of social life.

Whether the historian trace the process of exploration, Indian fighting, settlement, and wilderness-winning, or investigate its institutional origins, or the development of the social ideals of the West, there is abundance of opportunity open to him.

The Indian, as well as the negro, should receive scientific study. The management of the Indians by the general government is awaiting attention; their land cessions and the history of their reservations and removals ought to be worked up; and, in general, the process by which the savage gave way to civilization in the farther West remains to be written.

On the economic side we have topics like the rise of the great industries of the West—the development of the mining, ranching, and forest industries, and their effects upon the social organization that followed them. The historical geography of the areas of these and the various agricultural industries should be studied, and their transition from one economic status to another, with its political accompaniments, should be described. It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to the wealth of material awaiting the student of transportation in the West, and to the need of writing the financial history of the newer states, and the history of the land tenure in the areas so recently public domain.

Nor is the field less attractive to the student of political history. The history of the territorial governments, and of the territorial system in general, remains to be written. We shall not understand the history of political parties in this country until the history of political parties in the Western states receives more attention. Nor have the admission of the Western states into the Union, the formation of their constitutions, and the sources of their political institutions, been sufficiently considered. The West is a rich museum of political forms and experimentations that will reward study.

Even more important is the history of social development in the West. The rise of its cities, and their development in relation to physiography and economic influences; the types of life that have been thus created, the movement of immigration from the old world, and the interstate migration into the West require more than the statistician's care. A new society, with a composite nationality, still in the process of formation, is before us, and its history is almost untouched.

A preliminary inquiry into the sources for the study of the formative period of the states of the Old Northwest, whose earlier his-

tory has been told by Professor Hinsdale and other writers, does not prove entirely reassuring to the investigator. The Secretary of this society, Mr. R. G. Thwaites, has procured the careful compilation of the data respecting some of the more important documents for the history of these states. Manuscript collections are far from abundant; although I am assured that there are some collections under seal, and not to be opened until a later date, that are not reported in published catalogues. Newspaper material for the earlier decades in the settlement of each state is painfully rare, and it is even impossible to find, in any one library, complete sets of laws of all these states, to say nothing of journals and public documents. It would seem that not until the slavery struggle loomed before the Northwest, did it collect its records, and develop a consciousness of the importance of its mission. It is clear that a redoubled effort should be made to bring into the safe keeping of libraries the scattered private collections of old letters, journals, account-books, etc., newspaper files, public documents, and pamphlets. The lesson taught by the scattered and broken historical material for the investigation of the Old Northwest should be taken to heart by the new communities between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Our own collections are unfortunately weak in this field, but it may well be doubted whether there is any collection for the whole region to compare with them, in the libraries of more western states.

It is time that the historical societies of the West should meet in convention and plan a systematic campaign for the collection and use of historical material bearing upon this neglected area. The field is so vast and the task of collection so great that such a systematic organization of work is almost a necessity. One desideratum is a catalogue of all the sources in the libraries of the country, bearing on the history of the West. The scattered condition of these sources, and the difficulty of collecting and reprinting them after the manner of the colonial archives, makes it impossible for any single library in the West to serve the purposes of the investigator, although our own comes nearest to doing this. The alternative must be the development of a system of exchanges between libraries, the cultivation of inter-

university migration by students of Western history, and the formation of a plan of co-operative study, whereby certain lines of inquiry will be carried on by the students nearest the sources for that especial subject. The historical societies, in general, should devote increasing attention to institutional history, through the contributions of graduate students and other trained investigators. Only by such co-operative and systematic pushing forward of the lines of investigation, will it be possible to give the correct perspective to American history.

AVAILABLE MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

COMPILED BY ISAAC S. BRADLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

The following is a list of the statutes, session laws, legislative documents and journals, journals of constitutional conventions, and newspaper files of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, and the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, published prior to 1851, to be found in public libraries within those states, so far as is apparent from the catalogues of the several libraries, and from special reports recently made to our Society by the librarians of the institutions represented:

STATE OF OHIO.

IN STATE LIBRARY, COLUMBUS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Journal of the convention held Nov. 1, 1802. Columbus, 1827.

— Journal of the house; second assembly, first session. Chillicothe, 1801.

— Laws of the governor and judges. 3v.

Vol. 1. From the commencement of the government to the 31st of December, 1791. Philadelphia, 1792.

— 2. From July to December, 1792. Philadelphia, 1794.

— 3. From May 29 to August 25, 1795. Cincinnati, 1796.

— Laws of the general assembly. Cincinnati, 1800-02. 3v.

Vol. 1. First session, first assembly, 1799.

— 2. Second session, first assembly, 1800.

— 3. First session, second assembly, 1801-2.

OHIO.—Statutes, 1788-1833. By S. P. Chase. Cincinnati, 1833-35. 3v.

— Statutes in force, 1841. By J. R. Swan. Columbus, 1841.

— Statues, 1833-60. By M. E. Curwen. Cincinnati, 1853-61. 4v.

— Laws, 1803-50. 48v.

— Legislative documents, 1836-50.

— Journals of the house, 1803-50.

OHIO.—Journals of the senate, 1803-50.

— Constitutional convention, debates, 1850-51. 2v.

— Constitutions of 1802 and 1851, with notes. Columbus, 1873.

INDIANA.—Revised laws, 1824, 1831, 1838, 1843. 4v.

— Laws, 1817-50. 24v.

ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws, 1829. Shawneetown, 1829.

— Revised laws, 1833. Vandalia, 1833.

— Laws, 1819-50. Kaskaskia and Springfield, 1819-50. 13v.

— Journals of the house, 1844-50.

— Journals of the senate, 1844-50.

MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1837-38. Detroit, 1838.

— Laws of the territory. Detroit, 1820, 1827. 2v.

— Acts. 1824-50. Detroit and Lansing, 1824-50. 13v.

WISCONSIN.—Statutes, 1838-39. Albany, 1839.

— Laws, 1849-50. Madison, 1849-50.

— Constitutional conventions, journals of 1846, 1847-48. 2v.

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Catholic Telegraph, v. 1-4, 1831-35.

— Cincinnati Chronicle, 1828-35.

— Cincinnati Gazette, 1819-24.

— Cincinnati Daily Gazette, 1841-50.

— Cincinnati Mirror and Western Gazette, v. 5, 1836.

— Cincinnati Weekly Advertiser, 1844.

— Cist's Weekly Advertiser, 1847-50.

— Daily Morning Message, 1842-43.

— Elevator, v. 1, 1841-42.

— Great West, 1850.

— Liberty Hall, 1819-24.

— National Republican, 1823-26.

— Saturday Evening Chronicle, 1828-40.

— Sentinel and Star in the West, v. 1, 1829-30.

— Western Tiller, 1826-27.

CIRCLEVILLE.—Fredonian, 1811-13.

— Independent Republican, 1810-11.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Daily Herald, 1841-50.

COLUMBUS.—Columbus Sentinel, 1832-34.

— Confederate Harrisonian, 1840.

— Ohio Confederate and Old School Republican, 1840-41.

— Ohio Daily Standard, 1848-49.

— Ohio State Bulletin, 1829-40.

— Ohio State Journal, 1832-50.

— Ohio Statesman, 1837-50.

— Old School Republican, 1841-44.

— Palladium of Liberty, 1843-44.

- COLUMBUS.—Patriarch, v. 1, 1846.
 — Taxkiller, v. 1, 1846.
 — Western Hemisphere, 1835-36.
 DAYTON.—Coon Dissector, v. 1, 1844.
 DELAWARE.—Delaware Patron, 1825.
 HAMILTON.—Hamilton Intelligencer, 1831-50.
 — Miami and Hamilton Intelligencer, 1814-31.
 — Miami Herald, 1814-21.
 HUDSON.—Rural Repository, v. 21, 1844-45.
 MAUMEE CITY.—Maumee Express, 1837.
 MIDDLETOWN.—Middletown Mail, 1839-40.
 OXFORD.—Literary Register, 1828-29.
 ZANESVILLE.—Zanesville Courier, 1847-50.
 — Zanesville Gazette, 1837-44.

IN SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY, COLUMBUS.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws, 1791, 1792, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801. 7v.
 NOTE.—This is a complete set.
 — Journal of the convention, 1802.
 OHIO.—Statutes. By S. P. Chase. 1788-1833. 3v.
 — Statutes. By J. R. Swan. 1841.
 — Statutes. By M. E. Curwen. 1849.
 — Laws, v. 1-48, 1803-50.
 INDIANA.—Revised laws, 1824, 1831, 1838, 1843. 4v.
 — Laws, 1817, 1821-23, 1825-27, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 ILLINOIS.—Revised laws, 1833.
 — Revised statutes, 1839, 1845.
 — Laws, 1819-20, 1823-24, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1841, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1847, 1849.
 MICHIGAN.—Laws revised, 1820, 1827, 1838, 1846. 4v.
 — Laws of the Territory, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.
 — Laws, 1824-25, 1828-29, 1834-35, 1837, 1837-38, 1839, 1840, 1841-43, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 WISCONSIN.—Revised statutes, 1849.
 — Laws, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1841-46, 1847-48, 1848, 1849-50.

IN CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- OHIO.—Revised statutes. By J. R. Swan. 1841.
 — Laws, 1802-16, 1819-21, 1825-26, 1830-32, 1834-40, 1844-50.
 — Journals of the house, 1808-17, 1820-21, 1824-27, 1829, 1831-49.

OHIO.—Journals of the senate, 1808-11, 1813-20, 1822, 1824-25, 1828, 1831-49.

— Legislative documents, 1835-50.

INDIANA.—Laws and statutes, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1841-42, 1844-49.

— Senate journal, 1820-21, 1823-29, 1831-37, 1839-41, 1843-45, 1848-49.

— House journal, 1821-22.

ILLINOIS.—Revised laws, 1833.

— Laws (session), 1839.

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Advertiser, 1826.

— Atlas, 1843-46, 1848-49.

— Chronicle, 1830, Dec., 1836-Sept., 1837, Oct., 1839-May, 1844, Jan., 1847-June, 1849, 1850.

— Daily Chronicle, 1839-44, 1847-50.

— Cist's Western General Advertiser, 1845-50.

— Liberty Hall and Gazette, 1814-16, 1818-24, 1827-50.

— Gazette, Jan.-Sept. 1838, 1839-42, Oct., 1843-Dec., 1845, Nov., 1849-1850.

— Morning Herald, 1843-45.

— National Republican and Mercantile Advertiser, Jan.-June, 1833.

— Republican, Sept., 1840-Aug., 1842.

— Times, 1846-48.

— Western Spy, 1817-22.

COLUMBUS.—Ohio Coon Catcher, Aug.-Nov., 1844.

IN HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, CINCINNATI.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws. A complete set of the laws of the Northwest Territory, as follows:

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from the commencement of the government to the 31st of December, 1791. Published by authority. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1792. 70p.

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from July to December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two inclusive. Published by authority. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers of the laws of the United States, 1794. 77p.

— Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday the xxix. day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday the 25th day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the

ordinance for the government of the Territory. By authority. Cincinnati: Printed by W. Maxwell, 1796. 225p.

NOTE.—The last was known as "Maxwell's Code," and was the first book printed in Cincinnati.

- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and published at a session of the legislature, begun in the town of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and Territory aforesaid, upon the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1798, and continued by adjournments to the 7th day of May in the same year. By authority. Cincinnati: Printed and sold by Edmund Freeman, 1798. 32p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, passed at the first session of the general assembly begun and held at Cincinnati, Monday, the 16th day of Sept., A. D. 1799; also, certain laws enacted by the governor and judges of the Territory from the commencement of the government to December, 1792. With an appendix containing resolutions, the ordinance of Congress for the government of the Territory, the constitution of the United States, and the law respecting fugitives. Vol. 1. Published by authority. Cincinnati: From the press of Carpenter and Findley, printers to the Territory, 1800. 280p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, passed at the second session of the first general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, on Monday, the 3rd day of November, 1800, with an appendix of resolutions. Vol. II. Published by authority. Chillicothe. Printed by Windship & Willis, printers to the Honorable the Legislature, 1801. 112p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, passed at the first session of the second general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1801. Also, an appendix containing certain acts and resolutions. Vol. III. Published by authority. Chillicothe: From the press of N. Willis, printer to the honorable Legislature, 1802. 253p.
- Laws of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, 1788-1802 [Reprint] Cincinnati, 1833.
- Journal of the convention of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio, begun and held at Chillicothe, on Monday, Nov. 1, 1802, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-seventh. Chillicothe: From the press of N. Willis, 1802. 46p.

NOTE.—This convention formed the constitution of the State of Ohio, under which it was admitted into the Union. This pamphlet is exceedingly rare.

Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—The Western Tiller, v. 1, 1826-27; complete, all published.

IN CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OHIO.—Laws, 1806-14, 1817-23, 1825-50.

— Compilation of laws, treaties, resolutions and ordinances, of the general and state governments, which relate to lands in the State of Ohio; including the laws adopted by the governor and judges; laws of the territorial legislature; and of this state, to the years 1815-16. Columbus, 1825. 534p.

— School laws, 1842.

— Senate journal, 1839.

— House journal, 1807-9, 1812, 1838-39, 1839-40.

IN WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CLEVELAND.

NOTE.—The librarian states that the library has "nearly complete sets of all the laws, statutes, journals, and documents of Ohio, prior to 1850."

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Cist's Advertiser, 1847.

— Western Humorist, May—Nov., 1839.

CLEVELAND.—Weekly Herald, 1819-38.

— Daily Herald, 1839-50.

— Weekly Plain Dealer, 1843-50.

COLUMBUS.—Gazette, 1817-19, 1822-25.

— Sentinel, 1833-35.

— O Shiotate Journal, 1830-44.

GAMBIER.—Observer, 1833-34, 1834-35.

WARREN.—Trump of Fame, June 16, 1812—Sept., 1816; part of 1818.

— Western Reserve Chronicle, 1821-50.

— Trumbull County Whig, 1848-50.

ZANESVILLE.—Gazette, 1835-38.

— Whig, 1843.

STATE OF INDIANA.

IN STATE LIBRARY, INDIANAPOLIS

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws, 1791-92, 1796-98.

OHIO.—Statutes, 1829, 1841.

— Laws, 1820-50.

— Executive documents, 1843-50.

INDIANA.—Revised laws, 1824, 1831. 2v.

— Revised statutes, 1838.

— Laws of the Territory, 1800-16.

— Acts, 1826-50.

— House journal, 1817, 1826-50.

— Senate journal, 1817, 1826-50.

— Documentary journal, 1835-50.

ILLINOIS.—Laws, 1819-50.

— House journal, 1844-50.

— Senate journal, 1844-50.

— Reports of general assembly, 1841-50.

— Documentary journal, 1840-50.

MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1838.

— Laws, 1820-50.

WISCONSIN.—Revised statutes, 1839, 1849.

— Laws, 1836-50.

Indiana Newspapers.

BLOOMINGTON.—Post, 1832-38. 6v.

CAMBRIDGE.—Reveille, 1847-50.

DANVILLE.—Weekly Advertiser, 1848-51.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indiana Telegraph, 1848.

— Indiana Democrat, 1845-46.

— Weekly Journal, 1840-53. 12v.

— Daily Sentinel, 1841-50.

— Weekly Sentinel, 1845-50.

LA FAYETTE.—Courier, 1847, 1850. 2v.

— Journal, 1850.

— Wabash Atlas, 1843-50.

LAWRENCEBURG.—Independent Press, 1850.

— Political Beacon, 1838-40. 2v.

MONTICELLO.—Prairie Chieftain, 1850.

NEW ALBANY.—Ledger, 1849-50.

— Commercial, 1847-50.

RICHMOND.—Palladium, 1817-18.

SOUTH BEND.—St. Joseph Valley Register, 1848.

TERRE HAUTE.—Wabash Courier, 1848, 1850.

— Wabash Express, 1846-47.

VINCENNES.—Gazette, 1848-50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tippecanoe Journal, 1848.

— Democratic Pharos, 1848-50.

— Indiana Blade, 1847.

— Indiana American, 1847-50.

— Valley Register, 1848.

— White Water Valley, 1849-50.

— Western Sun and General Advertiser, 1847-49.

Ohio Newspapers.

CINCINNATI.—Gazette, 1841-50.

IN STATE LAW LIBRARY, INDIANAPOLIS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws, 1788-1802. Cincinnati, 1833.

OHIO.—Statutes, general acts revised, 1820, 1824.

— Statutes. By J. R. Swan, 1841.

— Compiled land laws, 1825.

— Session laws, 1810-11, 1814-15, 1815-16, 1816-17, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1823-24, 1824-25, 1831, 1832, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

INDIANA.—Territory. Revised laws, Vincennes, 1807.

— Revised laws. Corydon, 1824.

— Revised laws. Indianapolis, 1831.

— Revised statutes. Indianapolis, 1838, 1843. 2v.

— Session laws, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1813, 1814, 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1824, 1825, 1825-26, 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34.

— General laws, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

— Local laws, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revised statutes, 1845.

— Session laws, 1819, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1824-25, 1826-27, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.

MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1806-1835. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

— Revised laws of the Territory, 1820, 1827, 1833. 3v.

MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1838, 1846. 2v.

— Session laws, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1837, 1837-38, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

WISCONSIN.—Territorial statutes. Albany, 1839.

— Revised statutes. Southport, 1849.

— Constitutional convention. Journal, 1847.

— Session laws, 1836-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1843, 1843-44, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

NOTE.—The librarian reports that the library "contains practically a complete set of the laws and statutes of the Northwest Territory, as well as of all of the territories and states formed out of it."

IN INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

INDIANA.—Revised statutes, 1838.

— Documentary journal, 1845, 1846.

Indiana Newspapers.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indiana Democrat, Aug., 1830—Nov., 1837; Feb., 1839—June, 1841; Oct., 1846—Nov., 1849. 7v.

— Indiana Farmer and Gardener, 1846.

— Indiana State Journal, Jan. 1825-50.

— Indiana State Sentinel, July, 1841—Dec., 1842; Jan., 1844—Dec., 1846; Jan., 1849—Nov., 1850.

— Indianapolis Gazette, Jan., 1824—Oct., 1829. 3v.

— Locomotive, 1845-49.

LAWRENCEBURG.—Indiana Register, May 15, 1847—May 6, 1848.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

IN STATE LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws, 1791. 1792, 1796. 1798.

OHIO.—Revised statutes, 1841.

— Laws, 1815-16, 1832, 1833, 1834. 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38. 1838-39, 1839-40, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

— Legislative documents, 1843-44.

INDIANA.—Revised statutes, 1824, 1838. 1843.

— Laws, 1807, 1818-19-22-23, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1848, 1849. 1850.

— Laws of a local nature, 1835-36-37-38, 1838-39, 1843-44-45, 1844-45, 1849.

— Journal of the senate, 1835.

— Documentary journal, 1849-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws, 1827, 1829, 1833.

— Revised statutes, 1844-45.

— Statutes (real estate), 1849.

— Laws, 1815, 1818, 1819-23, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839-40, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1846-49, 1849-51.

— Journal of the house, 1820, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1836-37, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1847, 1849, 1849-51.

— Journal of the senate, 1818, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1836-37, 1837, 1838-39, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1847, 1849, 1849-51.

— Reports to general assembly, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1847, 1849, 1851.

— Constitutional convention. Journal, 1847.

MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1838, 1846.

— Laws, 1820, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1829, 1835, 1837-38, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

— Journal of the senate, 1843.

WISCONSIN.—Laws, 1848, 1849.

— Constitutional conventions. Journals, 1846, 1847-48. 2v.

IN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD.

ILLINOIS.—Laws, 1818-50.

— House journal, 1818-50.

— Senate journal, 1818-50.

— Reports to general assembly, 1818-1850.

Illinois Newspapers.

ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS.—Observer, 1835-38.

IN UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY, CHAMPAIGN.

ILLINOIS.—Laws, 1819-50.

— Senate journal, 1826-27, 1830-50.

— House journal, 1830-50.

— Reports to general assembly, 1838-50.

IN CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws passed in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, from the commencement of the government to the 31st day of December, 1791. Philadelphia, 1792. 70p. [Facsimile reprint.]

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, from July to December, 1792, inclusive. Philadelphia, 1794. 77p. [Facsimile reprint.]

— Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday, the XXIX. day of May, 1795, and ending on Tuesday, the 25th day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the ordinance for the government of the territory. Cincinnati, 1796. 225p. [Facsimile reprint.]

NOTE.—The original volume was known as "Maxwell's Code," and was the first book printed in Cincinnati.

— Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, adopted and published at a session of the legislature begun in the town of Cincinnati, upon the 23d day of April, 1798, and continued to the 14th day of May, in the same year. Cincinnati, 1798. 32p. [Facsimile reprint.]

OHIO.—Laws ordered by the legislature to be reprinted, 1816.

— Acts of a general nature, 1838-39, 1841-42, 1847-48.

INDIANA.—Revised laws enacted by the fifteenth general assembly, 1831.

— Revised statutes enacted by the twenty-seventh general assembly, 1843.

— Laws of the Indiana Territory, 1801-1806, inclusive. [Reprinted], Paoli, Ind., 1886.

ILLINOIS.— Revised code of laws, 1827.

— Revised code of laws, 1829.

— Revised laws of 1833.

— Public general laws in force, 1837.

— The public and general statute laws of the state of Illinois. Chicago, 1839.

— Revised statutes of the state of Illinois, 1844-45.

— Laws (session), 1830-31, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, July, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, Jan., 1849, Oct., 1849.

— Private laws, 1833.

— House journal, 1818, 1820-21, 1824-25, 1826, 1828-29, 1832-33, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1848-49, 1849.

— Senate journal, 1820-21, 1826, 1828-29, 1830-31, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1837 (special session), 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849-50.

— Reports made to the senate and house, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.

MICHIGAN.— Laws of the territory, 1820.

— Revised statutes of the state, passed in 1837-37, 1838.

— Revised statutes of 1846.

— Acts, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1850.

WISCONSIN.— Constitutional convention, journal of, 1846.

Ohio Newspapers.

CANTON.— Ohio Repository (w.), 1846-50.

CHILLICOTHE.— Sciota Gazette (w.), 1818-29. 5v.

CINCINNATI.— Journal (w.), 1835-37.

— Observer (w.), 1840-41.

COLUMBUS.— Journal (w.), 1829-37. 3v.

HUDSON.— Observer (w.), 1834-35.

RAVENNA.— Western Courier (w.), 1828.

Illinois Newspapers.

ALTON.— Observer (w.), 1836-38.

— Spectator (w.), 1833-36.

— Telegraph (d. and w.), 1836-50. 5v.

CHICAGO.— American (w.), 1835-42. 4v.

— American (d.), 1839-42. 6v.

— Better Covenant (w.), 1843-44.

— Christian Advocate (w.), 1827-32.

— Democrat (w.), 1833-50. 10v.

— Democrat (d.), 1840-50. 10v.

— Gem of the Prairie (w.), 1850.

- CHICAGO.—Hard Cider Press (w.), 1840.
 — Journal (d.), 1844-50. 7v.
 — Western Citizen (w.), 1842-51. 6v.
 — Western Herald (w.), 1846-47.
 EDWARDSVILLE.—Illinois Advocate (w.), 1831-35.
 — Spectator (w.), 1820-22. 2v.
 GALENA.—Miner's Journal (w.), 1828-32.
 NAUVOO.—Nauvoo Neighbor (w.), 1843-45.
 PEORIA.—Register (w.), 1837-39.
 SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamo Journal (w.), 1836-38.
 — State Register (tri-w.), 1847.
 UPPER ALTON.—Western Pioneer (w.), 1830-38.
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IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

- INDIANA.—Constitutional convention, journal of, 1816.
 — Journal and debates, 1850-51. 3v.
 ILLINOIS.—Laws, 1831-50.
 — House journal, 1835-50.
 — Senate journal, 1826, 1835-50.
 — Reports to general assembly, 1838 50.
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IN CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- OHIO.—Statutes, 1788-1833. By S. P. Chase. 3v.
 — Constitutional convention, journal of, 1802.
 INDIANA.—Revised statutes, 1852.
 — Territorial laws, 1801-1806.
 — Senate journal, 1849, 1850.
 ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws, 1827, 1829-30, 1837.
 — Revised statutes, 1844-45.
 — Laws, 1820, 1827, 1830, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847.
 — Compilation of all the general laws concerning real estate and the titles thereto. Quincy, 1849.
 — Journal of the house, 1834-50.
 — Journal of the senate, 1826-50.
 — Reports to general assembly, 1826-50.
 MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1837-38.
 — Laws of the Territory, 1834.
 — Acts of the legislature, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849.
 — House journal, 1850.
 — Senate journal, 1850
 — House documents, 1850.
 — Senate documents, 1850.
 — Joint documents, 1850.
 — Constitutional convention, proceedings and debates, 1850.

WISCONSIN.—Laws, 1836-50.

— Journal of the council, 1837-44. 9v.

— Journal of the house, 1834-41. 4v.

— Assembly journal, 1849.

IN NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO.

INDIANA.—Laws of Indiana Territory, 1801-06. [Reprinted], Paoli, 1886.

ILLINOIS.—Laws of the Territory of Illinois, revised and digested under the authority of legislature, by Nathaniel Pope. Kaskaskia, 1815.

— Territorial laws, 1816-17, 1817-18.

— Laws, 1819-51.

— Laws. Compilation of all the general laws concerning real estate in Illinois from the organization of the territory Northwest of the Ohio, by N. H. Purple. Quincy, 1849.

— Senate journal, 1826-27, 1834-35, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1848-49.

— Reports to the general assembly, 1839-50.

MICHIGAN.—Constitution of Michigan, preceded by the acts, etc., relative to the admission of the state to the union. n. d. pamphlet.

— Senate executive journal, 1835-36, 1837.

— Senate journal, 1837.

— House journal, 1850.

— Joint documents, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1850.

IN CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

OHIO.—Revision of laws, 1823-24, 1830-31.

— Statutes, 1788-1833. By S. P. Chase. 3v.

— Statutes, 1833-60. By M. E. Curwen. 4v.

— Statutes, 1841. By J. R. Swan.

— Land laws, 1788-1816.

— Session laws, 1803, 1805, 1806-7, 1810-12, 1814-21, 1823-32, 1834-50.

— Constitutional convention. Debates, 1850-51. 2v.

INDIANA.—Territorial laws, revision, 1807.

— Revised statutes, 1824, 1831, 1833, 1843. 4v.

— Session laws, 1801-06, 1808-11, 1818, 1820-22, 1825-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revision of the laws of Indiana Territory, including Illinois Territory. Vincennes, 1807.

— Compilation of Territorial laws, 1815. 2v.

— Revised statutes, 1819, 1827. 2v.

— Revised laws, 1829, 1833. 2v.

— Compilation of laws, 1839.

— Revised statutes, 1833, 1845. 2v.

ILLINOIS.—Real estate statutes, 1849.

— Constitutional convention journal, 1847.

— House journals, 1835-50.

— Senate journals, 1826, 1835-50.

— Reports to general assembly, 1838-50.

— Session laws, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1847, 1849.

— Private laws, 1827, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1847, 1849.

MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1806-35. [Reprinted],
Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

— Territorial code, 1820.

— Compilation of laws, 1827, 1833.

— Revised statutes, 1838, 1846.

— Session laws, 1829, 1832, 1834-50.

WISCONSIN.—Revised statutes, 1839, 1849.

— Session laws, 1836-50, parts.

--- Constitutional convention, journal of, 1846.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

IN MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY, LANSING.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Statute law. Compilations. (Governor and judges.)

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, from the commencement of the government to the 31st of December, 1791. Philadelphia, 1792. [Reprint in facsimile.]

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, from July to December, 1792. Philadelphia, 1794. [Reprint in facsimile.]

— Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges at a session begun on the 29th of May, 1795, and ending 25th of August. Cincinnati, 1796. [Reprint in facsimile.]

— Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and published at a session of the legislature begun in the town of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and Territory aforesaid, upon the 23d day of April, 1798, and continued by adjournment to the 7th day of May in the same year. Cincinnati, 1798.

— Laws passed at the first session of the general assembly, begun and held at Cincinnati on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1799; also certain laws enacted by the governor and judges of the Territory from the commencement of the government to December, 1792; with an appendix containing resolutions, the ordinance of Congress for the government of the territory, etc. V. 1, Cincinnati, 1800.

— Laws passed at the second session of the first general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, 3d November, 1800; with an appendix of resolutions. V. 2, Chillicothe, 1801.

— Laws passed at the first session of the second general assembly, begun 23d November, 1801; also, an appendix containing certain acts and resolutions. V. 3, Chillicothe, 1802.

OHIO.—Laws, 1816.

— Statutes, 1788-1833. By S. P. Chase. 3v.

— Statutes, 1841. By J. R. Swan.

— Statutes, 1833-60. By M. E. Curwen. 4v.

— Land laws, 1825.

— Session laws, 1803-4, 1805-6, 1806-7, 1809-10, 1810-11, 1811-12, 1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15, 1815-16, 1815-16 [reprint], 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822, 1822-23, 1823-24, 1824-25, 1825-26, 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832,

1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

- Journal of the senate, 1823.
- Legislative documents, 1843-44.
- Index to documents, 1802-36.
- Constitutional convention, debates and proceedings, 1850-51. 2v.

INDIANA.— Revised laws, 1824, 1831.

- Revised statutes, 1838, 1843.
- Laws, 1801-06. [Reprinted], Paoli, 1886.
- Session laws, 1817-18, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1822-23, 1823-24, 1825, 1826, 1826-27, 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-33, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.
- Documentary journals, 1848-50.

ILLINOIS.— Revised laws, 1827, 1829, 1833.

- Compilation of laws, 1839.
- Revised statutes, 1845.
- Real estate laws, 1849.
- Session laws, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, 1849.
- Journal of the senate, 1844-45, 1849.
- Journal of the house, 1844-45, 1849.
- Reports to general assembly, 1840-41, 1841, 1841-42, 1844-45, 1846-47.
- Constitutional convention, journal, 1847.

NOTE.— The debates of the constitutional convention of 1847 were published in the *Illinois State Register*, Springfield, v. 1, Nos. 1-36, June 12-Sept. 3, 1847, copies of which are on file in the office of the secretary of state of Illinois, and the office of the publisher of the *Register*.

MICHIGAN.— Territorial laws, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

- Revised statutes, 1838, 1846.
- Session laws, 1806, 1816, 1820, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1835-36, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
- Journal of the senate, 1835-50.
- Journals of the house, 1835-50.
- Legislative council journals, 1824-35.
- Executive journals, 1835-37, 1844.
- Senate documents, 1835-50.
- House documents, 1837-50.
- Joint documents, 1841-50.
- Legislative manual for 1836.
- Constitutional convention, journal, 1835.

MICHIGAN.—Constitutional convention, journal of proceedings, 1836. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1873.

— Constitutional convention, journal, 1850.

— Constitutional convention, proceedings and debates, 1850.

— Journal of the proceedings of the convention to form a constitution, begun in Detroit, May 11, 1835. Detroit, 1835.

— Constitution of Michigan, adopted in convention held in Detroit, 1835. Detroit, 1835.

— Appeal by the convention, to the people of the United States; with other documents in relation to the boundary question between Michigan and Ohio. Detroit, 1835.

WISCONSIN.—Statutes, 1839, 1849.

— Session laws, 1836, 1836-7-8 [reprint], 1839, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1843, 1843-44, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.

— Journals of the council, 1839-40, 1840, 1840-41.

— Journals of the assembly, 1839-40, 1840.

— Constitutional convention, journals, 1846, 1847-48.

Michigan Newspapers.

DETROIT.—Daily Free Press, Jan.—Sept., 1843; June, 1843—June, 1844. 2v.

LANSING.—Michigan State Journal, 1849-50.

IN UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY, ANN ARBOR.

MICHIGAN.—Revised statutes, 1837-38.

— Territorial laws, 1806-35 [reprinted]. Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.

— Acts of the legislative [Territorial] council, 1830-35.

— Journal of the legislative [Territorial] council, 1824-34. 2v.

— Session laws, 1835-50.

— House journal, 1835-50.

— Senate journal, 1838-50.

— House documents, 1838-50.

— Senate documents, 1838-41, 1847-50.

— Senate and house documents, 1843-46.

— Joint documents, 1842-50.

— Manual of the legislature, 1838, 1839, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1850.

— Convention of assent (Ann Arbor), 1836. [Reprint, 1894.]

— Constitutional convention, journal, 1835, 1850.

Michigan Newspapers.

DETROIT.—Michigan Essay. Published by James M. Miller. V. 1, No. 1, August 31, 1809.

NOTE.—First paper published in Michigan.

- DETROIT.—Michigan Christian Herald (Baptist). Edited by Rev. Andrew Ten Brook. V. 1 and 2, Jan., 1842—Dec., 1844.
 — Daily Gazette, Dec., 1842—Aug., 1843.
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IN DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, from July to December, 1792. Philadelphia, 1794.
 — Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges at a session begun on the 29th of May, 1795, and ending 25th of August. Cincinnati, 1796. [Reprint in facsimile.]
 — Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, adopted and published at a session of the legislature begun in the town of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and Territory aforesaid, upon the 23d day of April, 1798, and continued by adjournment to the 7th day of May in the same year. Cincinnati, 1798.
 — Laws passed at the second session of the first general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, 3d November, 1800; with an appendix of resolutions. V. 2. Chillicothe, 1801.
 — Laws passed at the first session of the second general assembly, begun 23d November, 1801; also an appendix containing certain acts and resolutions. V. 3. Chillicothe, 1802.
 OHIO.—Laws, treaties, etc., which relate to lands in Ohio; [also] laws of Territorial legislature and state, to 1816. Columbus, 1825.
 — Statutes, 1840, 1841.
 INDIANA.—Laws adopted by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory at their first sessions, 1801. Frankfort, 1802. [Reprinted], Paoli, 1886.
 — Revised statutes, 1818-43. 2v.
 ILLINOIS.—Constitutional convention, journal, 1847.
 MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.
 — Laws of state, 1836-50.
 — Journal of legislative council, 1824-34.
 — Journal of house of representatives, 1835-50.
 — Journal of senate, 1835-50.
 — Executive journal of senate, 1835-37.
 — Senate documents, 1838-50.
 — House documents, 1838-50.
 — Joint documents, 1841-50.
 — State Register, 1836-37.
 — Legislative manuals, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1846, 1849, 1850.

MICHIGAN.—Journal of constitutional convention, 1835, 1850.

— Manual of constitutional convention, 1850.

(With autographs)

— Detroit charter and ordinances, 1836, 1842, 1848.

WISCONSIN.—Constitutional convention, journal, 1847.

Michigan Newspapers.

DETROIT.—Gazette, July 25, 1817 – June 26, 1827, Dec. 19, 1842—June 13, 1843.

— Courier, Aug. 23, 1832—Jan. 14, 1835.

— Times, May 14—Aug. 12, 1842.

— Democratic Free Press (weekly), May 5, 1831—Nov. 20, 1832.

— Daily Free Press, Sept. 23, 1835 (v. 1, no. 1)—Dec., 1850.

— Northwestern Journal, Nov. 2, 1829—Nov. 17, 1830.

— Journal and Michigan Advertiser, Nov. 24, 1830—Nov. 14, 1835.

— Daily Advertiser, June 11, 1836 (v. 1, no. 1)—Dec., 1850.

— Daily Tribune, Nov. 19, 1849 (v. 1, no. 1)—Dec., 1850.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

IN WISCONSIN STATE (LAW) LIBRARY, MADISON.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from the commencement of the government to the 31st day of December, 1791. Published by authority. Philadelphia. Printed by Francis Childs and John Swain, M.DCC.XCII. 70p. [Facsimile reprint.]

— Laws passed in the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the Ohio River, from July to December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, inclusive. Published by authority. Philadelphia. Printed by Francis Childs and John Swain, printers of the laws of the United States, M.DCC.XCIV. 74p. [Facsimile reprint.]

— Laws of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday, the XXIX. day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday, the 25th day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the ordinance for the government of the Territory. By authority. Cincinnati. Printed by W. Maxwell, M.DCC.XCVI. 225p. [Facsimile reprint.]

NOTE.—The original of this volume was known as "Maxwell's Code," and was the first book printed in Cincinnati.

— Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River, adopted and published at a session of the legislature begun in the town of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and Territory aforesaid, upon the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1798, and continued by adjournments to the seventh day of May, in the same year. By authority. Cincinnati, printed and sold by Edmund Freeman, M.DCC.XCVIII. 32p. [Facsimile reprint.]

OHIO.—Statutes of Ohio and of the Northwestern Territory, adopted or enacted from 1788 to 1833, inclusive. By Salmon P. Chase. Cincinnati, 1833-35. 3v.

— Statutes of the State of Ohio of a general nature, in force December 7, 1840, collated by J. R. Swan. Columbus, 1841. xv+1111p.

— The public statutes at large, from February, 1833, to the present time, a supplement containing all laws passed prior to February, 1833, now in force. By Maskell E. Curwen. Cincinnati, 1853-54. 3v.

— Laws ordered by the legislature to be reprinted, 1816.

— Acts of a general nature enacted, revised, and ordered to be reprinted, 1823-24, 1831. 2v.

OHIO.—Acts of a general nature, 1815-16, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1846-49, 1849-50.

— Acts of a local nature, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

— Index to Ohio laws, general and local, and to the resolutions, 1845-57, and to documents, 1802-36. By William T. Coggeshall. Columbus, 1858.

— Constitutional convention, debates and proceedings of the convention of 1850-51. 2v.

INDIANA.—Revised laws of Indiana, adopted and enacted by the general assembly at their eighth session. Corydon, 1824. 438p.

— Revised laws of Indiana, adopted and enacted by the general assembly at their fifteenth session. Indianapolis, 1831. 596p.

— Revised statutes of the State of Indiana, adopted and enacted by the general assembly at their twenty-second session. Indianapolis, 1838. 667p.

— Revised statutes of the State of Indiana, passed at the twenty-seventh session of the general assembly. Indianapolis, 1843. xxii+1114p.

— Laws of the Indiana Territory, 1801-1806, inclusive. [Reprinted], Paoli, Ind., 1886.

NOTE.—Includes laws adopted by the governor and judges of the Indiana Territory at their first, second, and third sessions, held, respectively, in 1801, 1802 and 1803; and laws passed at the first and second sessions of the general assembly of the Indiana Territory, held, respectively, in 1805 and 1806.

— Laws (session), 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34.

— Laws of a general nature, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1839-40.

— General laws, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.

— Laws of a local nature, 1842-43, 1844-45.

— Local laws, 1849.

— Documents, 1849-50.

ILLINOIS.—Revised code of laws of Illinois. Vandalia, 1827. iv+406p.

— Revised code of laws of Illinois. Shawneetown, 1829. 278p.

— Revised laws of Illinois. Vandalia, 1833. 677+40p.

— The public and general statute laws of the State of Illinois. Chicago, 1839. iv+743p.

— Revised statutes of the State of Illinois. Springfield, 1845. xvi+749p.

— Laws (session), 1824-25, 1830-31, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, July, 1837, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1842-43, 1844-45, 1846-47, Jan., 1849, Oct., 1849.

— Private laws, 1846-47, Jan., 1849.

MICHIGAN.—Laws of the Territory of Michigan. Detroit, 1820. 517p.

— Laws of the Territory; comprising the acts of a public nature, revised by the commissioners appointed by the first legislative council,

and passed by the second council; the acts and resolutions of the first and second councils; and the acts in force adopted by the governor and judges of the territory. Detroit, 1827. 709p.

- Laws of the Territory, condensed, arranged and passed by the legislative council. Detroit, 1833. 623p.
 - Revised statutes of the State of Michigan, passed at the sessions of 1837 and 1838. Detroit, 1838. 817p.
 - Revised statutes of the State of Michigan, passed and approved May 18, 1846. Detroit, 1846. xvi+829p.
 - Laws of the Territory of Michigan, 1806-35. [Reprinted], Lansing, 1871-84. 4v.
 - Township laws of the Territory of Michigan. Detroit, 1833. 92p.
 - Acts, 1828, 1835-36, 1837, 1837-38, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Constitutional convention and commission. Report of the proceedings and debates in the convention of 1850.
- WISCONSIN.—Statutes passed at sessions commencing in November, 1838, and January, 1839. Albany, 1839. iv+457p.
- Revised statutes passed at a session of the legislature commencing January 10, 1849; with an appendix. Southport, 1849. xii+899p.
 - Laws, 1836, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Journals of the council, 1836, 1837-38, 1838, 1839, 1839-40, Aug., 1840, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848.
 - Journals of the house, 1836, 1837-38, June, 1838, Nov., 1838, 1839, 1839-40, Aug., 1840, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1845, 1846, 1847, Oct., 1847, 1848.
 - House journals, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Senate journals, 1848, 1849, 1850.
 - Constitutional convention, journal, 1846. 506p.
 - Constitutional convention, journal, 1847-48. 678p.

IN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, MADISON.

- NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio, adopted and made by the governor and judges, in their legislative capacity, at a session begun on Friday, the XXIX. day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and ending on Tuesday, the 25th day of August following, with an appendix of resolutions and the ordinance for the government of the Territory. By authority. Cincinnati: Printed by W. Maxwell, 1796. 225p.
- Laws of the Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio; passed at the second session of the first general assembly, begun and holden at Chillicothe, on Monday, the third day of November,

one thousand eight hundred; with an appendix of resolutions. Vol. 2. Chillicothe, 1801. 112p.

- Laws of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, 1788-1802. [From Chase's *Statutes of Ohio and of the Northwest Territory*, v. 1, Cincinnati, 1833, pp. 92-350.]
- OHIO.—Statutes of Ohio and of the Northwestern Territory, adopted or enacted from 1788 to 1833 inclusive; together with the ordinance of 1787, the constitutions of Ohio and the United States, and various public instruments and acts of Congress, illustrated by a preliminary sketch of the history of Ohio; numerous references and notes, and copious indexes. Vol. 1. Edited by Salmon P. Chase. Cincinnati, 1833. 740p.
- Statutes of the State of Ohio, of a general nature, in force December 7, 1840; also, the statutes of a general nature, passed by the general assembly at their thirty-ninth session, commencing December 7, 1840. Collated, with references to the decisions of the courts and to prior laws, by J. R. Swan. Columbus, 1841. 15+1111p.
- Acts of a general nature ordered to be reprinted, at the first session of the eighteenth general assembly of the State of Ohio, begun and held in the town of Columbus, December 6, 1819; and in the eighteenth year of said state. Vol. XVIII. Published by authority. Columbus, printed at the office of the *Columbus Gazette*, by P. H. Olmsted, 1820. 488p.
- Acts of a general nature, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1841-42.
- Acts of a local nature, 1836-37, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1841-42.
- Land laws.—A compilation of laws, treaties, resolutions and ordinances, of the general and state governments, which relate to lands in the State of Ohio; including the laws adopted by the governor and judges; the laws of the territorial legislature; and the laws of this state, to the years 1815-16. Published in pursuance of resolutions of the general assembly, passed January 22, 1825. Columbus, printed by Geo. Nashee, state printer, 1825. 534p.
- Documents, 1830-31, 1837-38, 1843-44, 1845-46, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1848-49, 1849-50.
- Canals.—Public documents concerning the Ohio canals, which are to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River, comprising a complete official history of these great works of internal improvement, from their commencement down to the close of the session of the legislature of 1831-32. Compiled by John Kilbourn. Columbus, published by I. N. Whiting, 1832. 452+28+40p.
- Constitutional convention, journal, Chillicothe, 1802.
- Constitutional convention, journal, 1850-51. Columbus. 2v.
- Constitutional convention, debates, 1850-51. Columbus. 2v.

INDIANA.—Laws of the Indiana Territory, comprising these acts formerly in force, and as revised by Messrs. John Rice Jones, and John Johnson, and passed (after amendments) by the legislature; and the original acts passed at the first session of the second general assembly of the said Territory. Begun and held at the borough of Vincennes, on the sixteenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seven. Printed by authority, and under the inspection of the committee. Vincennes: Printed by Stout & Smoot, printers to the Territory, 1807. 540+xxviii p.

— Acts of assembly of the Indiana Territory, passed at the first session of the third general assembly of the said territory, begun and held at the borough of Vincennes, on Monday, the twelfth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ten. Printed by authority and under the inspection of the committee. Vincennes: Printed by Elihu Stout, printer to the Territory, 1810. 118+[13]p.

— Laws of a general nature, 1838-39, 1839-40.

— General laws, 1840-41, 1841-42, 1842-43, 1843-44, 1844-45, 1845-46.

— Laws of a local nature, 1844-45.

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EVOLUTION VS. REVOLUTION, IN POLITICS.*

BY ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D.

It is certain that the theory of an evolutionary method of some sort in the universe has taken fast hold upon thinking men. Especially is this the case as regards the life of man upon our planet. I shall not enter into the relation of man's structure and life to the structure and life of other animals, but simply point out the fact, in passing, that all that great array of sciences which have been brought to bear upon the history of humanity, from the earliest prehistoric times in which we can trace man by his works, show evidences of his upward evolution. You need hardly be reminded that, from the rudest stone implements of the drift, down to the time when recorded history opens with the general use of iron, we see everywhere the proofs of this evolution from lower to higher: evidences that man is not a "fallen being," but a risen being.

But, while a quiet evolution is easily seen in the long series of ever-improving implements, laws, policies, ideas, and institutions, a more violent process is no less evident. More and more it becomes clear that the same law of evolution extends even through national catastrophes. The old doctrine of ever-recurring cycles of national birth, growth, and death,—the doctrine of national catastrophes without any effect, save possibly to point a moral or adorn a tale,—has virtually disappeared; more and more it is seen in historic times, as in prehistoric, that there has been not only an evolution, quiet and gradual, but also an evolution in which not only each nation struggle but every national catastrophe is a part.

*Biennial address before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, delivered in the First Congregational Church, Madison, Tuesday evening, February 9, 1897.

Thinking upon the many examples which might be cited, we distinguish two uses of the word "evolution:" first, its larger use, which includes every sort of development, regular or irregular, swift or slow, spasmodic or steady; secondly, its more restricted use, which confines it to the more regular processes—to growth in the main quiet, even, and peaceful. In this latter restricted sense I shall use the word "evolution" in this address; and I purpose to deal with the distinction between development by growth, in obedience to improving environment, and development by catastrophe,—between progress by evolution and progress by revolution. Thus far the progress of humanity, as regards political, social, and religious questions, seems to have been, far more largely than we could wish, by catastrophes. Among the examples of this violent progress, let us look first at some which come especially near us.

Take, first, the process by which the British colonies on this continent were finally separated from the mother country. Two ways were before those entrusted with leadership in Great Britain during the last half of the last century; the first was that indicated by Burke and Pitt; it was large, just, mild, statesmanlike. Both these men labored for the supremacy of right reason in American affairs; Burke's speech on "Conciliation with America" is probably the foremost piece of forensic reasoning in the English language, and possibly the foremost in any language. Could these men of right reason have had their way, the American colonies would have remained for many years longer attached to the mother country; the sturdy, vigorous, English and Scotch emigration, instead of being diverted into other channels, to Canada, the Pacific Islands, India, and South Africa, would have continued to enrich and strengthen the civilization of this Republic; the separation, when it did come, would have been natural and peaceful; the population of these states would thus have had a far greater proportion of that Anglo-Saxon element which would have enabled it to assimilate the masses of less promising elements which have since flooded us,—and which, if we do not act in time, may possibly be the new barbarian invasion fated to end this empire, as the old barbarian invasions ended the Roman Empire.

But evolution by right reason was not to be: if Pitt and Burke were apostles of evolution, George III., doggedly conservative, and sundry Americans, fiercely radical, were apostles of revolution; and the revolutionary method prevailed. The result was the immediate loss of much precious Anglo-Saxon blood; for large numbers of the best and truest men and women, who were loyal to the mother country as a matter of conscience, were driven beyond our borders; still worse, the inflow of Anglo-Saxon blood from abroad was stopped almost completely. Though men like Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Marshall, built most nobly upon the foundations already laid, and did their best to prevent bitterness between the two nations becoming chronic, every thinking man will now at least suspect that the evolutionary process — the peaceful development of constitutional liberty in the colonies as their controlling environment, and their gradual assumption of state and national dignity — would have saved great suffering to mankind, and probably in the long run would have produced a stronger republic and a sounder democracy.

Take next the French Revolution: in the time of Louis XVI., the greatest statesman that France had produced, and possibly the most unsuccessful that humanity has produced, was Turgot. He strove to develop free institutions by a natural process, and thus to avert a catastrophe. Turgot saw that the old despotism was doomed, that the new era must come; therefore it was, that he proposed a system for the general education of the people — for the gradual development of political practice, and for the gradual assumption of the duties of free men, first in the provinces, and finally in the nation at large. By vast comprehensive political measures he sought to develop an environment which should fit the people gradually and safely for the possession of their rights, and for the discharge of their duties. He stood at the parting of the ways; could the nation have gone on in the path of peaceful evolution marked out by him, it is, humanly speaking, certain that constitutional liberty would have been reached within a few years, and substantial republicanism not long after. What weary years would have been avoided, — the despotism of the guillotine, of the mob, of the recruiting

officer; twenty years of ferocious war; millions of violent deaths; billions of treasure flung into gulfs of hate or greed!

But on the other side, against Turgot, stood the forces which made for progress by catastrophe,—the ultra conservatives, like poor Marie Antoinette; the leading nobles, the leading churchmen; and hating them, but really their truest allies for evil, the ultra radicals, like Robespierre, Danton, Marat, and their like. Both sets of fanatics, conservative and radical, worked together for revolution,—conscientiously intriguing, orating, lying, murdering; creating an atmosphere and an environment, first of fanaticism, and finally of hypocrisy, in which all noble thought seemed to perish. In spite of the work of Turgot, and of all those who caught his spirit,—men like Bailly, Lafayette, Mirabeau, who exerted themselves in behalf of progress by evolution,—there was progress by catastrophe;—the Paris massacres, the La Vendée massacres, the Avignon massacres; the Red Terror and the White Terror, Revolutionary wars and Imperial wars; Jacobin despotism and Napoleonic despotism; the first invasion and the second invasion, the first indemnity and the second indemnity; the Bourbon reaction and the Commune,—the whole line of sterile revolutions and futile tyrannies, each bringing forth new spawn of intriguers, doctrinaires, declaimers, and phrase-makers.

Take next our American civil war. That a contest between slavery and freedom was drawing on many years before 1861, all men see now; but various American statesmen saw it then, and they tried to avert it. Only one man presented a great statesmanlike measure: that man was Henry Clay. A son of Virginia, and worthy of descent from the great line of Virginia statesmen, he proposed to extinguish slavery gradually, naturally, by a national sacrifice not at all severe; in fact, by a steady evolution of freedom out of servitude. His plan was to begin at a certain year and to purchase those newly born into slavery, until gradually, through the extinction of the older members of the African race by death, and the enfranchisement of the younger by purchase, slavery should disappear.¹ It was a great, states-

¹ See Schurz's *Life of Henry Clay* (Boston and New York, 1887), vol. II., p. 317.

manlike plan. It might have cost twenty-five millions of dollars. Revolutionists on both sides opposed it: revolutionists in the South would have none of it, for it was contrary to their theory that slavery was a blessing, sanctioned by the Bible, and embedded in the constitution: revolutionists in the North would have none of it, because it was contrary to their theory that one man ought not to buy another. The result we all know: slavery was indeed abolished, but, instead of being abolished by a peaceful evolution involving an outlay of twenty-five millions of dollars, it was abolished by the most fearful of modern revolutions,—at a cost, when all the loss is reckoned in, of ten thousand millions of dollars, and of nearly, if not quite, a million of lives, and these on the whole the noblest lives the nation, North and South, had to give. Thus had we political and social progress by catastrophe rather than by growth,—progress, not by evolution, but by revolution.

History is full of such examples: let me give one, finally, beginning further from our time, but ending nearer it. In the latter half of the last century the Empire of Germany was the very seat and center of unreason and injustice. Its political institutions were a farce, in which not one great national purpose could be properly served. Its judicial institutions were a jungle in which lurked every sort of legal beast of prey. Its social institutions were based on conventionalism: its religious institutions were enveloped in an atmosphere made up of public intolerance and private disbelief. Then arose a true man, Joseph the Second: he attempted to save the empire by appealing to right reason; by stimulating thought, and diminishing despotism; by infusing humanity into the laws, and simplicity into the administration of justice; by promoting a better education; in fact, by developing an environment sure to produce naturally and peaceably a better future. All his efforts were rejected, and he died of a broken heart.

But the progress he sought has been accomplished by wars extending through a whole century; by the sacrifice of innumerable lives and untold treasure; by the humiliation into the dust of those who opposed the evolutionary method,—indeed, by the destruction of their rights, of their privileges, of their immu-

nities, nay, of themselves; and, finally, by the blotting out of the Old German Empire under Austria, and the establishment of the New German Empire under Prussia. The ruling classes would have none of the kindly reasonableness of Joseph the Second, the apostle of evolution, and they had to be crushed out and ground out of existence by Napoleon and Bismarck,—apostles of revolution, men of blood and iron.

And, at this moment, we have in one of the greatest nations of the world an example of the same revolutionary process as distinguished from the evolutionary. In the middle years of this century, Russia, having been steadily developed in ways more or less rude by the efforts of Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, and Nicholas the First, found itself under the control of a just and kindly czar, Alexander the Second. He accepted the spirit of his time; freed the serfs throughout his vast realm, forty millions in all, and gave them lands; abolished a mass of absurdities, infused a better spirit into old institutions; improved the laws, increased justice, developed local self-government, and prepared the way for a constitution. It was my fortune, as a young man, holding a subordinate diplomatic position at St. Petersburg in 1854 and 1855, to see this transition from the stern beneficence of the first Nicholas to the more kindly beneficence of the second Alexander. Everything seemed moving in the steady, peaceful evolution of a strong constitutional empire, when suddenly, between the extreme votaries of despotism on one hand and of nihilism on the other, all was dashed in pieces; the czar was a mangled corpse in the streets of St. Petersburg; a policy of extreme reaction set in. In Russia, under this system, I have recently lived for two years. Occasionally, those who favor a more peaceful evolution have seemed to gain momentary control, but it seems likely that the progress of Russia is to be by revolution; that the attempt to hold back modern thought by great dams and bulwarks will go on until the flood rises too high and a catastrophe comes,—a breaking away of dams and bulwarks under revolutionary pressure, to be followed by successive floods of devastation, reactionary and revolutionary.

The question now arises, is this the necessary law of human

progress? Must the future of mankind be no better than the past, in this respect? An orator has recently answered this question with a phrase: he tells us that "all great reforms must be baptized in blood." But is this the law of the future? There is much, indeed, to support this view. Take the simplest principles of our Anglo-Saxon liberty—before they could be secured, blood was shed throughout England and throughout the United States; one king lost his head, another his crown; and another, the fairest colonies on which the sun ever shone. Take the simplest thing in religion, the elementary principle of toleration: before it could be established the world had to wade through the religious wars of the sixteenth century, the Thirty Years' war,—battles, massacres, and executions innumerable. The possibilities of human unreason are indeed vast, and might lead us to take a sad view of the future, as we are forced to take a sad view of so much in the past; but, on the other hand, there is much to give us hope. The very law of evolution itself seems to encourage us. It would seem to show us that not only better results but better methods may gradually be evolved. This better side of human progress is seen in every country: an early display of it to our race came in Great Britain in 1688; it came again in the year 1832, and it has been shown by various peaceful reforms during our own history.

The whole question is a question of price: the development of the race is to go on; the one question is, what price shall we pay for it? Must we still secure it, as so often in the past, by these vast sacrifices, or may it be secured in the future by reason and the spirit of justice?

That eminent historian and political thinker, Goldwin Smith, once said, "Let us never glorify revolution." That he was right, the recent history of various countries proves abundantly. Early in the present century, glorification of the first French revolution became a French fashion, a political fad; in this fashion and fad Thiers, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo led. The consequences were the futile French revolution of 1830, the calamitous French revolution of 1848; the monarchy of Louis Philippe, as the result of the first; the tyranny of Napoleon III., the Prussian invasion, the surrender at Sedan, and the

Commune catastrophe, as the result of the second. So, too, throughout the first half of the present century, on this side the Atlantic there was a steady glorification of our revolutionary struggle with England. What was best in it—the great *constructive* part by men like Washington, Franklin, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, and Marshall—was comparatively little thought of. What was most orated upon in ten thousand little hamlets was the *destructive* part,—the beauty of resistance to authority, the glory of breaking up an empire, the forcible wresting of human liberties and rights; and verily we had our reward. This glorification of revolution, North and South, helped to promote our civil war. Let us then accept this advice from one who has labored and sacrificed much for human liberty in its best sense; “let us never glorify revolution.”

What, then, shall we glorify? What shall be the ideal of political conduct? The answer is simple: let us glorify the evolution of a strong moral sense in individuals and in nations; of well-being and well-doing; of clear and honest thinking; of right reason; of high purpose; of bold living up to one's thought, reason, and purpose; let us glorify these, let these be our ideals. And what shall be the aim of practical effort? The answer to this question, too, is simple: let us strive to clear the way for a steady, healthful evolution, for the unfolding of a better future.

First, as to the evolution of the individual man: While every man owes a duty to society, he also owes a duty to himself as a man, and this is not less a duty to society; that duty is the evolution of his own powers, physical, intellectual, moral, religious. The nation, after all, will never be better than the men and women who compose it. Remember Carlyle's great question: “How out of a universe of knaves shall we get a common honesty?” Complaints regarding the low tone of public morality and of corruption in the public service constantly ring in our ears: all sorts of checks and balances are proposed, and these are well; but, after all, until there is a preponderating mass of individuals, each detesting oppression and wrong, each loving right reason, each having in himself a standard of truth and justice, each willing to fight or make sacrifices to maintain

this standard, we can hope little for a better evolution as regards the public at large.

In this evolution of individuals as bearing upon that of the nation, I would say, that the first thing needed is will-power, exercised first of all in self-control: the great Dr. Arnold gave it as a result of his long and close observation among young men, that the difference between them, which makes them successful or unsuccessful in their after-life, is simply a difference in will-power. Do we not everywhere see this? Do we not everywhere see men, who know better, yielding where they ought to stand firm, giving themselves up to parties, conventions, caucuses, bosses, demagogues? Addressing anybody of young men, I would say, begin here and now your own individual evolution by this cultivation of will-power; for it marks the difference between the strong man and the weak man, between the successful and the unsuccessful. Give yourself the physical basis of will-power, a strong body; give yourself the intellectual basis, a well-trained mind; give yourself the moral basis, standing firm among your fellows here and now for what is decent, right, and just, against the trickster and the boor; standing firm for what is best in yourself, against what is worst in yourself; above all, cultivate your own personal will-power by deciding what is right for you to do, and say, "I will,"—and on deciding what is wrong for you to do, and say, "I will not;" stand firm by such decisions,— "firm as a stone wall." That is not so easy as declaiming on what this neighbor of yours ought to have done, or what that public man ought not to have done; but it is better,—better for the country, better for you. If you enforce your will on this little kingdom which God has given you, you will find little trouble in enforcing it throughout far greater dominions. Thus under the law of evolution will come the survival of the fittest,—and you will be the fittest.

Take next the material evolution of the country at large. That a nation like this, comparatively new, must expend a large part of its labor in developing the material basis of its civilization, is certain. All about us we see evidences of this,—some in progress by growth, some in progress by catastrophe. In American business, far too large a part thus far seems played

by catastrophes. In the record of demoralizing speculation, of financial crises, of periods of wide-spread bankruptcy, we have, indeed, a material progress on the whole, but a progress which is not normal,— which costs the happiness and lives of millions, which grinds tender-hearted women and children to powder between its upper and nether millstones, which fills lunatic asylums, which ought to fill prisons. If we do not develop better methods, it is to make the existing American race short-lived, nervous, dyspeptic, sure to die out and be succeeded by races of tougher fibre under that inexorable law, the survival of the fittest.

Such results of progress by revolution every one can see by looking about him. Everywhere are efforts to outwit the laws of finance, which are simply laws of nature. France tried this twice, and thought she could become rich by great issues of fiat paper money; as a result, came bankruptcy and poverty; and, to this hour, hatred of any tampering with the currency is burnt into the very souls of the French peasantry. Other nations have committed themselves to financial revolutions in defiance of the laws of nature, and always with the same result. Is it not better to labor for progress by evolution? Would it not be well to have more respect for simple, straightforward, determined, productive labor; less attention to subversive theories, and short, doubtful roads to prosperity; more honor to those who worthily develop agriculture or manufactures, or trade; less deification of phrase-makers, sensation-mongers, stump demagogues, and partisan gladiators?

The question has frequently been asked whether our universities and colleges produce their share of business men; and a very high authority in business circles has declared that they do not. But he failed to note one or two points of great importance. First, university graduates, according to a recent authority, form only about one-half of one per cent. of the whole population, while they hold nearly sixty per cent. of the more important positions in the country. Secondly, he failed to note the fact that until very recently our universities trained men almost exclusively for what are known as the "learned professions," and not at all for business in the ordinary sense of the

word; whereas, within the last few years, almost all institutions for advanced instruction have been developing courses fitting men for the pursuits in life which lead more directly into great business operations, and therefore, to act far more powerfully upon material development than heretofore. Thirdly, he missed the fact that, in spite of the prevalence of the old system of training hitherto, every large college class shows a certain number of men engaged successfully in business. Fourthly, while very few of the colossal millionaires of the country have been educated at our higher institutions of learning, there is one thing of which every university graduate may well be proud, and this is, that, among those who have piled up great fortunes by scoundrelism, there is, so far as known, not one university graduate: the great plundering schemes of the country have not been conducted by men trained in our universities. In this field of material progress our higher institutions of learning seem to have helped the better evolution, rather than those schemes and enterprises which give the environment that produces revolution.

I can think of no better use of the surplus capital of our men of wealth than the strengthening of these institutions by creating or enlarging in them departments of history and political and social science. In every one should be more and more professorships, lectureships, fellowships, scholarships; libraries having reference to political economy, finance, international law, corporation legislation; the best methods reached in our own and other nations in dealing with pauperism, insanity, inebriety, crime, and the various evils with which modern society has to grapple. Here is the true way of providing for an evolution which may be relied upon to forestall revolution.

Take next the more special development: what it is now we all know,—the outcome of some good through much evil. Great questions have been settled, great questions are coming on. These may be divided between questions general, sectional, and municipal: glance for a moment at each.

Some are already seeking the solution of these questions by revolution: thus far, with little apparent success. But who shall say what may come when this nation, opening its gates freely

to the dregs of all other nations, shall have a vast proletary mass who discover that the accredited political teachers are giving them phrases instead of real reasonings? What shall be done? I would only say that the evolutionary method would seem fitly begun by a more thorough attention to political and administrative subjects in our universities; by the study of the comparative legislation of different countries and of the different states of this Union; by careful study of finance, not in the special pleadings of demagogues, but in treatises of the great masters; by a careful investigation of methods of reform tried in all parts of the civilized world. And next I would say, by training men to think, speak, and write on such subjects in the light of the best modern thought and experience,—thus bringing the results obtained by university research to bear upon the people at large.

Take a few typical examples: and, first of all, the popular view of the most serviceable anchor which is left us, our judiciary system. The supreme court of this nation is indeed its greatest jewel; it seems to have been created by our fathers in a moment of Divine inspiration. When that court shall be gone or discredited, this republic will be really ended. Its subordinate courts are also excellent. Our State courts are most of them good; but after all there is nothing more necessary in order to keep our judiciary, and above all, our elective judiciary, what it ought to be, than an evolution in the people of a higher sense of the judicial function. More and more we should assist the growth in the popular mind of the truth that a rapidly rotating, poorly paid, cheap judiciary is the most costly luxury which a people can indulge in,—that it is folly for the people to pay starvation stipends to judges who protect our highest interests, while millionaires and corporations employ lawyers who have proved their right to demand fees equal to a king's ransom.

Again, as regards crime and penalty. While the whole subject should command the attention of the best minds in our universities, more and more there should be evolved in the people at large the idea of true mercy as against spurious mercy,—the idea of well-considered mercy towards the great mass of

hard-working, law-abiding citizens, rather than a contemptible lenity towards the vicious brute who lives by preying upon the law-abiding part of the community, whose profession is crime, whose joy is murder. An eminent judge once said to me, "The taking of life by due process of law, as a penalty for the greatest crimes, seems the only way of taking life to which the average American has any objection." The judge was right: there is throughout this Republic a widespread legal superstition favoring the protection of criminals. Safeguards which were created in the Middle Ages, to protect citizens against kings, and feudal lords, and robber knights, are now used to protect criminals against justice. There should be a quiet evolution out of this superstition, an evolution of better ideas taking form in better laws; laws promoting more prompt, more efficient, more common-sense dealing with criminals, and especially with professional criminals. The enemy of individual liberty to-day is not King John, not King George, not the feudal lord; but the criminal, and especially the professional criminal. We have all seen the sickly sympathy with blood-stained ruffians, we have all heard the platitudes confounding crime with misfortune; to meet these, there should be developed more healthful modes of thought,—the idea that crime is not mere misfortune, that crime is crime; that the criminal is a criminal. There should be developed legislators who will strengthen the laws against high crime and make procedure more speedy.¹ There should be developed a healthy, manly, womanly determination to fight criminals, to exterminate them. The passion for fishing and hunting is doubtless a survival of the earliest instincts of the human race; let this survival take better forms. I trust there are those here who will go forth to fish for plunderers, to hunt for scoundrels,—vigorously, mercilessly. I trust that we shall have by and by a prevailing sentiment that the most inglorious thing a man can do is to prostitute his talents in aiding and defending crime and criminals, and that one of the most glorious things he can do is to prove his manliness by fighting them. So, too, in regard to public office: it is well, indeed, in the recurring political revolutions, to fight demagogues and to tear

¹ See an article by Josiah Flynt in the *Forum* for February, 1897.

them from their thrones; here, too, that survival of the earlier instincts, that passion for fishing and hunting, may find a healthful satisfaction.

But the more quiet evolutionary process should also be borne in mind: more and more should the effort be to evolve, out of the present loose indifference to sound political ethics, the simple idea that public office is not a reward for mere partisan henchmen, not a personal favor to be dealt out by one individual to another, not a coinage in which tricksters pay their debts at the expense of the public; but to use a truism, which from the mouth of a great public man has become a great vitalizing truth, that "public office is a public trust." Let this idea be developed through the pulpit, through the press, by public meetings. Thus will come an environment which will force a better evolution in politics. More and more should we seek to evolve in the popular mind the simple idea that the highest fidelity is not the fidelity of party workers to party leaders, or of the leaders to the workers, or of both to the party; but that it is fidelity to the community, to the commonwealth, to truth, and to justice.

Take next a local question: the government of our cities. Here we touch the weakest part of our system. Our cities are the rotten spots in the body politic, from which, if we are not careful, decay is to spread throughout the whole system. For cities make and spread fashions, opinions, ideals. Simply as a matter of fact, our cities are the worst governed in the civilized world. In them there is the maximum of expenditure with the minimum of good result. The cause is not far to seek: we are making the same mistake which ruined the mediæval city republics: governing them by partisan mobs, with no proper check or balance. Under our present system periodical revolutions are our only safeguard,—revolutions tearing down officials as soon as their plundering becomes unbearable. Far better would it be to evolve truer ideas of municipal government. These ideas seem to me mainly two: first, the idea that cities are not political bodies, that the question in electing a mayor or alderman is not what he thinks of national questions, but what he can do as to city questions. Simple as this idea is, it is very scantily developed as yet. The other idea is that, as the city is a

corporation, as it has to do not at all with political interests, but with corporate interests,—paving, sewage, lighting, water supply, repression of crime, care of the public health, public comfort, public instruction,—those should have some control who have to pay for all these things. Why may we not evolve out of our present city system, in addition to a board of aldermen elected by all the citizens, a board of control elected by tax-payers, without whose consent no franchise should be granted and no tax levied?

Take next our constitutional and legal evolution. Here the field is vast, but one or two subjects may be taken as typical. Amid so much that has been gained by catastrophes in the past, so much that is preparing the way for catastrophes in the future, are some things evidently to be accomplished by the evolutionary method. In international law there has been for several generations, and there is still going on, a steady evolution of righteousness, justice, and mercy. War has been rendered less and less cruel, less and less far-reaching; and now in our own times has been evolved, in better form than ever before, the principle of international arbitration. Here, happily, our own country has taken the lead. Probably the future historian will point to the arbitration between our own country and Great Britain as the greatest thing in the career of President Grant. Undoubtedly the securing of an arbitration tribunal to settle the Venezuelan question will pass into history as the great triumph of President Cleveland, and the general arbitration treaty will give glory to all who aid in it. Here has been progress by evolution; the thought of Grotius developing out of the thought of Ayala and Gentilis, the thought of Vattel out of the thought of Grotius, the thought of a whole line of thinkers in this field since, each evolving something of good out of the thoughts of his predecessors. A splendid growth, slow but strong, bearing the richest fruit of peace and mercy for mankind.

So much for our exterior policy. Now for a moment as to our interior policy. Among the vast number of considerations which come to me in this field I will single out but one. I trust that our universities and colleges are to educate more and more men

who can bring the press to bear upon the process of interior political evolution. Especially is it to be hoped that one great gap will be filled. Let me call your attention to the simple fact that, among all the constitutional nations of the world, ours is the only one which has in its newspapers no real account of the doings of its national legislature. Under every other constitutional government on the face of the earth are newspapers which give to the people, when their legislatures are in session, careful, consecutive accounts of the doings of their representatives. Our own country, supposed to exist by virtue of the eternal vigilance of its sixty millions of people, has for the masses nothing like any correct, consecutive summary of the doings of those who make its laws. We see now and then some meagre account of this or that great measure; but the mass of public measures, what they are, who promote them, all this is mainly unknown. A comparison of the *Congressional Record* with the reports in our daily papers will at any moment establish the truth of this statement. The beauty of this senator's curls, the size of that representative's feet, the apparel of the other cabinet officer's wife, a joke from this statesman, a sneer from that, a bit of balderdash from the other,—these things are telegraphed immediately. The steady progress of our public affairs, wrought out by the earnest efforts of senators and representatives, is not telegraphed, not even written. And when the accounts of public affairs are sent us, what a travesty upon a report to a great people of the doings of its representatives. We have long letters over Mr. Blank's "great fight" in the senate, the "great fight" being, generally let us say, a grandiloquent wrangle over some appointment in a custom-house. We have reports, fulsome or denunciatory, of another Mr. Blank's great speech on the administration, in which it is proved that the present or late President is Antichrist.

What we need, first of all, and what I trust the next generation of journalists will give us, are simple, fair summaries of the doings of our representatives in the national and state councils. Such reports would give us better ideas of political perspective. The country would be finally educated into seeing that some of the "great fights" we hear so much of, some of

the "greatest efforts" of men's lives which seem to resound among the spheres, and some of the so-called great men who seem to strike the stars with their lofty heads, are but futile bubbles on the stream of our national life; while other things and other men of real greatness would be revealed. We should then come to see the greatness of such measures as the Morrill bill of 1862, which established in every state of this Republic a strong centre for scientific and technical instruction, and so has made a far more lasting mark on the destinies of the nation than all the fights of all the political gladiators. Let me give one more example to illustrate my meaning. Several years ago, an effort was made to impeach the President of the United States. The current was strong, and most party leaders thought best to go with it. One senator of the United States refused. William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, believing the impeachment an attempt to introduce Spanish-American politics into this country, resolutely refused to obey the mandate of his party as expressed at its state convention and at its national convention; resisted the entreaties of relatives and friends; stood firmly against the measure; and finally, by his example and vote, defeated it. It was an example of Spartan fortitude, of Roman heroism, worthy to be chronicled by Plutarch. How was it chronicled? It happened to me to be traveling in Germany at that time, and naturally I watched closely for the result of the impeachment proceedings. One morning I took up the paper containing the news, and read, "the impeachment has been defeated; three senators were bribed." And at the head of the list of the bribed senators was the name of Fessenden. The time will come when his statue will commemorate his great example; the time will also come, I trust, when we shall have a great body of citizens who demand honest, fair, consecutive reports of the doings of our representatives, and a body of men fitly trained to make such reports,—reports as fair and full as our present chronicles of boating, base-ball and foot-ball, lawn tennis, and bicycling.

But, in preparing the way for political evolution, there are some things to be avoided. First, I may mention the pressing of reforms for which the necessary conditions are not yet de-

veloped. Frederick the Great said that Joseph the Second always took the second step before he took the first. Though this was but a sneer, it points to a difficulty in many reforms. Second, the pressing of changes which are foreign to our institutions, habits, and thoughts, and which can never become part of our organic growth. Take one proposal out of many. It is sometimes urged that American political life would be bettered if the members of our cabinet sat in the senate or the house, as is the case in England. The system works well in the mother country, why not in the United States? I answer, simply for the same reason which causes it to work so badly in most, if not in all, of the continental governments of Europe. The system does not fit into our institutions, which are based upon the separation between the executive, legislative, and judicial powers. In England, it has grown naturally out of the earlier history and present circumstances of the nation, and works well. Elsewhere, as a rule, it has been a mere foreign expedient, and has worked ill. Said an eminent French historian and statesman to me: "Monsieur, under the Empire I was minister of public instruction during seven consecutive years; since that time six years have elapsed under the Republic, and France has had seven different ministers of public instruction." One of the very best secretaries of state the nation has ever had, Mr. Hamilton Fish, could not have stood for a day against the badgering of the factionists opposing him in the national legislature. It is doubtful whether even such secretaries as John Quincy Adams and Richard Olney could have done so. Under the proposed system the steady occupation of the national legislature would be cabinet-making;—everything else would be sacrificed to the caballing against every new cabinet as soon as it began its work. Every growth, to be normal and healthful, must, as a rule, be an evolution out of what precedes it, and, very rarely indeed, the insertion of any new inorganic institution.

Take finally the general moral progress: I will not entangle myself in the reasonings of Buckle as to the impossibility of any progress in morals; I will try simply to draw a truth from a comparison between two concrete examples. Just at the end of

the last century, two great European states were in dire trouble: Austria had rejected the efforts of Joseph the Second, and was once more abject under a stupid despotism; Prussia had fallen away from the theory and practice of Frederick the Great, and was under the second of the only two contemptible Hohenzollerns in history. Owing to the lack of proper moral conditions in its people and government, Austria came under the heel of Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz; a year later, Prussia came under that same iron heel at the battle of Jena; both nations lay utterly prostrate.

It is clear to us now, as we look back, that the condition precedent to an uplifting of these nations was a thorough evolution of moral strength in their rulers and their people: Prussia began such an evolution, manfully, nobly, quietly. The moral system of Kant was evolved -- the categorical imperative, the ethical idea of duty, "thou shalt, thou shalt not." It took hold of the foremost men in the land; it was infused into poetry, especially into the drama by Schiller, and into song by Arndt; it was infused into prose, and especially into his addresses to the German nation by Fichte. From scores of professors' chairs, from hundreds of pulpits, from myriads of newspapers, it was implanted in the thoughts and translated into the actions of millions of men. It gave to old men the patriotic fire of youth; it gave to young men the steadiness of veterans. The result was the gradual abolition of the serf system in Prussia, by Stein; the creation of a nation trained for war, by Scharnhorst; the physical hardening and strengthening of the people, by Jahn; and, at last, the great uprising, the freedom war of 1813, the battles of Leipsic and Waterloo, the lifting up of Prussia, the coming of the Emperor William and Bismarck. And so was evolved the new German Empire. Not from mellifluous popular oratory, not from vague declamations about rights, not from hysterical appeals to feeling, but from the stern sense of moral duty extending from king to peasant.

With Austria it was different: that empire took refuge in substitutes for morality; instead of such thinkers as Kant, developing a moral sense, there came ecclesiastical leaders who thought to save the nation by forcing all teachers, even those in mathe-

matics and the natural sciences, to take oath that they believed in the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. Instead of such statesmen as Stein, working to give a moral environment to statesmanship, there came Metternich, trusting to intrigue: instead of Frederick William the Third, founding the University of Berlin, where competent men were allowed entire freedom to seek and proclaim truth as truth, there came the Austrian Emperor Francis, declaring that the sole aim of university instruction is to make pious and obedient subjects; instead of a system of instruction controlled by large-minded laymen, there came a system of instruction wholly in the hands of priests; and so, instead of the evolution of a moral sense, Austria had an evolution of new dogmas and ceremonials, and, instead of the evolution of religion, an evolution of ecclesiasticism. The results are before us. With the hardiest and best soldiers in the world, Hungarians, Tyrolese, Croatsians, Austria has been humiliated in every campaign since,—beaten steadily in her wars with Napoleon; beaten in the struggle with her Hungarians, and only saved from them by the humiliating intervention of Russia; beaten by the French in 1859; beaten by the Prussians in 1866; then, after defeat in war, beaten just as completely in diplomacy, first by Cavour, then by Bismarck: driven out of Italy, driven out of Germany; forced to give up her sway over the old German Empire, forced to give up all part in the new German Empire, forced to give up her position in the front rank of continental states.

To sum up then, as regards the development of a national morality, Prussia has advanced by a steady evolution of the moral sense in her people,—a moral sense taking shape in earnest thought, in steady work, in heroism, in self-sacrifice; so that she has presented one of the most glorious chapters in the history of human progress. On the other hand, Austria has progressed by catastrophes, and she has progressed somewhat: she has at last granted toleration, the sway of the priesthood over education has been diminished, her laws have been bettered.

In these contrasting examples, and in many others which might be adduced, are lessons for us: they hint to us the value of the cultivation, the diffusion, the exaltation of the simple,

strong principles of ordinary morality,—of righteousness, the righteousness which exalteth a nation. Every other sort of thing is prescribed to us as a nostrum,—putting the name of God into the constitution; sending the Salvation Army among our people; ritualism; camp-meetings; sensational preachers, and other sorts of dervishes; twelfth-century methods, supposed twentieth-century methods. But when each of these has had its little day, when all have flickered out, there still shines in the moral heaven this great truth, written through all history on the life of every people, on the heart of every true man, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Better customs, better laws, and a better administration of laws,—to the evolution of these a primal necessity is the cultivation of the simple, strong moral sense in the child, in the youth, in the man, in the family, and in the school, the cultivation of righteousness. Not the declaration of belief in this or that theological statement, but righteousness, which means "right-ness," right-doing, right dealing,—the cultivation of this in the individual man and in society.

Here, then, gentlemen, is the application of the doctrine I would lay before you to-day. During the months recently passed, with vision more or less clear we have looked over the edge of the abyss into which every other great republic thus far has been plunged to its ruin. We have been rescued by a great and inspiring effort, an effort worthy of the best days of any republic. How shall that effort be continued? Some of you are fitted to work in the more quiet fields; fitted to discover truth, to unveil beauty, to develop goodness, to strengthen justice, to produce the environment which will aid in evolving a better future. Some are to strive in the more stormy fields; to promote the better evolution more directly, in open combat with wrong, in open wrestle with unreason, in open battle with demagogues, in courts, in caucuses, in legislatures, in councils, in the pulpit, in the forum, through the press.

My first word to both these classes is: strive to secure progress toward a better and nobler future, by processes evolutionary rather than revolutionary; by study, rather than by dogmatic assertion; by argument, rather than by declamation; by appeals to reason, rather than to prejudice; and to the nobler

constructive imagination, rather than to the "sensation sickness." My last word is, do not lend yourselves to unreason or injustice; do not prostitute your genius or talents; keep your faith in human liberty; keep your courage amid the storms of Democracy; never despair of the Republic.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held December 9 and 16, 1897

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CLINTON GUILFORD PRICE (library)

CEYLON CHILDS LINCOLN (gallery and museum)

LIBRARY OPEN — From 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

PORTRAIT GALLERY AND MUSEUM OPEN — Morning, 9 to 12:30; Afternoon,
1:30 to 5.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.¹

First Session.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 9, 1897.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Johnston, upon taking the chair, said:

Members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—The State of Wisconsin, in its onward march, is now approaching the fiftieth milestone of its journey. Although the motto of our State is "Forward," yet at such a point in its history as this it is well, while continuing to "reach forth unto the things which are before," also to "remember the former things of old."

In doing so, I fear that we of this generation will be found to appear narrow and small, when compared with those broad and liberal men who "with empires in their brains" laid deep and strong the foundations of this great State, and those grand institutions which are to-day its glory and its pride. The population of Wisconsin is to-day five times what it was when this Society was organized, and its wealth is fourteen times as great, so that the State to-day is fourteen times as able to assist the Historical Society as it was during the first year of its existence. Whether the liberality of the State has increased in the ratio of its wealth, is a question I shall not discuss.

Originally organized in 1849, it was not until the reorganization in 1853—at which time, also, Dr. Draper was secured to give his time and thought to the work—that the Society may really be said to have had an existence. The present Society dates from then; counting the meeting for organization in the spring of 1853 as the first annual, this present is the forty-fifth annual meeting, and is thus officially recognized. For thirty-three years, Dr. Draper most ably officiated, though often under most dis-

¹ The report of proceedings, here published, is synopsised from the official MS. records of the Society.—Sec.

couraging conditions, bringing the Society—in its research, its publications, and its library—into the very front rank of American historical societies. The present secretary, with this meeting, closes the eleventh year of his service. On the first of January, 1854, there were 50 titles in the library; Dr. Draper left it with 118,666, an average accession of about 3,600 a year. In the past 11 years it has leaped to only a few short of 192,000 titles, an increase of about 6,660 a year—an annual gain of nearly 100 per cent over the previous record. I mention these comparative figures, simply to show what rapid strides the Society is making; they are but a forerunner of what progress will be made in new quarters, with more money, and a broader field in which to work.

It is hoped that, at this meeting, the new constitution—which is the result of long and careful work on the part of an able committee, most of them lawyers, and all of them familiar with the needs of the Society—will be duly considered and adopted. This constitution, in the main, puts into the forms of law what has always been the actual practice of the Society; in some particulars, it seeks to place the Society on a more solid, business-like basis, more consonant with its great increase in growth, and with its position as the trustee of the State, having in charge large and important public interests.

At the last session of the legislature, a bill was passed after most careful deliberation, increasing the Society's annual stipend from the old figure of \$5,000,—granted a quarter of a century ago, and never meanwhile increased,—to \$15,000. When the Society moves into its new building, this increase will be nearly all swallowed up in the expenses of merely maintaining the building; meanwhile, there is a great deal of work to be done in preparation—such as classifying and shelf-listing our great library, and purchasing some very important sets of historical works to fill serious gaps. It is unfortunate that at the special session of the legislature, in August last,—apparently without consideration of the matter, and in entire forgetfulness of the arguments heard in the winter session,—the Society was deprived of the benefit of this increase until it actually moves into the new building. This, with other matters, seriously cripples the Society's work meanwhile, and will not enable us to move the library into the new building in the excellent condition that was hoped for. Let us not forget, however, that by this action the legislature saved a half-cent to every inhabitant of the State, for which they all are no doubt duly grateful! Even if, as is expected, the next legislative session rescinds this unfortunate action, there will be insufficient time left in which fully to recover this lost ground.

The public surely cannot expect a great and growing educational work like this, which will be one of the proudest possessions to which the State can point in the forthcoming semi-centennial year, to be conducted any longer on a starveling basis. Great successes have been scored, but chiefly

as the result of self-denying, individual enthusiasm on the part of its managers. With meagre salaries and with paltry funds, this great library has already achieved a reputation that is world-wide. But the State is growing; the demands upon the library's resources are growing still faster; the present output of books which we really must have, in order to keep up with the times, is enormous; the reputation already won must be maintained; and nothing very permanent in such matters can be obtained without money. The time was, when this library stood almost alone in the West; but others have been organized in our neighborhood,— particularly in Chicago,— with great endowments, with large purchasing funds; and we shall soon be outstripped in our relative position, unless we have the wherewithal to meet the competition. It is not to be expected that, in every branch of literature, we shall always keep in the front, in the way of mere numbers; but in our own special fields,— American and English history, economics, political and social science, and (pre-eminently) Western history,— there is no reason why, with reasonable public and private backing, we may not remain in the lead. We have a well-organized machine for this work; we have the respect and active membership of thousands of scholars all over the world; we have in our Society an earnest body of men who believe thoroughly in its methods, and are proud of its successes. With instruments like these, if properly supported by the State, we can readily maintain our well-recognized position as among the most active and successful historical societies in America.

I know of no like institution in this country, which conducts its business upon such meagre funds as ours. Our secretary and librarian receive exceptionally low salaries,—and this in the face of the fact that either of them could readily obtain far higher recompense in similar work elsewhere. The secretary has received no less than three flattering overtures, in the past two years, to go to large libraries in the East, at almost double his present salary; but he has persistently declined them, because he thinks his proper field of work is here in Wisconsin, and because he believes he sees here larger opportunities for usefulness to the public. The time must soon come when we shall feel obliged, in justice, to more properly remunerate our officials, if we wish to keep them; when we shall be obliged at least to triple our annual expenditure for books; when our museum must receive far larger financial aid than now; when we should more persistently seek for private donations of money with which to carry on our work, to supplement our State appropriation.

The passage by the last legislature of an act (chap. 118, Laws of Wisconsin for 1897) providing for the organization of local historical societies, and their affiliation as auxiliary members of the State Society, was a wise provision. It is earnestly hoped that several such societies may be organized during the coming winter, that they may do good work in fostering the historic spirit within our borders, and that they will outlive the semi-

centennial year and become permanent organizations. We shall welcome them all to our board.

Early in November, the executive committee authorized the issuance of a circular letter to the people of the State, signed by the president and secretary, bespeaking the good-will of our fellow-citizens for the several semi-centennial projects now on foot; and offering to render such assistance to local historical societies as may be requested, and is practicable. The secretary is now receiving numerous responses to this letter, and finds himself most actively engaged in correspondence connected with semi-centennial work. When it is remembered that this busy official has long had upon his hands far more detailed work than he ought, for the best interests of the Society, to be compelled to do, it is time to inquire whether he ought not to be provided with a competent assistant secretary in whom he has confidence, who shall be able to take from his shoulders many of the present burdens, especially of correspondence; for it will perhaps surprise many of my hearers to learn that over three thousand letters a year are at present written or dictated by the secretary,—a good portion of them involving considerable research, for the Society is very freely used by the public as a State information bureau. The business of editing the Society's publications is also a heavy and increasing burden, which needs in part to be shifted to other shoulders. With an assistant abundantly equipped for this sort of thing, the secretary could spend more time in purely administrative work, and in devising ways and means for broadening the Society's efforts. There are many directions in which the Society can operate, especially within our own State; for instance, in the ingathering of manuscripts, in the interviewing of pioneers, in the working up of popular sentiment in behalf of the Society's work,—in all of which, of course, very much has been and always is being done; but the rapidly-increasing duties of the secretary's office keep him from fully carrying out all these projects, as he wishes. With a competent assistant, the field-work of the Society could at once be broadened and strengthened. The semi-centennial year is the proper time for this important expansion of our work.

The semi-centennial year is sure to bring with it increased popular regard for the Society, which has in its keeping the historical interests of the State. We hope that it may mean many important additions to its store of manuscript material, and to its historical museum and portrait-gallery. No effort should be spared to accumulate as many as possible of these, the best sources of history, and in every way to strengthen the Society in its capacity to do good work.

Our new building is progressing apace. Two years hence, our annual meeting will no doubt be held within its walls. It is a noble building, but none too noble for the great library it is to contain, none too noble for the great educational work which is to be done there. The Society, when it moves into this structure, will be entering upon a new era—we hope an

era of vastly-increased growth and general prosperity, of a more widely-extended field of operations, of far greater capacity for good to the people of Wisconsin, and to the cause of education in the Middle West. With sufficient official and private encouragement, the Society—which has already proved its worth, and has left far behind the day when it might have been called an experiment—may be relied upon to do its part by and for the public, whose servant it is.

There are some details of business management which should be changed in anticipation of our moving into our new building, besides those I have already mentioned; among them, I shall specify only the desirability of the State giving the Society all of its allowance in a lump sum, and allowing the curators to disburse it as they think best. There are no stronger reasons for the working officers of this Society being upon the pay-roll of the State, than there are for the president and professors of the State University, or the principals and teachers of the State normal schools, being there.

Gentlemen, please excuse me for occupying so much time, in making so many suggestions, but I trust that some of them may be deemed worthy of adoption. I feel sure that the events of the semi-centennial year cannot fail to place our Society higher than ever in the affection and esteem of the people of our beloved Commonwealth.

The secretary read letters of regret from Vice-Presidents McCormick, Sutherland, Van Steenwyk, and Wells; and several members resident in different portions of the State.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the committee on finance, presented the report of his committee, approving the annual report of Treasurer Proudfit, both of which reports were duly adopted. [See Appendix, A and B.]

Chairman Morris, of the auditing committee, reported that said committee had examined and approved the annual report of Secretary Thwaites, of expenditures from the general fund, the vouchers therefor having been deposited with the governor according to law. The committee also reported having favorably passed upon that officer's annual expenditures from the income of the binding fund. [See Appendix, C.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Secretary Thwaites, in behalf of the executive committee, presented its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, D.]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Chairman Van Slyke, of the special committee on the revision of the Society's constitution and by-laws (the committee being composed of Messrs. N. B. Van Slyke, C. N. Gregory, W. A. P. Morris, Burr W. Jones, J. B. Parkinson, R. G. Thwaites, and F. K. Conover), reported that said committee had carefully considered the matter entrusted to them, had held numerous meetings, and finally, upon April 21 last, had agreed upon amendments in the form of substitutes. Upon that day, they ordered said amendments spread upon the minutes of the Society, in accordance with the method of amendment prescribed by the present constitution; and a printed copy of the proposed revision has been served by the secretary upon each member.

The proposed substitute for the constitution was then considered, section by section, several amendments thereto being made during the discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. Stevens, it was ordered that the matter be re-referred to the committee on revision, with instructions still further to consider the text of the instrument, in view of the amendments made, and to report at an adjourned session to be held one week from to-night at the same hour and place.

On motion of Mr. Morris, Messrs. Stevens and Vilas were added to the committee on revision.

CURATORS ELECTED.

Messrs. Burrows, Jones, Turner, Van Slyke, and Parkinson were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers, and reported in favor of the following, who were duly elected:

Curators for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1900—Romanzo Bunn, Charles N. Gregory, John Johnston, Elisha W. Keyes, Patrick B. Knox, R. L. McCormick, Silas U. Pinney, George Raymer, Arthur L. Sanborn, Halle Steensland, William F. Vilas, and W. W. Wight.

Curator for the term expiring at the annual meeting in 1899—James D. Butler, to succeed Chandler P. Chapman, deceased.

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

Papers were then presented as follows, for the full text of which see Appendix:

How Germans become Americans, by Ernest Bruncken.

A Bibliographical Account of the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions,
by Florence Elizabeth Baker.

Origin of our State Normal School System, by James Sutherland.

Ichabod Coddington, by Hannah Maria Preston Coddington, with an Introduction
by Joseph Henry Crooker.

The several reports and papers were ordered printed with the *Proceedings* of the meeting, whereupon the meeting stood adjourned until 7:30 P. M. of Thursday, December 16.

Second Session.

The adjourned session of the Society was held in its rooms in the Capitol, Thursday evening, December 16, 1897.

In the absence of President Johnston, Vice-President Butler took the chair.

Mr. Morris, on behalf of the committee on the revision of the constitution, reported that several sessions of said committee had been held during the intervening week, and the instrument had been perfected to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The secretary read the proposed substitute for the constitution, as it came from the committee; and it was, on motion of Mr. Morris, adopted unanimously. [See Appendix E for full text of the document.]

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

First Session.

The annual meeting of the executive committee was held at the close of the Society meeting, December 9, 1897; President Johnston in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the draft of the proposed by-laws, reported by the committee on revision (Messrs. Van Slyke, Gregory, Morris, Jones, Parkinson, Thwaites, and Conover), was re-referred to said committee, with instructions still further to consider the matter, in view of the amendments made by the Society in the draft of the proposed constitution, and to report at an adjourned session to be held one week from to-night. Messrs. Stevens and Vilas were added to the committee.

The following new members of the Society were duly elected:

Active — Hon. George Heller, Sheboygan; Rev. Joseph S. La Boule, St. Francis; Robert Camp and Grant Fitch, Milwaukee; Charles E. Whelan, Madison.

Corresponding — Hon. Joseph H. Steere, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The president announced his appointment of the following committees for the ensuing year:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Library — Conover (chairman), Gregory, Raymer, Sanborn, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum — Oakley (chairman), Keyes, Johnson, Palmer, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication — Turner (chairman), Anderson, Bryant, Jones, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance — Van Slyke (chairman), Morris, Doyon, Ramsay, and Burrows.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Draper Homestead — Van Slyke (chairman), Steensland, and Thwaites.

Biennial Address, 1899 — Thwaites (chairman), Adams, Stevens, Gregory, and Turner.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned until the evening of Thursday, December 16.

Second Session.

The adjourned session of the executive committee was held at the close of the adjourned session of the Society, December 16, 1897; Vice-President Butler in the chair.

Mr. Morris, from the committee on the revision of the by-laws, reported the amendments finally agreed upon by the committee, in the form of a substitute.

The proposed substitute for the by-laws, as reported by the committee, was, on motion of Professor Rosenstengel, adopted unanimously. [See Appendix E, for full text of the document.]

The following new members of the Society were duly elected:

Active—Rev. S. E. Lathrop, Ashland; Capt. C. A. Curtis, Madison.

The secretary presented the official report of Hon. J. Q. Emery, state superintendent of public instruction, for the year 1897, pursuant to the provisions of chap. 289, Laws of 1897. It was accepted, and ordered published with the *Proceedings* of the meeting. [See Appendix F, for full text of report.]

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

APPENDIX

- A. REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- B. REPORT OF TREASURER.
- C. FINANCIAL REPORT OF SECRETARY.
- D. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
- E. REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.
- F. REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT.
- G. GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.
- H. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED.

Historical Papers—

How Germans become Americans, by Ernest Bruncken.

A Bibliographical Account of the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions, by Florence Elizabeth Baker.

Origin of our State Normal School System, by James Sutherland.

Ichabod Coddington, by Hannah Maria Preston Coddington, with an Introduction by Joseph Henry Crooker.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:—Your committee on finance have the honor respectfully to report, that on the 6th inst. they examined the report of the Treasurer, and found the same fully vouched for, and covered; the summary of which is as follows:

As reported Dec. 10, 1896, the total assets were then altogether in amount.....		\$ 28,364 82
There is now of the Binding Fund	\$ 26,511 32	
Antiquarian Fund	2,858 05	
Draper Fund	165 15	
Which exclusive of \$1,000 appropriated and used of the income of the binding fund is a gain of.....		1,171 70
	\$ 29,536 52	\$ 29,536 52
Consisting of mortgage loans, principal.....	24,591 67	
Jackson Co. land, same as last year	1,207 39	
Draper Homestead, “ “	2,378 14	
And cash on hand for investment.....	1,359 32	
	\$ 29,536 52	

A mortgage of \$516.67 against J. Schoonmaker is in process of foreclosure, the mortgager is insolvent, and the fee title is now in other owners. With the exception of this, and of a loan to H. A. Kingsley of \$1,400 made in March, 1889, secured by mortgage upon lots in St. Paul then certified as ample security, it is believed that all loans are good. Owing to the depreciation of real estate in St. Paul, the premises mortgaged would not now sell for the encumbrance; and your committee has deemed it advisable to extend the payment of the Kingsley principal for three years, at 3 per cent interest, in preference to foreclosure, buying, and paying taxes — the mortgager not being thought responsible. In submitting this report, your committee has to commend the Treasurer for the diligent care taken in the collection of interest, and his suggestions in reinvesting the funds when paid in. For items in detail, see Treasurer's report.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Chairman.

M. R. DOYON,

WAYNE RAMSAY,

GEO. B. BURROWS,

W. A. P. MORRIS,

Submitted:

Committee on Finance.

Madison, Wis., December 9th, 1897.

TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1897.

Report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897:

*General Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1897. To annual appropriation from the State \$5,000 00

The Treasurer, Cr.

1897. By sundry payments to secretary..... 5,000 00

*Binding Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1896.

Dec. 1. To Balance..... \$25,813 90

1897.

Nov. 30. To rents received to Oct. 1, 1897..... \$330 00

To one-half annual membership dues.. 97 00

To one-half sales of duplicates..... 36 27

To one-half life-membership fees..... 20 00

To interest receipts..... 1,232 05 1,715 32

\$27,529 22

The Treasurer, Cr.

1897.

Nov. 30. By sundry repairs to Draper home-
stead as per vouchers..... \$17 90

By payments to R. G. Thwaites, secre-
tary, chairman of Library Committee
(See resolution of Executive Com-
mittee, Dec. 10, 1896), as per vouchers

1,000 00

\$1,017 90

By balance..... 26,511 32

\$27,529 22

1897.

Dec. 1 To balance..... \$26,511 32

*Antiquarian Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1896.

Dec. 1. To balance..... \$2,550 92

1897.

Nov. 30. To one-half annual membership dues.. \$97 00

To one-half sales of duplicates..... 36 28

To one-half life-membership fees..... 20 00

To interest received 153 85

307 13

\$2,858 05

The Treasurer, Cr.

1897.

Nov. 30. By balance	\$ 2,858 05	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,858 05

1897.

Dec. 1. To balance	\$ 2,858 05	
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*Draper Fund.**The Treasurer, Dr.*

1896.

Dec. 19. To am't rec'd from sale of Draper li- brary duplicates.....		\$ 167 15
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The Treasurer, Cr.

1897.

Nov. 30. By balance.....	\$ 167 15	
	<hr/>	\$ 167 15

1897.

Dec. 1. To balance	\$ 167 15	
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Inventory, December 1, 1897.

Mortgage loans.....	\$ 24,591 67	
W. J. Thompson land (Jackson Co.).....	1,207 39	
Draper homestead (Madison).....	2,378 14	
Cash in bank.....	\$ 1,304 44	
Cash in treasurer's hands.....	54 88	1,359 32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		\$ 29,536 52

Apportioned as follows:

To binding fund.....	\$ 26,511 32	
To antiquarian fund.....	2,858 05	
To Draper fund	167 15	
	<hr/>	\$ 29,536 52

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. PROUDFIT,

Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

General Fund.

Statement of expenditures therefrom, during the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, submitted to the auditing committee of the Society, December 4, 1897, by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary:

VOUCHERS.			
No.	Date.		
1	Jan. 23, '97.	Adams Stamp & Stencil Co., Milw., stamps.	\$5 05
2	May 23, '97.	Adams Stamp & Stencil Co., Milw., stamps.	1 31
3	Oct. 21, '97.	Adams Stamp & Stencil Co., Milw., stamps.	1 57
4	Jan. 12, '97.	Adams Co., W. F., Springfield, Mass., books	6 90
5	Mch. 16, '97.	Amer. Ass. Adv. of Sci., Salem, Mass., pubs.	1 78
6	Oct. 11, '97.	Amer. Economic Assn., Ithaca, N. Y., pubs.	3 00
7	Oct. 11, '97.	Amer. Historical Assn., New York, pubs.	3 00
8	Jan. 11, '97.	Amer. Historical Mag., Nashville, T., pubs..	3 00
9	Nov. 15, '97.	Amer. Historical Rev., Cambridge, M., pubs.	5 00
10	Mch. 3, '97.	Amer. Library Assn., Brookline, Mass., pubs.	4 00
11	Jan. 25, '97.	Amer. Jour. Psych., Worcester, Mass., pubs.	5 00
12	Feb. 9, '97.	Amer. Statistical Assn., Boston, pubs.....	2 00
13	May 29, '97.	Appleton & Co., D., Chicago, book.....	6 00
14	Nov. 22, '97.	Baker, F. E., Madison, salary.....	600 00
15	Oct. 14, '97.	Baker, F. E., Madison, trav. expenses....	3 25
16	Oct. 20, '97.	Barnum, T. R., New Haven, Conn., book..	1 80
17	Jun. 21, '97.	Beauchamp, W. M., Baldwinsville, N. Y., book.....	1 00
18	Jun. 17, '97.	Bellas, H. H., Germantown, Pa., book....	1 10
19	May 3, '97.	Blair, E. H., Madison, services.....	39 39
20	Jan. 9, '97.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	199 25
21	Feb. 6, '97.	Boston Book Co., Boston, books.....	4 50
22	Nov. 22, '97.	Braley, Alta E., Madison, services.....	145 16
23	Mch. 19, '97.	Brazeau, T. W., Madison, books.....	5 00
24	Feb. 27, '97.	Brumder, George, Milwaukee, book.....	10 25
25	Apr. 14, '97.	Bull, Alice, Prairie du Chien, copying....	1 00
26	Jan. 25, '97.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, O., books..	59 00
27	Oct. 30, '97.	Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, O., services.	2 35
28	Dec. 21, '96.	Cadby, John W., Albany, N. Y., books....	6 50
29	Jan. 25, '97.	Calendar of Wills, Yonkers, N. Y., book...	5 00
30	Apr. 28, '97.	Carswell Co., Toronto, Canada, book.....	2 25
31	July 13, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	10 19
32	July 24, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	11 01
33	Aug. 4, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	60
34	Sept. 10, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	3 66
35	Sept. 22, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	28
36	Oct. 7, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	52
37	Oct. 8, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	25
38	Oct. 22, '97.	Chicago & Northwestern R. R., freight....	40
39	Oct. 18, '97.	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul R. R., freight...	1 60
40	Nov. 18, '97.	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul R. R., freight...	2 00
41	Feb. 23, '97.	Cleveland Public Library, book.....	5 00
42	Nov. 4, '97.	Clore, J. C., Cincinnati, O., book.....	6 00
43	Apr. 29, '97.	Curtiss, E. R., Madison, photographs.....	8 00
44	Aug. 27, '97.	Cyclopædia Pub. Co., Boston, book.....	7 00
45	Oct. 11, '97.	Damrell & Upham, Boston, book.....	2 00
46	Oct. 30, '97.	Dengler, C. M., Madison, services.....	4 50

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
47	Oct. 9, '97.	Denissen, C., Detroit, Mich., book.....	\$ 5 00
48	Oct. 25, '97.	Dennehy, J., Paris, France, copying.....	45 68
49	Dec. 22, '96.	Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, books.....	8 14
50	Jan. 25, '97.	Egypt Explor. Fund, Boston, book.....	5 00
51	Nov. 8, '97.	Egypt Explor. Fund, Boston, book.....	5 00
52	Jan. 23, '97.	Fergus Printing Co., Chicago, books.....	3 00
53	Mch. 22, '97.	Fergusson & Co., W. A., Elmira, N. Y., book.....	6 50
54	Feb. 26, '97.	First Cong. Church, Madison, rent.....	15 00
55	Feb. 27, '97.	Ford, Paul L., Brooklyn, N. Y., book.....	8 50
56	Dec. 21, '96.	Fort Dearborn Pub. Co., Chicago, book....	3 75
57	Nov. 22, '97.	Foster, Mary S., Madison, salary.....	57 00
58	Feb. 27, '97.	Franklin Book Store, Milwaukee, books....	5 16
59	Dec. 22, '96.	Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec, Canada, books...	10 00
60	Mch. 16, '97.	Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec, Canada, books...	94 00
61	Oct. 21, '97.	Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec, Canada, books...	39 75
62	Oct. 30, '97.	Gagnon, Phileas, Quebec, Canada, books...	4 85
63	Oct. 22, '97.	Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., book.	1 50
64	Sept. 28, '97.	Gerling, H. C., Madison, drayage.....	6 85
65	May 24, '97.	Ginn & Co., Boston, book.....	2 00
66	Oct. 21, '97.	Goose, A. H., Norwich, Eng., pubs.....	1 25
67	Jan. 20, '97.	Gray, Henry, London, Eng., books.....	48 00
68	Oct. 11, '97.	Griffin, M. I. J., Philadelphia, Pa., book...	2 50
69	June 10, '97.	Haddock, J. A., Watertown, N. Y., book....	4 00
70	Mch. 15, '97.	Harper, F. P., New York, books.....	8 30
71	Oct. 11, '97.	Harvey, O. J., Wilkesbarre, Pa., book.....	5 00
72	Mch. 19, '97.	Haswell & Scholl, Madison, framing port ...	2 00
73	Nov. 20, '97.	Hill & Shuman, Madison, book.....	2 00
74	Oct. 28, '97.	Hixson & Co., W. W., Fond du Lac, map..	3 00
75	Oct. 22, '97.	Hoepf, Ulrico, Milan, Italy, books.....	5 46
76	Oct. 16, '97.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Cambridge, books.	11 00
77	May 15, '97.	Humphrey, G. P., Rochester, N. Y., book..	3 00
78	Nov. 6, '97.	Illinois Central R. R., freight.....	28
79	Nov. 19, '97.	Illinois Central R. R., freight.....	1 50
80	Feb. 13, '97.	Illustrator Co., Atlanta, Ga., book.....	10 00
81	Jan. 9, '97.	Imperial Press, Cleveland, O., book.....	4 50
82	Apr. 28, '97.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., pubs.	3 00
83	Oct. 11, '97.	Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., book	1 63
84	Aug. 5, '97.	Jones, H. T., Williamsburg, Va., book.....	3 00
85	Mch. 20, '97.	Judd, A. C., Racine, atlas.....	5 00
86	Oct. 11, '97.	Ketcham, W. B., New York, book.....	5 00
87	July 23, '97.	Kingston, J. T., Mauston, map.....	4 00
88	Oct. 28, '97.	Libby, O. G., Madison, museum specimen..	3 00
89	Apr. 8, '97.	Library Bureau, Chicago, supplies.....	22 50
90	Oct. 9, '97.	Library Bureau, Chicago, pubs.....	1 00
91	Sept. 28, '97.	Lippincott & Co., J. B., Phila., books.....	40 00
92	Nov. 26, '97.	Littlefield, G. E., Boston, books.....	239 19
93	June 11, '97.	Lorenz, Kurt, Milwaukee, book.....	2 00
94	Nov. 15, '97.	Lutherans in All Lands Co., Sunbury, Pa., book.....	2 75
95	June 7, '97.	McAlarney, M. W., Harrisburg, Pa., book..	3 00
96	Dec. 22, '96.	McArthur, W. L., Ashland, book.....	1 25
97	Nov. 26, '97.	McClurg & Co., A. C., Chicago, books....	671 30
98	May 15, '97.	McGinty, R. F., Fayette, Miss., newspaper.	20 00
99	Oct. 12, '97.	Maine Geneal. Socy., Portland, book.....	1 00
100	Feb. 6, '97.	Martin, Deborah B., Green Bay, copying...	4 50
101	Nov. 15, '97.	Middleton, J. E., Quebec, books & copying.	53 27
102	Nov. 13, '97.	Miner, Sarah H., Madison, services.....	20 40
103	Jan. 11, '97.	Moore, W. H., Brockport, N. Y., periodicals	329 16

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
104	Dec. 21, '96.	Morris, F. M., Chicago, maps.....	\$237 40
105	Nov. 29, '97.	Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., books.....	83 28
106	Oct. 21, '97.	Natl. Education Assn., Winona, books.....	9 00
107	Nov. 15, '97.	Natl. Municipal League, Phila., book.....	1 00
108	Nov. 22, '97.	Nunns, Annie A., salary.....	144 66
109	Oct. 29, '97.	Nunns, Annie A., P. du Chien trip.....	11 36
110	Feb. 4, '97.	Ogle & Co., G. A., Chicago, atlas.....	7 50
111	July 11, '97.	Old Corner Bk. Store, Springfield, M., books.....	26 85
112	Oct. 22, '97.	Oxford Univ. Press, New York, book.....	3 00
113	Jan. 25, '97.	Perkins, F. S., Burlington, Wis., book.....	3 00
114	Mch. 27, '97.	Perkins, F. S., Burlington, Wis., book.....	4 00
115	Jan. 9, '97.	Pickarts & Nicodemus, Madison, picture... ..	3 25
116	Oct. 21, '97.	Pipe Roll Society, London, pubs.....	5 15
117	Dec. 23, '96.	Preston & Rounds, Providence, R. I., book..	1 00
118	Apr. 2, '97.	Price, B. J., Hudson, Wis., map.....	2 00
119	Nov. 22, '97.	Price, C. G., salary.....	45 00
120	Nov. 5, '97.	Prince Society, Boston, books.....	7 00
121	Oct. 22, '97.	Pruneau & Kirouac, Quebec, book.....	1 10
122	Mch. 22, '97.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	3 50
123	Apr. 10, '97.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	12 50
124	Sept. 7, '97.	Publishers' Weekly, New York, book.....	2 00
125	May 15, '97.	Quisenberry, A. C., Washington, D. C., book.....	5 00
126	Apr. 2, '97.	Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, atlas.....	2 50
127	Jan. 28, '97.	Renault, Raoul, Quebec, book.....	1 00
128	Aug. 16, '97.	Renault, Raoul, Quebec, book.....	1 33
129	Nov. 13, '97.	Raymer, C. D., Minneapolis, Minn., book.....	5 00
130	Apr. 10, '97.	Rider, S. S., Providence, R. I., book.....	1 25
131	Oct. 21, '97.	Savary, A. W., Annapolis, N. S., book.....	3 25
132	Aug. 16, '97.	Sellers, E. J., Philadelphia, book.....	3 00
133	Mch. 13, '97.	Sexton, Leo, Madison, book.....	2 00
134	Nov. 26, '97.	Sheldon, G. R., New York, salary.....	405 00
135	Feb. 27, '97.	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Milwaukee, supplies.....	6 45
136	Dec. 21, '96.	Smith, Mary E., Madison, stenographer....	3 35
137	Dec. 26, '96.	Sold. & Sail. Hist. Soc., Providence, book..	40
138	Dec. 29, '96.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	2 31
139	Apr. 17, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	86 81
140	May 12, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	104 99
141	July 5, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	1 06
142	Aug. 19, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	16 65
143	Sept. 20, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	12 65
144	Nov. 8, '97.	Sotheran & Co., Henry, London, Eng., books.	46 41
145	Feb. 5, '97.	Sound Currency Com., New York, book....	2 28
146	Apr. 12, '97.	So. Hist. Soc., Richmond, Va., pubs.....	3 00
147	Mch. 15, '97.	Spangler, E. W., York, Pa., book.....	5 00
148	Nov. 26, '97.	Stechert, G. E., New York, books.....	41 15
149	Aug. 10, '97.	Stevens, L. T., Cape May City, N. J., book.....	2 00
150	Nov. 8, '97.	Stone & Co., N. J., San Francisco, books ...	8 00
151	Apr. 5, '97.	Stone & Kimball, New York, book.....	2 00
152	July 15, '97.	Streeter, M. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., book.....	3 00
153	Oct. 11, '97.	Streets. Priscilla W., New York, book.....	5 00
154	Mch. 7, '97.	Sundari Bala Roy, Calcutta, India, pubs....	3 00
155	Aug. 27, '97.	Thorpe, T. M., New York, books.....	5 00
156	Oct. 14, '97.	Toof & Co., S. C., Memphis, Tenn., book... ..	1 65
157	June 10, '97.	Townsend, E. C., Buffalo, N. Y., book.....	2 00
158	Apr. 2, '97.	Truesdell, H. C., Berlin, Wis., book.....	3 00
159	Aug. 26, '97.	Truesdell, H. C., Berlin, Wis., book.....	2 00
160	Oct. 11, '97.	Walker, L. B., Pottsville, Pa., book.....	3 00
161	Oct. 18, '97.	Weeks, S. B., Washington, D. C., books....	16 00
162	Feb. 5, '97.	Werner, E. A., Albany, N. Y., book.....	9 25

VOUCHERS.

No.	Date.		
163	Feb. 10, '97.	White, A. D., Ithaca, N. Y., lecture.....	\$ 100 00
164	July 12, '97.	White & Co., J. T., New York, book	8 00
165	Nov. 19, '97.	William & Mary Quarterly, Williamsburg, Va.	3 00
166	Dec. 21, '96.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, books.....	2 50
167	Mch. 1, '97.	Williamson & Co., Toronto, books.....	6 00
168	Feb. 12, '97.	Wilson, W. K., Wauwatosa, Wis., book	1 50
169	Oct. 11, '97.	Yorston & Co., J. C., Phila., book	3 75
170	Nov. 30, '97.	Thwaites, R. G., contingent account.....	140 34
			<hr/>
			\$4,777 22

R. G. Thwaites, Dr.

1896.			
Dec. 1.	To unexpended balance on hand.....	\$ 87 25	
Dec. 12.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	500 00	
1897.			
Jan. 7.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	1,500 00	
Feb. 3.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	1,000 00	
May 1.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	1,500 00	
July 28.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	250 00	
Oct. 20.	To received from treasurer (ann. State appropriation).....	250 00	
			<hr/>
			\$5,087 25

Cr.

By disbursements, as above.....	<hr/>	4,777 22
Balance on hand (deposited in First National Bank to credit of R. G. Thwaites, secretary)		\$ 310 03

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4, 1897.

The undersigned, auditing committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, have examined the foregoing statement of expenditures from the General Fund (annual State appropriation) for the Society's fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, and, having compared said statement with the vouchers, find all correct.

(Signed)

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
J. H. CARPENTER,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

Binding Fund.

Statement for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, submitted to the auditing committee, Dec. 4, 1897, by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary.

Dr. Receipts.

Dec. 1, 1896.	Unexpended balance on hand.....	\$ 88 06	
Jan. 19, 1897.	Received from Treasurer	500 00	
May 1, 1897.	Received from Treasurer	500 00	
		<hr/>	\$1,088 06

Cr. Disbursements.

VOUCHER.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>		
1	Jan. 23, '97.	Brumder, Geo., Milw., binding	\$ 152 00
2	Feb. 4, '97.	Brumder, Geo., Milw., binding	28 25
3	Dec. 21, '96.	Dengler, C. M., Madison, lettering.	3 50
4	Nov. 6, '97.	Dennison Mfg. Co., Chicago, labels.	3 43
5	Nov. 22, '97.	Hawley, E. A., binding clerk	600 00
6	Jan. 9, '97.	Library Bureau, Chic., supplies....	36 00
7	Oct. 9, '97.	Library Bureau, Chic., supplies....	171 00
8	Oct. 28, '97.	Matson, A., Madison, framing.....	3 85
9	Nov. 3, '97.	Pickarts & Nicodemus, framing....	13 90
		<hr/>	\$1,011 93
		Balance on hand, dep. in First Natl. Bank....	\$76 13

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4, 1897.

The undersigned auditing committee have examined the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements from the income of the Binding Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1897, submitted by Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary, and, having compared them with the accompanying treasurer's statement and the vouchers, find all correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS, Chairman,
J. H. CARPENTER,
WAYNE RAMSAY,
FREDERIC K. CONOVER.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Submitted to the Society at the Forty-fifth annual meeting, December 9, 1897.]

SUMMARY.

The Society's fiscal year just closed has been distinctly one of progress. The legislature, with commendable public spirit, voted to extend the tenth-of-a-mill tax levy, thus more adequately providing for the future housing of the Society's library and museum; and enacted a law providing for the organization of local historical societies within the State, to become auxiliary members of this Society. Our accessions in the several departments have been of customary extent and excellence; the Society has been of material service in arousing public interest in the forthcoming semi-centennial anniversaries; and from various causes there has been, throughout the State, a marked development in popular interest in the work of this institution.

DEATH OF GENERAL CHAPMAN.

The Society has lost by death, within the year, one of its curators, Gen. Chandler Pease Chapman. Born in Bristol, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 13, 1844, the son of Dr. Chandler Burnell Chapman, he came to Madison with his parents in 1846, and here resided until his death, May 12, 1897. In 1861, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the War of Secession as a private in Co. D, 6th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed hospital steward under his father, who was surgeon of the regiment. Being discharged in 1862, for disability, he soon became a newspaper reporter, and later proprietor of the Dane county abstract office, in which latter business he remained through the rest of his life. General Chapman was prominent in the order of Free Masonry, a leader in the Presbyterian church, among the most active of the curators of this Society, efficient on the county board of supervisors, and in several other fields of civic usefulness an energetic, clear-headed, public-spirited worker, with whom it was an inspiration to be associated.

He achieved his widest reputation, however, in connection

with the Wisconsin National Guard, which he reorganized, and placed on a footing equal in many respects to that of any State in the Union. His service in the State militia began in 1879, when he was commissioned captain of the Lake City Guards of Madison; in 1881, he became assistant inspector-general (with rank of lieutenant-colonel); January 2, 1882, Governor Rusk appointed him as adjutant-general (with rank of brigadier-general), and he thus served until Jan. 7, 1889. The great work which he did in this capacity is thus described by his successor, Gen. Charles King ("The National Guard of Wisconsin," in *Outing*, Vol. XVIII., pp. 34, 112):

The renaissance of the guard began in good earnest in January, 1882. There was much speculation as to the selection of his military staff by the newly-elected governor. When, therefore, the announcement was flashed by telegraph that Governor Rusk had named Chandler P. Chapman, of Madison, as his chief of staff, there was a shout of approval and rejoicing in every armory in the State, and the seven years that followed were filled full with confirmation of their earliest faith.

It was Chapman who molded the scattered battalions and companies into regiments, each in its own district. It was Chapman who strove from the outset to eradicate all the old militia-parade ideas, and to bring the guard to a business basis. It was Chapman who chose the regular army as a standard for Wisconsin's soldiery, and he who first brought regular officers in as instructors and "coaches" of the raw command. It was he who, little by little, weaned "the boys" from their first loves — the tailed coat and the plumed shakos, and taught them to be men in the regulation dress of the regular service. It was he who devised the methods for the rapid mobilization of the guard; planned their service, uniform, and equipment; exploded the old inspection system, and started the new one; instituted the regimental camps, with "regulars" as drill-masters and coaches; originated the annual conventions, and has presided over their deliberations from that time to this (1891); and it was he who fathered the impulse that made practice with the rifle the most important item in the instruction of our guardsmen, and who was the leader in the movement that secured to our State soldiery the admirable tract of land for our encampments and the rifle ranges, pronounced by every expert who has visited them, "unequaled in the whole country."

In 1866, General Chapman was married to Miss Sarah Turner, daughter of Peter J. Turner, a pioneer of Eastern Wisconsin. Mrs. Chapman survives him, with two children — Annie Turner and Chandler Burnell.

In the autumn of 1892, the general was stricken with paralysis, and was thereafter an invalid; although he partially recovered his faculties, and spent much time in genealogical research,—frequently visiting the Society library for that purpose,—his public work was now over, and his demise, although sudden, was not unexpected. His presence is keenly missed at the councils of this and several other organizations in which he once took so active a part; he will long be remembered throughout this State as a man of remarkable energy, splendid organizing abilities, marked individuality, yet with a heart as gentle as his career was spotless.

DEATH OF JUSTIN WINSOR.

The death at Cambridge, Mass., October 22, 1897, in his 66th year, of Justin Winsor, LL.D., removed from our roll an honorary vice-president in whom librarians and historical students everywhere have long felt a kindly interest. Dr. Winsor, as editor of the monumental *Narrative and Critical History of America*, and author of numerous important original works upon American history, has won the lasting gratitude of Americanists. As librarian of Harvard University, whose library doubtless ranks first among the great collections of Americana, and as president of the American Library Association, he may also be said to have stood at the head of the library profession in this country. For many years past he had manifested a warm regard for this Society and its work, and was in frequent communication with the secretary relative to matters of Western history.

DECEASED PIONEERS.

During the year we have noted the death of the following Wisconsin pioneers, all of whom made a more or less lasting impress upon the several communities in which they lived:¹

William Adams, born at Monaghan, Ulster, Ireland, July 3, 1813; died at Nashotah, Wis., January 2, 1897. He was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, in 1836. In 1838 he came to America, and entered the Gen-

¹The following obituary sketches were prepared for this report by Florence Elizabeth Baker, library assistant.—R. G. T.

eral Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal) of New York. In 1841, with several of his classmates, he formed a plan which ultimately developed into the Nashotah Mission. In September of that year, he and two classmates came to Wisconsin, and founded (1842) the seminary in which he remained as professor for more than fifty years. He contributed largely to church papers, and was the author of several religious books.

Hugo Boclo, born in Germany in 1827; died at Cedarburg, Wis., March 15, 1897. He came to Milwaukee in 1846, and went thence to Cedarburg. He was appointed postmaster in 1858, 1861, and 1865, holding the office for twelve years in all. He enlisted in the 26th Wis. Volunteer Infantry, and served as hospital steward in the War of Secession, until honorably discharged.

James Madison Boyd, born at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1816; died at Kaukauna, Wis., Feb. 23, 1897. In 1832 he moved with his parents to Green Bay, where his father was U. S. Indian agent. James soon after enlisted in the Black Hawk war, as lieutenant. In 1833 he went to Kaukauna and purchased 400 acres of land, and established a sawmill. During 1839-72 he lived in Green Bay, then nine years at Depere. In 1881 he retired from business, and went to live with his daughter (Mrs. H. B. Tanner), at Kaukauna. He was the last surviving officer of the Black Hawk war. During his lifetime he gave to this Society his valuable collection of manuscripts relating to early Wisconsin.

Charles W. Boynton, born in Burlington, Vt., April 2, 1813; died in the town of Bradford, Rock county, Wis., June 12, 1897. In 1845 he came to Wisconsin and established the first blacksmith shop in Bradford.

Jerome Ripley Brigham, born at Fitchburg, Mass., July 21, 1825; died at Milwaukee, Wis., January 21, 1897. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1839. Receiving his preparatory education in Western schools, he returned to Amherst College and was graduated there in 1845. He was one of the early school teachers of Madison; and, during 1848-51, clerk of the supreme court. In 1852 he formed a law partnership with Charles K. Wells, which lasted forty years, being broken only by the death of Mr. Wells. During 1885-88, he was a member of the Milwaukee board of fire and police commissioners; in 1887, of the State assembly; later of the board of directors of the Layton Art Gallery; and, from 1860 to the time of his death, a director of the Milwaukee Law Library. He also served on the Milwaukee city school board, the board of regents of the State University, and as a trustee of Milwaukee college; and in earlier years was one of the active promoters of the Young Men's Library, out of which the Milwaukee Public Library grew.

Chauncey C. Britt, born at Keene, N. H., October 21, 1813; died at Portage, Wis., July 31, 1897. He came to Wisconsin in 1836, and for several years was a newspaper publisher and editor at Mineral Point, Madison, Milwaukee, and Janesville, respectively. While editor of the

Mineral Point *Democrat*, he made in that paper (Oct. 22, 1845) the first public suggestion for the formation of a historical society by the pioneers of Wisconsin — which resulted in the organization, a year later, of such an association; this, although short-lived, was the germ of the present State Historical Society of Wisconsin. During 1855-72, he was editor and publisher of various journals at Portage — meanwhile, serving as postmaster at Portage, under President Buchanan, and as city clerk from 1861 to 1863. In 1872 he became clerk of the county probate court, which office he held until his death.

Solomon Stevens Burleson, born at Willet, N. Y., January 31, 1833; died at Oneida, Wis., February 22, 1897. In 1839 he moved with his parents to Vermont, and received his education in Bakersfield academy, in that state. In 1857, he came West, and settled at North Pepin, Wis. After first trying law, journalism, and politics, he entered the ministry in 1864. His first charges were in towns of Northern Minnesota; but in 1875 he was called to Lancaster, Wis., where he remained five years. From 1880 to 1891 (when he was put in charge of the Oneida Mission), he traveled over a missionary circuit in Northern Wisconsin. He served with distinction during a part of the War of Secession, with the 43rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* says of him, in substance: "It was a not infrequent occurrence for this traveling missionary to stop his horse at some lonely cabin, set the broken limb of a sufferer, teach him the doctrine of the church, or administer the sacrament to some dying settler who had not seen a steeple for years. Wherever he went, through the sparsely settled districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, he expounded the faith of one country, one flag and one God."

Angus Cameron, born in the town of Caledonia, Livingstone county, N. Y., July 4, 1826; died at La Crosse, Wis., March 30, 1897. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the National Law School at Ballston Spa, from which he was graduated in 1853. In 1857 he came to La Crosse, Wis., and there began the practice of law. He was a member of the State senate for two terms, member of the assembly two years, and speaker of the latter body in 1867. He was a regent of the State University from 1866 to 1875. He was elected to the United States senate in 1875, and re-elected in 1881 to fill the unexpired term of Matt. H. Carpenter. The La Crosse *Republican and Leader* says of him: "Born a Scotchman, educated an American, he possessed the firmness, decision of character, clearness of mental vision, and strong reasoning powers of the former, and the activity and zeal of the latter." He was a member and warm supporter of this Society.

James Bruce Carter, born at Rochester, New York, January 13, 1815; died near Disco, Wis., October 30, 1897. In 1843 he settled in Kenosha county, and three years later was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention. In 1855 he moved to Black River Falls, and settled on a farm, where he thenceforth resided.

Morris D. Cutler, born at Bennington, Vt., June 13, 1810; died at Waukesha, Wis., January 22, 1897. The Cutlers were a pioneer family, and early started West. They settled at White Pigeon, Mich., and later at La Porte, Ind., before coming to Wisconsin in 1834. In that year his father, elder brother, and he came to Waukesha; but, after assisting him in the building of a cabin, the two others returned home, leaving him on the site of what is now the village of Waukesha, with the Indians as his sole companions. He was but once in politics, and that as candidate for mayor. He owned large areas of land, and the rapid settlement of the neighboring country made him a wealthy man. He gave freely to church and educational purposes, and Carroll College owes to him its beautiful site. During his later years he was eccentric, and feeble in mind and body, and was rarely seen beyond the limits of his own grounds.

James Delaney, born in Ireland, 1803; died at Whitewater, Wis., December 24, 1896. In early manhood he became a soldier of the British army in India. He came to New York in 1835, and was there educated for the Baptist ministry. In 1839, he came to Wisconsin, and immediately began organizing churches in the new Territory. He was a chaplain during the War of Secession, and for many years the pastor of the Whitewater church of his denomination.

James Rood Doolittle, born in the town of Hampton, N. Y., January 3, 1815; died at Providence, R. I., July 27, 1897. He was graduated at Hobart college in 1834, in 1837 admitted to the bar, and in 1841 opened a law office at Warsaw, N. Y. In 1851, he came to Racine, Wis. During 1852-56, he was circuit judge. He was elected U. S. senator in 1857, and again in 1863; during his latter term taking prominent part as a War Democrat, in the direction of national affairs. He had always been a prominent figure in Wisconsin politics; and, although for many years his business was in Chicago, he still considered Racine his home.

Lemuel Goodell, born at Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., November 27, 1800; died at Chilton, Wis., April 9, 1897. In 1828 he settled in Detroit and there opened a restaurant. During his residence in Detroit he held many minor political offices. In the early '40s he came to Green Bay, and remained there until 1846, when he settled at Stockbridge, Calumet county, which was his home at the time of his death. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, the first State legislature, and later of the State senate.

Samuel Harriman, born in Orland, Hancock county, Me.; died at Hot Springs, Ark., August, 1897. He came to Somerset, St. Croix county, Wis., in 1856 and for thirty years made it his home. He owned the town-site, the sawmill, the grist-mill, the livery-stable, and what was claimed to be the largest farm in St. Croix county. He was also postmaster and justice of the peace. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the War of Secession, and in 1864 was commissioned colonel of the 37th Wis. Volunteer Infantry; in 1865 he was breveted brigadier-general for his gallant assault on Ft.

Sedgwick, Va. After the war he devoted himself to his large business interests in Somersét, until failing health caused his removal to Arkansas, about ten years ago.

Father George Keller, born in French Alsace, 1824; died at Farmington, Wis., Aug. 11, 1897. He came to America in his youth, and in 1848 was sent by the Roman Catholic church authorities to the Minnesota frontier, being the first Roman Catholic priest in St. Paul. He afterwards went to the Little Canada Settlement near St. Paul, and in 1853-54 established the colony of French Canadians in what is now the town of Somerset, St. Croix county, Wis. During 1855-65 he was in charge of the St. Croix valley work, and from 1865 to the time of his death,— with the single interruption of a trip to France in 1892-94,— he labored at and near Farmington.

Conrad Krez, born in the Palatinate, Bavaria, April 27, 1828; died at Milwaukee, Wis., March 8, 1897. He was educated in the schools of Spire, Heidelberg, and Munich. Involved in the German uprising of 1848, he was one of many who emigrated to America in the early 50's. From August, 1851, to 1885, he resided at Sheboygan, and from 1885 to 1897 in Milwaukee. In 1857 he was city attorney of Sheboygan, and during 1859-62, and 1870-76, district attorney for the county. In 1885 he was appointed collector of customs at Milwaukee; in 1890, was a member of the State assembly; and in 1896 a commissioner of the circuit court. Colonel Krez enlisted as a private in the 27th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general before the close of the War of Secession. He was well known as a poet and author.

Franklin Sheldon Lawrence, born at Weathersfield, Vt., February 5, 1824; died at Janesville, Wis., August 2, 1897. He came to Wisconsin in 1844, and for eight years made Dane county his home. In 1852 he went to Janesville and engaged in business there, holding many municipal offices, and being a member of the State assembly in 1879-80.

Jonathan Leighton, born in Somerset county, Me., May 31, 1815; died at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., October 19, 1897. He came West in 1843, the next year settling in Sheboygan, which he thereafter made his home, with an interval of seven years spent in Montana, between 1864 and 1871. He was in the lumber business, but spent his last days on his farm near the city.

James Livesey, born in England, May 14, 1819; died at Madison, Wis., September 13, 1897. In early life he learned the stone-mason trade, and came to America in 1840, nine years later settling in Madison. Some of the largest and most substantial buildings in that city are monuments to his skill as a mechanic and contractor— among them are the main building of the State University, the old north wing of the Capitol, and half of the State Insane Hospital at Mendota.

Mrs. William Pitt Lynde (born Mary E. Blanchard), born at Tuxton, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1819; died at Milwaukee, June 26, 1897. She was a grad-

uate of the Albany Female Academy, and came to Milwaukee as a bride in 1841. She was appointed by Governor Fairchild a member of the first State Board of Charities, a position which she held for many years; she was one of the founders of the Protestant Orphan Home of Milwaukee, and the State Industrial School for Girls; she was also, at one time, a member of the Board of Visitors to the State University, one of the Wisconsin Board of Commissioners for the Centennial Exposition (1876), and served on the similar State board for the World's Fair in 1893. She was a clear and vigorous writer, and is represented by many contributions to the publications of the American Social Science Association, of which she was a member.

H. A. W. McNair, born in North Carolina, June 28, 1817; died at Lancaster, Wis., August 16, 1897. In 1846 he settled in Fennimore, Grant county, Wis., and remained there until 1885, when he settled in Lancaster, which was his home in later years. He was a member of the State assembly in 1859, 1867, and 1870. He usually held some town or county office, and was active in establishing the school system of Fennimore.

Robert Menzies, born at the Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, Scotland, 1822; died in Milwaukee, July 10, 1897. He came to New York when a lad, and in 1849 to Milwaukee. He was at times connected with some of the leading banks of the State; also was at various periods deputy State bank comptroller, assistant postmaster of Milwaukee, and for the last twenty-seven years paymaster in Milwaukee of the Illinois Steel Co. He was one of the charter members, and for a long time the secretary, of the local St. Andrew's Society, and a prominent officer of the Presbyterian church in its city and State organizations.

Joseph T. Mills, born at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., 1811; died at Denver, Col., November 22, 1897. He was educated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. After leaving college, he was for some time the private tutor of the children of Zachary Taylor, who was then stationed at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1843, he began the practice of law in Lancaster, Wisconsin. He was elected circuit judge for the fifth circuit in 1865, and served twelve years. He was a member of the State assembly in 1856, 1857, 1862, and 1879.

Charles Dennis Nash, born at New Haven, Vt., April 19, 1819; died at Milwaukee, March 21, 1897. He was graduated from Castleton Seminary, and, after spending two years in his father's bank, came to Wisconsin in 1843, and bought government land in Racine, Dodge, and Fond du Lac counties. He lived here for three years, then returned to Vermont, and finally came back to Milwaukee, settling there in 1853. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Milwaukee, which was later incorporated with the National Exchange Bank, of which he was president; he was also treasurer of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., until ill health, in 1892, caused him to retire from active business.

Patrick O'Donnell, born in Ireland, died at Milwaukee, February 7, 1897. He came to America in 1842, and resided in Vermont. The next year he settled in Milwaukee, and opened in Greenfield township a large lime-kiln, which he conducted for thirty years. He was actively interested in the city of Milwaukee, and a prominent member of its Old Settlers' club.

William Peterman, born in Prussia, May 9, 1825; died at Milwaukee, January 9, 1897. He came to the United States with his parents in 1838, and in 1842 to Milwaukee. Mr. Peterman was for many years a successful merchant, being widely known and esteemed.

William Mack Pyneheon, born in 1833; died at Sturgis, Michigan, December 3, 1897. He came with his parents to Madison in 1833, and spent there his boyhood and youth. Twenty-five years of his life were spent in Washington in the U. S. architect's office, department of capitol extension. About ten years ago he retired from business. At his death, he left a considerable fortune, as a trust, to be eventually used for the education of poor children in Madison.

Samuel Raymer, born at Harper's Ferry, Va., January 1, 1812. He came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled on a farm in Green county, where he died March 27, 1897. He held many local offices in the town and school district, and sent two sons to the Union army during the War of Secession.

Jesse Raymer, brother of Samuel, born in June, 1814, at Cumberland, Md. He came to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled on a farm in Green county, where he died February 2, 1897. He also sent two sons to the Union army during the War of Secession.

These two pioneers of Wisconsin claimed to have also been the pioneers in the "underground railway" method of freeing the slaves. Before either was twelve years old, they made many journeys on foot across the Cumberland mountains, as pilots for escaping slaves. It was this work, being done under the guidance of their father, that finally made it necessary for the family to migrate to Pennsylvania for greater safety. In the latter State, for years, their home was a station where runaway slaves were concealed until opportunity enabled them to escape farther to the northwest.

John V. Raymer, son of Samuel, born at Jefferson, Pa., April, 1839, came to Wisconsin with his father in 1847; he died at Kilbourn City, June 1, 1897.

Fayette Royce, born at Moravia, New York, in 1834; died at Chicago, October 19, 1897. He was educated at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and after graduation taught for several years. In 1858, he began his pastorate at Beloit, and performed his duties there, with little interruption, until the summer of 1897. He died at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, where, a few weeks before, he had gone for treatment.

Reinhard Frederick George Schlichtung, born at Stollham, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 23, 1835; died at Chilton, Wis., July 6, 1897. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1847 came

to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., with his parents. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 9th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served through the War of Secession, his final rank being major in the 45th Wisconsin. In 1867-68, he was district attorney of Sheboygan county; during 1868-77 and 1880-82, clerk of his school district; in 1874-75, a member of the State senate; he also held, at different periods, several minor city and county offices.

Frederick Schlemmich, born in Sachsen, Weimar, January 16, 1814; died at Milwaukee, September 24, 1897. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and learned the printer's trade. He left Germany when a young man, and came to Milwaukee, where he at once became one of the most active workers in musical circles. He organized the first band, and was the only surviving member of the old German Male Quartette, which was the nucleus of everything in Milwaukee's history that can fairly lay claim to musical importance. He was a member of the city school board during 1857-60, and again in 1880; and for many years register of deeds.

Burgess C. Slaughter, born in Culpepper county, Va., 1832; died at Madison, Wis., October 10, 1897. He came to Wisconsin with his father's family in the 30's, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1856. He held several minor political offices, but for many years had, because of ill health, lived a retired life.

William Walker, born in Vershire, Vt., October 3, 1808; died near Milton, Wis., December 8, 1897. He was graduated from Amherst in 1838, and removed to Milton, Wis., the following year; he was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1841. During 1842-71, he was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Gaboon, Africa. During 1872-77, he spoke on missionary subjects throughout the United States. In 1879, he returned to Africa, and remained there four years, completing his work in the native languages and holding the office of United States commercial agent at Gaboon. He reduced the Mpongwe tongue to writing, formed a grammar, translated twenty-one books of the Bible and many hymns, and compiled a native hymn-book. He was pastor of the Milton Congregational church from 1888 to 1891.

The Janesville *Gazette* says of him: "His modest and retiring disposition prevented his scholastic attainments from receiving full recognition from the general public; but the difficult work he accomplished will go down to future generations as abundant evidence of his literary ability."

Allen Warden, born at Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 8, 1821; died at Lamar, Mo., March 11, 1897. In 1842 he came to Wisconsin and settled at Cross Plains. A few years later he moved to Wiota, LaFayette county, and there went into business. In 1847-48 he was a member of the second State constitutional convention. During the Indian troubles in the southwestern part of the State, Mr. Warden was given a captain's commission by Governor Dodge, and organized a company for the protec-

tion of the settlers. In 1875 he removed to Lamar, Mo., and there filled several responsible public offices.

William Wells, born at Warwick, England, March, 1808; died at Portage, Wis., February 5, 1897. He came from England to Fort Winnebago in 1842, and served as pastor in Waukesha, Mineral Point, Dodgeville, and Union Grove, besides preaching in many other places on various occasions.

John J. Williams, born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., July 28, 1820; died in Beaver Dam, Wis., Dec. 26, 1896. He came to Lowell, Dodge county, in 1849, and opened a store. He was for several years postmaster of Lowell, and a member of the legislature in 1857 and 1861. In 1864, he retired from active business and moved to Beaver Dam. He was at once made president of the First National Bank, which position he retained to the time of his death. In 1882 he was chosen president of the board of directors of the Beaver Dam cotton mills. In 1890 he gave \$25,000 for the erection of the Williams Free Public Library, which was dedicated the following year.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

General Fund.

The general fund consists of the annual State appropriation of \$5,000. Its condition is as follows:

Receipts.

Unexpended balance, from previous year.....	\$ 87 25	
Annual State appropriation.....	5,000 00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,087 25

Disbursements.

[Analysis of expenditures, year ending November 30, 1897.]

Books.....	\$ 2,914 96	
Services.....	1,510 04	
Traveling expenses.....	119 31	
Biennial address, expenses of.....	115 00	
Library supplies and fittings.....	65 91	
Freight and drayage.....	45 19	
Money order fees, telegrams, and incidentals....	6 81	
		<hr/>
		4,777 22
Balance on hand		311 03
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,087 25

The report of the auditing committee gives the details of the foregoing expenditures, and the vouchers have been filed with the governor according to law (sec. 376, R. S. of 1878.)

The Binding Fund.

This fund is the product of special gifts, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and the interest on loans. Its present condition is as follows:

Cash and securities in charge of treasurer.....	\$ 26,511 32
Taylor bequest, not yet available.....	1,000 00
Total	\$ 27,511 32

The details of the management of this fund — which has had a net increase during the year of \$697.42 — are given in the full and explicit report of the treasurer.

The Antiquarian Fund.

This is the product of interest on loans, one-half of the membership dues and receipts from the sale of duplicates, and special gifts. The treasurer's report shows its present condition to be as follows, a net gain during the year of \$307.13:

Cash and securities in hands of treasurer.....	\$ 2,858 05
Note given for the fund, as yet unpaid.....	20 00
Total.....	\$ 2,878 05

It is designed to expend the income of the antiquarian fund in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." We have not, as yet, deemed it advisable to expend any portion of this income, preferring that it should be added to the principal until the fund is of sufficient extent to be a useful factor in the work of the Society. As this fund is designed primarily to aid in the development of the museum, its needs should appeal strongly to the people of the State at large, who visit this department of our collections in increasing numbers. An earnest effort should be made by the Society during the forthcoming semi-centennial year, by popular subscription to raise this fund to a working basis, of say \$20,000 — which sum would yield an income sufficient, added to the customary gifts and the allowance of the State for running expenses, to enable the museum gradually to expand, until it held a position somewhat akin to that of the Society's library. There are immense possibilities in the

museum, as a factor in popular education; we have at present but a nucleus of what it should soon become. No doubt, in our new quarters, where all departments will, with better setting, appear to greater advantage than now, gifts of importance will more readily be obtained for both museum and library,—but it is impracticable wholly to rely on this source; we need in addition a permanent fund to provide and mount specimens in fields not likely to be covered by donations. Twenty thousand dollars is, indeed, a very modest endowment for this purpose.

The Draper Fund.

At the meeting of the executive committee, held December 10, 1896, the by-laws were amended by adding thereto the following section:

SECTION 17. There is hereby established a separate fund to be known as the Draper Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in indexing the Draper Collection of manuscripts, and purchasing or otherwise securing for the Society's library additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of mid-Western settlement. The principal of said Draper Fund shall consist of the net proceeds of all real or personal property bequeathed to the Society by the late Lyman C. Draper, deceased; of all gifts to the Society, the givers of which may designate such fund as beneficiary; and of such sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the Society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the Binding and Antiquarian Funds; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of said Draper Fund.

From the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there is now in this fund the sum of \$167.15. No portion of the income of the fund has been expended during the year. The Draper MSS. should be indexed as soon as possible; but the task is great, and involves the employment of highly skilled labor, thus entailing a considerable expense, for which the fund is as yet unprepared.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Following is a summary of library accessions during the year ending November 30, 1897:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	1,456	
Books by gift	2,353	
Total books		3,809
Pamphlets, by gift	4,662	
Pamphlets, made from newspaper clippings, etc., worthy of preservation	192	
Total pamphlets.....		4,854
Total accessions.....		8,663

Present estimated strength of the library:

Books.....	97,589
Pamphlets	94,346
Total	191,935

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Bibliography and library econ- omy	35	Useful arts	43
Cyclopædias	27	Fine arts	35
Periodicals	268	Literature	114
Bound files of newspapers....	560	History, general	104
Philosophy and religion.....	106	Geography and travels	136
Sociology *	1,064	Biography and genealogy.....	215
U. S. government publications	170	Foreign history (except Brit- ish).....	49
Education	220	British history.....	55
Commerce and trade	55	American history	105
Philology	15	Local history	177
Natural science	118		
Patents, American and British	138	Total	3,809

As will be seen from the foregoing tables, the total accessions of the year were 8,663 titles (3,809 books, and 4,854 pamphlets). Of these, there came by gift 7,015 (2,353 books, and 4,662 pamphlets), or about 80 per cent. The actual gifts to the library, during the year, have been far greater than this, for there were received from that source 3,285 books and 5,976

* Including social science, statistics, political science, political economy, law, administration, and reports of associations and institutions.

pamphlets, a total of 9,261; of this large number, 932 books and 1,314 pamphlets—a total of 2,246 titles, or about 24 per cent—were duplicates of what were already on our shelves, and therefore do not appear in the tabular statement of accessions. Due credit for all these, however, is given in the list of "Givers of books and pamphlets."

The classification of the library accessions into "books" and "pamphlets," which has heretofore been made in our annual reports, and in those of most other libraries, is misleading; it is worth considering whether such distinction may not properly be dropped, and the two merged into the common designation of "titles." Whatever the lexicons may say, among librarians there is no generally accepted definition of "book" or "pamphlet." If "books" be only such publications as are issued bound in stiff covers ("boards," cloth, or leather), some of the most important publications of the European press, which habitually come to us in paper covers, are but pamphlets; whereas the ambitious author who issues twenty pages of poetry for presentation purposes, stoutly bound in covers, has published a book and not a pamphlet; some institutions issue their annual reports in stiff covers, while a scholarly monograph which revolutionizes thought may appear in paper. Some librarians arbitrarily solve the puzzle by counting as a pamphlet anything issued in paper covers and under 50 pages in extent,—yet the annual report of a railway company may contain 300 pages, and a monograph which renders useless all previous literature on the subject may have been compressed into 49. Again, as is happening daily in any progressive library, if a certain number of important publications, which have for years been upon the shelves in the garb of pamphlets, are sent to the bindery for more durable bindings, do they come back as books? Were expense no object, it would be comparatively easy at once to send to the bindery all prints thought worthy of being preserved as books, which would of course involve every monograph, no matter how small,—for the world of thought is more often revolutionized by the monograph than by the many-volumed series; but this is impracticable in any library of which we have knowledge. Meanwhile, the constantly-recurring classification

of books and pamphlets, in our table of accessions, is misleading to the public, who are apt to think the so-called books chiefly worthy of accession, and the so-called pamphlets insignificant. To speak of our library as containing 191,935 titles, is more nearly descriptive than to report it as having upon the shelves 97,589 books and 94,346 pamphlets.

As in past years, we have made several important exchanges with other American and Canadian libraries. In this work, we utilize our large stock of duplicates, so that no gift to us comes amiss.

WORK IN THE LIBRARY.

Card Catalogue.

Work upon the card catalogue of the library has at last, after several years of persistent effort on the part of our cataloguing department, reached a point where a halt may properly be made: author, subject, and title cards have been written up for all accessions since the issue of the first printed catalogue (July 1, 1873), while much of the similar work has also been done upon the portion of the library embraced in those two volumes. The undertaking has been performed with great care, and in accordance with the best existing methods, the cards being often written directly from the books themselves, where the old-fashioned system adopted in the printed volumes has seemed inadequate. For all material in the library, there are now but two alphabets to consult: (a) that in volumes i and ii of the printed catalogue, and (b) that in the card catalogue. As opportunity permits, amid the many demands upon our small staff, the rest of the cards for the printed catalogue will be written, so that eventually but one alphabet need be consulted,—a considerable saving to the time of all who use the library.

Wisconsin Biographies.

The demands upon our library for biographical material on notable Wisconsin men and women, always frequent, have been increased of late, owing to the revival of historical inquiry induced by the approaching State semi-centennial. This has led us to have made a card catalogue of biographical sketches

and portraits, covering all the principal sources: (a) The indexed scrap-books of Wisconsin Necrology, which have for many years past been kept in the library — being as a rule the best current newspaper obituaries of Wisconsin notabilities, among whom are included early settlers of local prominence; (b) obituary sketches contained in any of the publications of the Society; (c) the several State and county histories and biographical "albums" — the effort being here made to select from these miscellaneous collections the sketches only of prominent citizens; (d) separately-published biographies, in book or pamphlet form; (e) all books incidentally containing like sketches. The cards, which thus usefully index these widely-scattered biographies, also give references to such portraits of the subjects as are in any form accessible.

Classification.

The large task of classifying and shelf-listing the library has at last been commenced, although this is a work which will, with our present financial resources, take several years to complete. It is, however, highly essential to a proper administration of the library in our new quarters. The method we have adopted is based on the well-known Cutter system, with modifications to suit our peculiar needs.

Catalogue of Newspapers.

This important work, under way for several years past, suffered a serious delay through the temporary withdrawal of its compiler from our staff, to engage in kindred work within the library, in the employ of a publishing firm. Arrangements have been made, however, by which the enterprise will at last be completed, and we hope to see the publication issue from the press early in the coming year.

THE PORTRAIT COLLECTION.

The official record of receipts of works of art, during the past twelve months, is as follows:

Photographs and Lithographs.

Byron Andrews, New York.— Grant memorial souvenir. Photograph of Weisgerber's picture of the "Birth of our nation's flag."

H. E. Barker, Springfield, Ill.—Photograph of Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill.

Robert B. Bird, Madison.—Photograph of John Wilkes Booth, brought from New Orleans, La., in 1865.

C. C. Britt, Portage.—Four photographs from U. S. navy: to-wit, receiving ship "Independence;" U. S. S. "Monterey;" U. S. S. "New Orleans;" and "Some of the crew of the Charleston."

E. R. Curtiss, Madison.—Portraits of members of Wisconsin State senate, 1897-98 (framed), and assembly, 1897-98.

Gustave Devron, New Orleans, La.—Photograph of Pierre Margry.

Charles F. Gale, Portage.—Framed lithograph portrait of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Harrison Post, No. 91, G. A. R., Depere, Wis—Portraits of members of Harrison Post, No. 91, G. A. R., Depere, Wis.

Alexander McDougal, West Superior.—Enlarged photograph, (framed) of Capt. Alexander McDougal of West Superior, Wis.

Reporters of Wis. Legislature, 1897.—Photograph of reporters of Wisconsin State legislature, 1897-98 (framed).

Wisconsin Teachers' Association.—Photograph of the presidents of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

Thomas W. Woodnutt, Chicago.—Photograph of Elizabeth Fry (framed). Photograph of George Fox (framed). Engraved portrait of Lucretia Mott (framed).

THE MUSEUM.

We are pleased to be able to report that our historical and ethnographical museum has fully maintained its old-time popularity, for probably over 60,000 persons have during the year passed through its halls. In the new building, especial care has been taken to make attractive the rooms devoted to this department and the art-gallery, and it is believed that the architects have been highly successful in this respect. With the antiquarian fund well developed, for incidental purchases; with the gifts of special collections, which we hope for and have reason to expect, when once removed to the new home; and with some portion of the annual State appropriation available for this department, we hope soon to make it more worthy of the Society and the State.

The accessions to the museum during the fiscal year have not been as numerous as usual, for the reason that we have been unwilling, in view of official uneasiness on this score, to add

greatly to the present weight upon the upper floors of the south wing of the Capitol. The receipts have been as follows:

Archæology.

Burt Ogburn, Phoenix, Arizona.—Fragment of a shell ornament, found southwest of Tempe, about four miles; obsidian found near ruin of large temple on Crosscut Canal, four and one-half miles east of Phoenix; cliff dwellers' "black and white" pottery, from the northern part of Arizona; fragment of ancient Sit-yut-ka pottery, from northern Arizona; shell fragments found near Phoenix; fragments of ancient Arizona pottery, found near Mesa City; fragment of ancient Arizona pottery, found one and one-half miles east of Phoenix, near some ruins on Tempe road; three fragments of ancient Arizona pottery, found three miles south of Tempe.

Curios.

Byron Andrews, New York.—Official badge of the 20th national encampment of Grand Army of the Republic, Sept. 23d, 1886; McKinley badge, presidential campaign of 1896.

Thomas B. Blair, Neenah.—Campaign medal in presidential election of 1896, cast in the foundry of Bergstrom Bros. & Co., Neenah, Wis.

W. E. Colladay, Washington, D. C.—Specimen of extinct shellfish, petrified, found near Piscataway river in Maryland.

F. H. Crouse, Madison.—Piece of porphyry from Montello, Wis., portion of block from which was constructed the sarcophagus of Gen. U. S. Grant, 1896-97.

John Johnston, Milwaukee.—Certificate of three shares of stock in Wisconsin Soldiers' Home.

Miss E. R. Lyman, Honolulu, Hawaii.—"Ko" napkin ring. "Job's tears," seeds of a grass.

E. F. Russell, Madison.—LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad company bond for one thousand dollars, Oct. 1, 1857.

Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison.—Autograph of William E. Gladstone; superscription of a letter sent by him to Horace Hart, controller of the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England. Presented to Mr. Thwaites by Mr. Hart.

J. C. Widstead, Alaska.—Eight native Alaska articles, as follows: Fur bag, Esquimaux doll; facsimile of harpoon, of fish-trap, of fish-spear, whale-knife, fish-line and rod, and fox-trap. Also molar of mastodon, found in Alaska.

History.

W. E. Colladay, Washington, D. C.—*Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette*, Aug. 29, 1795.

Simon Gratz, Philadelphia, Pa.—Manuscript letter of Maj. M.

Nevin, dated Green Bay, Michigan Territory, July 12, 1820, descriptive of the fur-trade of what is now Wisconsin.

Mrs. Sarah J. Grignon, Hayes.—102 manuscript letters, accounts, etc., of Alexander Grignon, John Lawe, et al.; illustrative of early history of the Fox River Valley.

Henry Harnden, Madison.—Sabre and two revolvers carried and in use by him during the War of Secession and at the capture of Jefferson Davis.

W. W. Jones, Madison.—Sharpshooter's cartridge-box, picked up after the battle of Antietam by R. T. Jones; cartridge-box, two pieces of shell, lock of gun, and gun screw-driver, picked up on the battlefield of Antietam by R. T. Jones.

O. G. Libby, Madison.—Stone from the ruins of Hickox mill, located on Mill creek, town of Ridgeway, Iowa county, Wis. The mill, built in 1840, was the first erected in the southwestern part of Wisconsin.

E. F. Russell, Madison.—Confederate States one-thousand-dollar note, issued Feb. 17, 1864; State of Texas five-dollar note, issued Jan. 14, 1862; City of New Orleans fractional currency, issued Oct. 24, 1862, twenty-five-cent note; Hungarian Fund note for five dollars, issued Feb. 2, 1852; Continental money—seven-dollar note, issued by the United Colonies, Feb., 1777. Certificate issued by U. S. General Land Office to William Garrison of Iowa county, Michigan Territory [*sic*], Jan. 5, 1841.

State of Wisconsin.—Seal of Attorney-General of the State, in daily use in his office, 1858-97; discarded in March, 1897.

J. H. Steere, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Two documents illustrative of the early American fur trade in Mackinac.

Herbert B. Tanner, Kaukauna.—Package containing 121 tax-receipts, bills, letters, etc., from papers of Col. J. M. Boyd, deceased; illustrative of Wisconsin history, 1830-50.

Mrs. F. L. Thornton, Providence, R. I.—Sixteenth of a dollar; bill issued by the State of Rhode Island, Sept., 1776.

Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, Minneapolis.—Orderly-book, 1834-36, kept at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin Territory, under the direction of Lieut. H. O. Van Cleve, acting adjutant. Presented by his widow.

C. H. White, Green Bay.—Papers relating to organization of Bank of Wisconsin (first bank in Brown county), August, 1835. Proceedings of regimental court-martial held at Green Bay, Dec. 12, 1842. Death-warrant of Maw-yaw-maw-nee-kaw, a Winnebago Indian sentenced May 10, 1837, for murder. Commission of Charles Tullar (Dec. 2, 1836) as major in Brown county militia, and various other official documents issued to Tullar. Bank of Fox River (Hydraulic Company), Depere, Wis., twenty-dollar note, issued Oct. 20, 1838.

Bailey Willis, Washington, D. C.—Campaign document, 1880.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

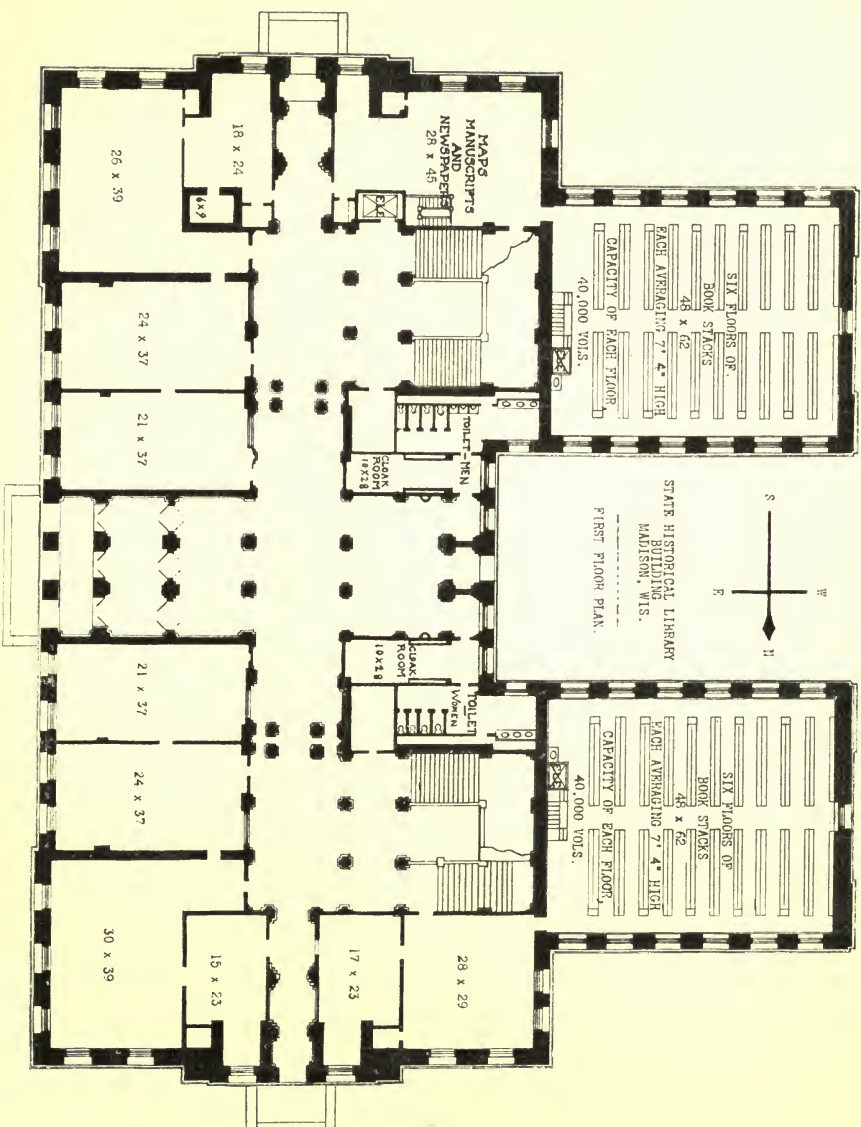
During the last week of December, 1896, the secretary represented the Society at the annual session of the American Historical Association, in New York City. The association, which is doing much to popularize the study of history in the United States, will meet this year in Cleveland; the result will no doubt be of material benefit to the cause of history in the Middle West.

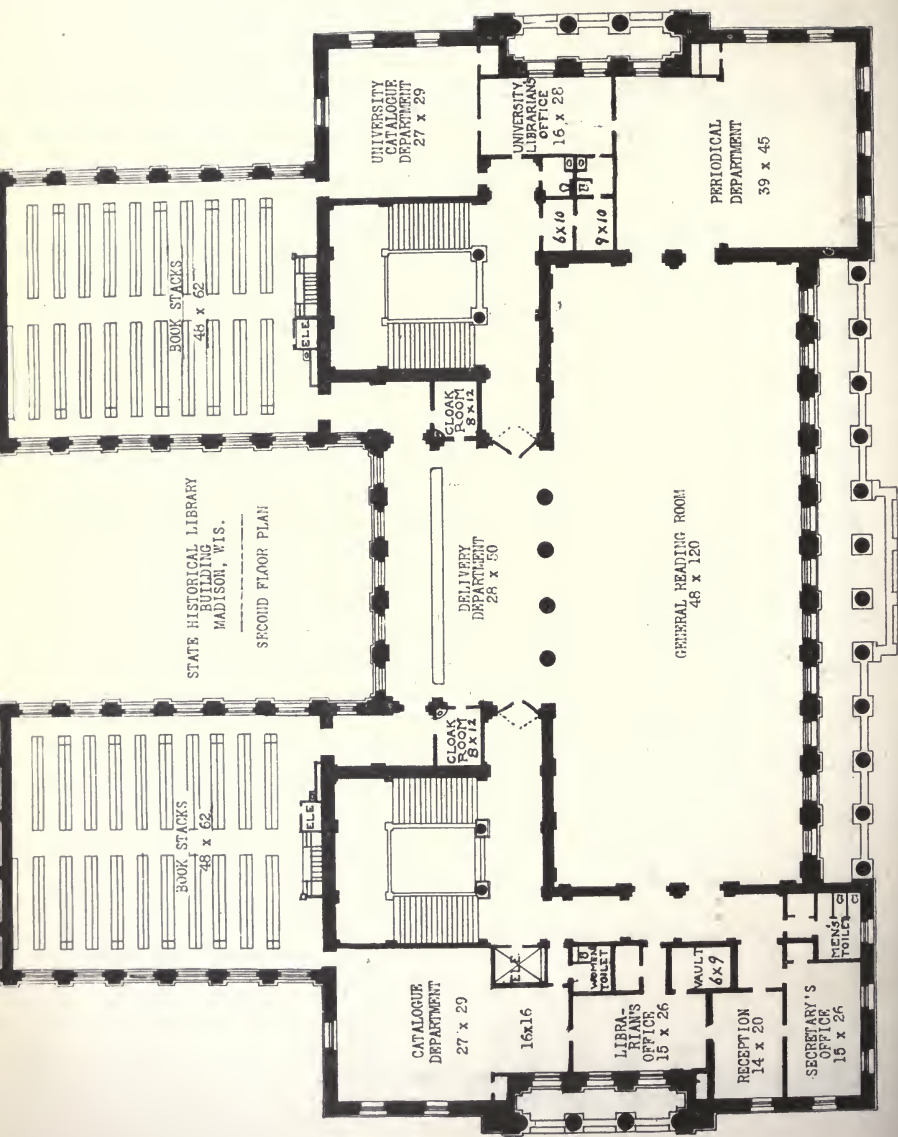
The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association—which is doing vigorous work in stimulating public interest in Wisconsin, in behalf of free local and traveling libraries—was held at Milwaukee, February 22–23. We were represented by the secretary, and several other members of our library staff. The Society is actively coöperating with this association, and with the State Free Library Commission, in assisting and encouraging the smaller libraries of the commonwealth.

From June 21 to 25, the American Library Association met in Philadelphia, our Society being represented at the meeting by the librarian. This association is of great practical value to the library profession throughout the country, and it is important that we be annually represented at its conventions by one or more of our staff. The next meeting is to be held at Jamestown, N. Y.

During the past summer,—thus enjoying his first regular vacation for several years,—the secretary visited several countries of Central and Western Europe, paying especial attention to the furnishing and administrative methods of libraries, archives, and museums, with the view of gradually introducing into our work such as seemed suited to our needs and were otherwise practicable. While in Paris and London, he spent much time in the public archives, and made arrangements for copying numerous documents which throw much light upon early Wisconsin history,—particularly the relations between the French and the Indians in the old Fox War. The trip was made without expense to the Society.

The secretary has made, during the year, several visits to various portions of Wisconsin, upon errands of research in con-





nection with the editing of our *Collections*. He has also responded to invitations to address public meetings within the State, sometimes in behalf of free public libraries for small communities, again to cultivate popular interest in State and local history.

Volume xiv of the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* is now going through the press, and will be issued during the spring of 1898. It is hoped that it will prove equal in interest and value to its predecessors. The popular demand for volumes of this series is continually increasing, and the edition of 2,500 copies will soon be found too small adequately to supply applicants. The stimulation of interest in the study of Wisconsin history, incident to the semi-centennial anniversaries, threatens soon to make heavy drafts upon our stock of publications, of every sort.

LEGISLATION.

The passage by the legislature of chapters 237 and 293, Laws of 1897—extending the tax-levy for our new building, and authorizing the Building Commission to anticipate this by borrowing from the State trust funds—has elsewhere been noted.

The passage of chapter 118, Laws of 1897, authorizing the incorporation of local historical societies as auxiliaries to this Society, is also commented upon elsewhere in this report.

By chapter 252, Laws of 1897, the Society is authorized "to sell for such price, and upon conditions, as its finance committee may deem best for the interests of said Society, and to convey real estate acquired by it, by gift or bequest, or through the foreclosure of any mortgage, now or hereafter owned by the Society." The Society has thus far been hampered by the fact that it has been obliged to seek special legislation before disposing of real property.

By chapter 263, Laws of 1897, the annual appropriation to the Society was increased from \$5,000 to 15,000, to commence with the year 1898. At the special meeting of the legislature, held in August last, this increase of appropriation was deferred until the Society shall move into its new building. This was for us an unfortunate piece of economy, for many reasons.

A quarter of a century ago, the \$5,000 granted to us annually by the State was sufficient for our work, as then organized. Our staff then consisted of a secretary, a librarian, and an assistant librarian, who drew their salaries from the State; from the \$5,000, it was only necessary to spend \$800 for the services of one library assistant. The \$4,200 remaining was, for that time of few readers and humble aspirations, a satisfactory book-purchasing fund. But as the library grew apace, and the demands upon it of State officials, the public, and the State University grew still faster, it became necessary gradually to add more assistants and more library fixtures; as the work of investigation broadened, and it became necessary to go out to the people, there arose traveling and other expenses,—so that despite the most rigid economy (the necessity for the expenditure of each dollar being as carefully considered as though the affairs of a private citizen were concerned) our book-purchasing fund has been reduced to little over \$2,500. When it is considered that Harvard College Library spends about \$30,000 per year in books, the Boston Public Library far more, and even such city libraries as those of Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Detroit a sum over five times that of ours, it will readily be seen that we are far from being able to keep pace with our fellows, even in our special fields of collection. We are able to make a large annual showing of accessions,—far larger, in fact, than many libraries with much more money to spend, both for service and for books; this is owing in part to our many kind friends in various portions of the world, in part to our persistence in seeking gifts, in part to our far-reaching exchange system,—but it should be remembered that, valuable and necessary as are the results of these efforts, we do not therein materially touch the books which are issued by the trade: for these, money is required, and of money we have little. It should also be considered that, as the library grows, the staff must grow likewise.

When we move into our new building, a large share of the increased appropriation will be absorbed in the increased expenses of maintenance; we shall then no longer be favored, as now, with heat, light, ordinary repairs, and a part of our jani-

torial service. In the interim of eighteen or twenty months, between the beginning of January next and the probable time of moving in, the proposed increase of appropriation would, if left undisturbed, have enabled us to fill in several ugly gaps in our sets of printed documentary material, so necessary to the proper equipment of the library; to classify and shelf-list the books already accumulated; and to have taken greater advantage of the semi-centennial movement for the gathering of historical documents and material within our own State. The action of the legislature has compelled us to forego this advancement, and move into the new building handicapped in many directions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the legislature of 1899 will rescind this action of August last, and enable us in some measure to regain the lost ground.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Progress upon the new home for the Society is slow, but quite as rapid as the financial conditions which beset the Building Commission will permit.

At a meeting of the Commission, held March 3, 1897, the legislature was requested to pass an act extending the percentage tax (one-tenth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the State, yielding about \$60,000 per annum), from three years to seven. It was at the time confidently expected by the Board that the sum thus raised would be sufficient to complete the structure according to the original plans. The legislature, with commendable liberality, acceded to the request of the Board, in chapter 237 of the laws of 1897; later, in chapter 293, power was granted to the commissioners of public lands to make loans to the Board, out of the trust-funds of the State, as in the case of the original appropriation made by chapter 298 of the laws of 1895.

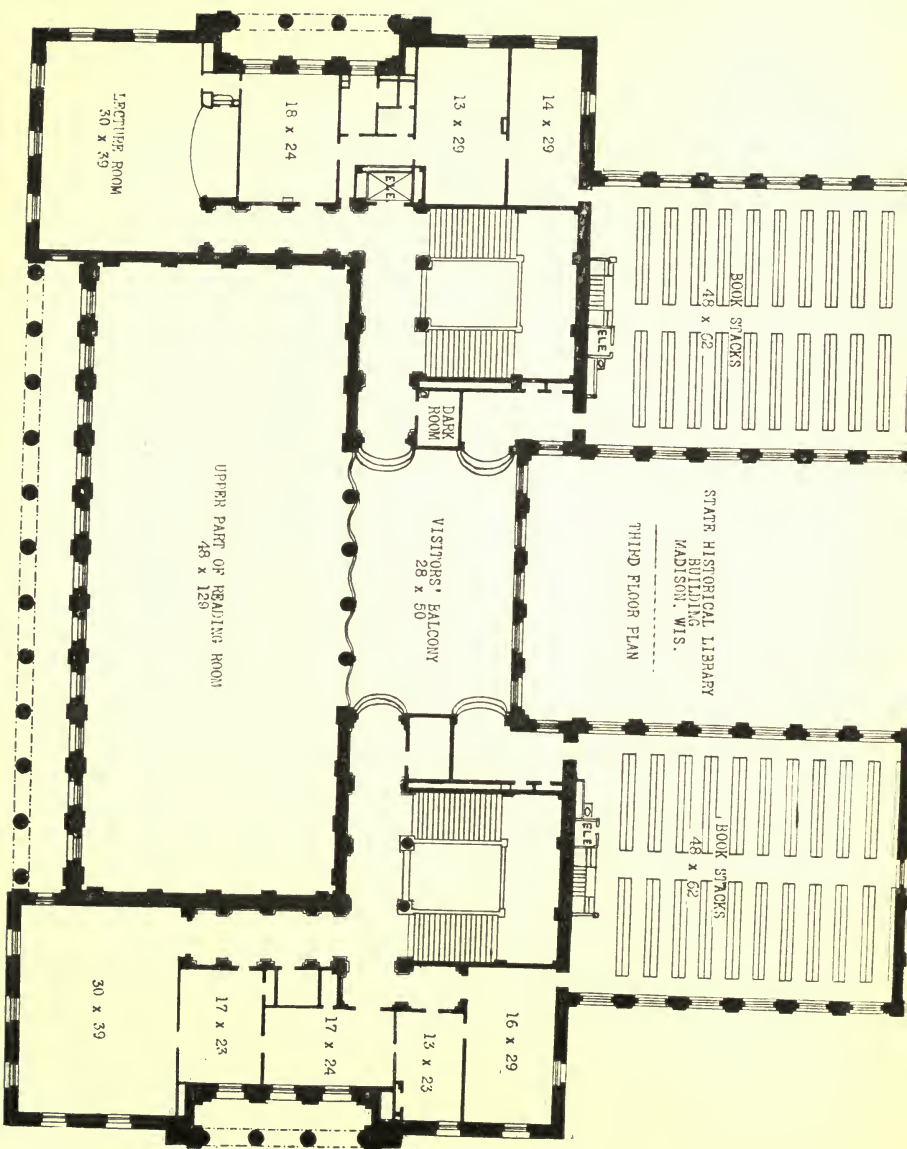
The architects were strictly enjoined to so draw the plans and specifications for the completion of the building, that the appropriation should not be exceeded. It was found, however, when bids were opened upon the first of June last, that the lowest bid for the complete work (except stone-carving, which was, for the time being, to be left uncompleted) was about

\$73,000 above the amount available. All bids were therefore rejected, and the architects instructed to "revise the plans and specifications, with a view to reduce the cost of the building within the means provided by the legislature;" obviously, no other course was open to the Board.

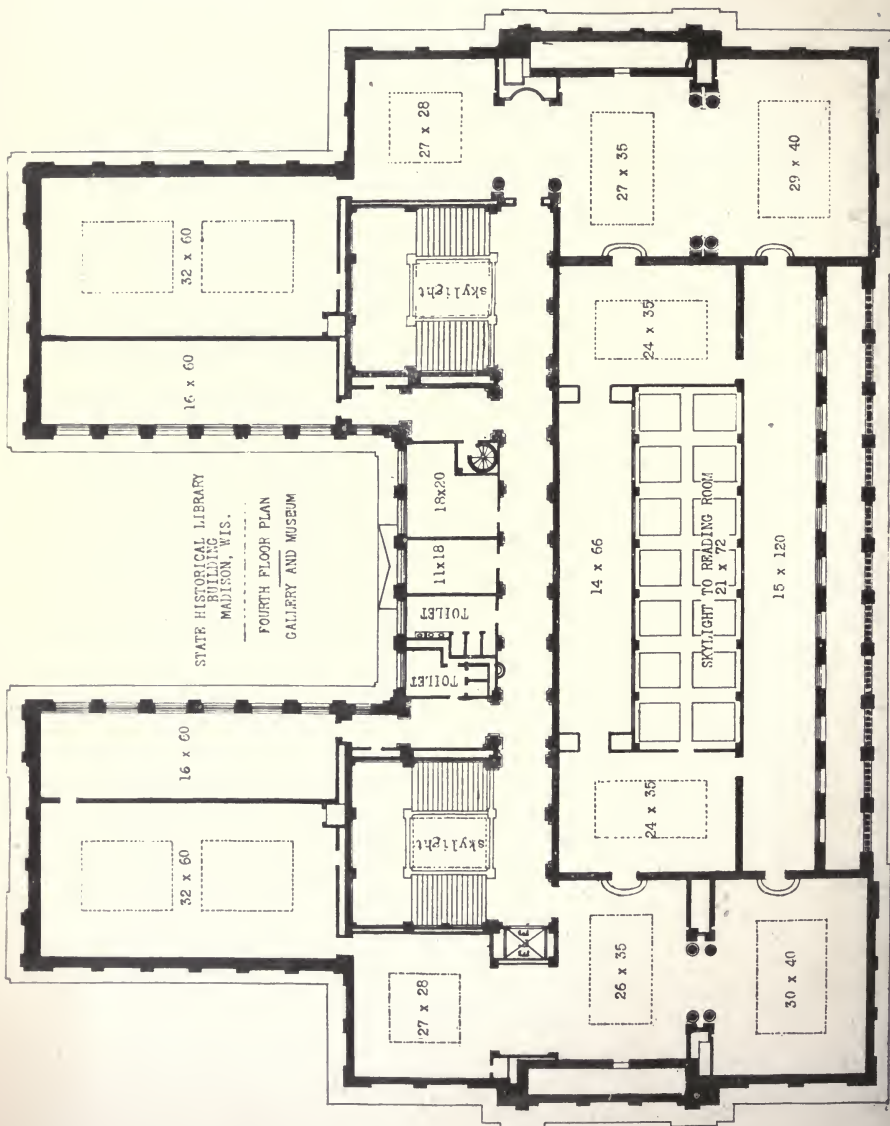
After due consultation, the Board agreed with the architects to omit at present, the north book-stack wing (thereby saving about \$40,000); to use domestic cement in the basement floor, to omit Gilsonite where advisable, and to make certain reductions in the cut stone (thus saving about \$3,000); to leave out the passenger elevator and the ornamental iron-work in connection therewith (saving \$2,100); to substitute yellow pine for maple floors, also omitting wainscoting in certain rooms, and making some other modifications in the wood-work (saving \$2,000); to substitute wood for tile, in floor of reading-room (saving \$1,700); to amend the specifications as to plastering and stucco-work, in certain portions (saving \$4,000); to amend the heating and ventilating proposals (saving \$6,750); and to amend various other minor proposals, so as to effect a further saving of \$2,050,—the total saving to be \$61,600.

The plans and specifications were finally amended in a manner satisfactory to both Board and architects, and bids were again advertised for. These were opened upon the twenty-seventh of July. The lowest bid proved to be that of Harry Johnson, of Omaha, offering to do the complete work (except stone-carving) for \$294,733.07—less \$400, "deducted for the value of such material available to the new work as now belongs to the State, now on the premises." Contract was duly entered into with said Johnson, and his partner in the work, the Chicago Lumber Co.; the time limited being August 1, 1899. Francis W. Grant, of St. Louis, who comes highly recommended, was appointed inspector of works, in the employ of the Board. During August, work upon the new contract was commenced, and is now in progress. It is contemplated that the building will be under cover in July next.

It is evident that the Board will, despite its disinclination to do so, be obliged once more to go to the legislature, in order to complete the building. The omission of the north book-stack



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
GALLERY AND MUSEUM



wing is of course but a temporary expedient; the passenger elevator, for the present omitted, will be a prime necessity for the accommodation of visitors to the museum and gallery; the stone-carving, properly left to the last,—from fear of accidents in the course of construction,—should certainly be executed as soon as possible; and the building needs to be properly furnished and equipped,—the iron book-shelving, without which our library cannot be accommodated, being a part of the equipment. More funds will be necessary for all this—possibly an extension of the tenth-of-a-mill tax through two more years. That the legislature will enable the Board properly to complete its task, is confidently hoped.

One of the most embarrassing circumstances to confront the Board has been the manner in which it has received its funds—an annual allowance of \$60,000 extending through a series of years. To build by piecemeal, as the money came in, would of course have been ruinously expensive and unsatisfactory; the legislature intended that the Board should at once erect the building, to this end granting it privilege to borrow from the State trust-funds, in anticipation of its income. This method, however, involves the Board in the payment of interest to the State of about \$45,000, which serves to reduce the total appropriation by that amount. This item alone is nearly sufficient to equip the building. The heavy interest account, and the quite unexpected cost of the structure as planned by the architects, are the causes of the embarrassments which have confronted the Board, and for which it will apparently be obliged to seek legislative relief.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The legislature of 1897 passed an act (chapter 118) which is destined, we believe, to have an important bearing upon the future of this Society. The act is as follows:

CHAPTER 118.

AN ACT relating to the organization of societies auxiliary to the State Historical Society and amendatory of chapter 24 of the revised statutes of Wisconsin.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter twenty-four of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows:

Section 376a. Local societies without capital stock may be organized under the general laws of this state for any purposes mentioned in section 376, and as auxiliaries to the State Historical Society, to gather and preserve incidents, experiences, or biographies of the soldiers, sailors, and citizens of this state in any way relating to the War of the Rebellion. No fees shall be charged by any register of deeds for recording, nor by the secretary of state for filing, its articles of organization or any amendments thereto, nor for its certificate of incorporation.

Section 376b. The commandery of Wisconsin, military order of the Loyal Legion; the department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic; the department of Wisconsin, Woman's Relief Corps; the department of Wisconsin, Sons of Veterans; the Wisconsin state organizations of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and any local society heretofore organized for any of the purposes mentioned in section 376a, by a resolution duly passed and a verified copy thereof duly filed in the office of the secretary of the State Historical Society, may accept the provisions and be entitled to all the benefits of this act. Any such auxiliary society shall be a member and entitled to one vote in any general meeting of said State Historical Society.

Section 376c. Any such auxiliary society may make a report of its work annually to said State Historical Society, which, or portions, or a synopsis thereof, may be included in the publications of said State Historical Society; and, upon application of any auxiliary society, the State Historical Society may become in behalf of the state the custodian of the records of such auxiliary society.

Section 376d. The State Historical Society, for the purpose of establishing uniformity in organization and methods of work, may prepare and furnish uniform articles of organization and by-laws to any such auxiliary society; but such auxiliary may adopt, from time to time, such additional by-laws as it may desire.

Section 376e. The State Historical Society may provide for annual or other meetings of officers or representatives of such auxiliary societies at times and places to be fixed by its secretary, or by such officers or representatives, and the proceedings of such meetings, or such portions thereof as its secretary may select, may be included in its published reports. Each

auxiliary society shall receive a copy of each of the publications of said State Historical Society.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 27, 1897.

Under the provisions of this act (sec. 376d), a special committee of this Society has prepared and published a form of constitution and by-laws, and has secured its wide circulation through the State, among those interested in the various semi-centennial movements. From correspondence thus far received by the secretary, it seems probable that several new auxiliary societies will be formed during the present winter, and that some of the old organizations will also take steps to become auxiliaries.

A system of historical societies, such as is contemplated by the act, would, if conducted in a vigorous spirit and under proper coördination, be of inestimable and lasting benefit to the cause of history in Wisconsin. With each local society intelligently cultivating its own field of research, and the results carefully summarized in the annual reports of the several societies, published in connection with the report of the State Society, we could achieve results quite unparalleled in any other American State. Every document of historic interest would thereby ultimately be obtained from its private owner, and placed where it would be of use to all, in the archives of the Commonwealth, which are entrusted to our keeping; every event of local interest would in time have its historian; important historic monuments would, in every locality, be preserved, or their sites marked with tablets; and there would be engendered throughout the Commonwealth, particularly in the schools, a spirit of historic research which would quicken civic pride, the true source of patriotism, and in general make for the intellectual advancement of our people.

It will be seen that the act (in sec. 376b) contemplates the co-operation with this Society of the several patriotic societies of the State. The Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic has already taken action in the matter, by appointment of a committee to confer with the secretary of this

Society relative to details.¹ While no plan has yet been formulated, it has been suggested by members of the Grand Army interested in the project, that, among other historical activities, each post secure full biographical records of their several members, living and dead, for preservation in the archives of this Society.

The State Society will watch with interest the progress of the several phases of proposed local historical work, and do what it may to enlist popular interest therein.

THE STATE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Upon the twenty-ninth of October, the executive committee held a special meeting to consider the attitude of the Society towards the various movements on foot for the proper observance of the State's semi-centennial anniversaries in 1898. A special committee was appointed (consisting of Messrs. R. G. Thwaites, B. J. Stevens, N. B. Van Slyke, F. J. Turner, and C. B. Welton) to draft a letter to the people of Wisconsin urging them to organize county historical societies, to hold county celebrations upon the twenty-eighth of May, 1898, and bespeaking for the proposed State celebrations at Madison (June 7-9) and Milwaukee (June 27-July 2) a cordial popular support. The following open letter was the result:

ROOMS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN,

MADISON, November 3, 1897.

To the Citizens of Wisconsin:

The fiftieth anniversary of the approval of the act of Congress admitting Wisconsin to the Federal Union, will occur upon May 29th, 1898; and the fiftieth anniversary of the ceremony of taking the oath of office, by the first elective State officers, upon June 7th, 1898.

Appropriate observances in commemoration of these events are, we feel assured, generally desired by the people of our State, to the end that there may be fostered among us that spirit of historic consciousness which is the source of civic pride and patriotism. The several programme committees—which were the outgrowth of the Committee of One Hundred, at the final meeting of the latter, in Milwaukee, a few months ago—have outlined plans which embrace three features, as follows:

1. County pioneer celebrations, to be held at each county seat upon Saturday, May 28th, 1898 (for the 29th falls upon Sunday, and the 30th is

¹ See *Proc. 31st Ann. Enc., Dept. of Wis., G. A. R., 1897*, pp. 133-136.

Memorial Day). These celebrations to be, so far as possible, under the control of local historical or early-settler societies, either already organized, or at once to be organized, with this end in view.

2. A general State celebration, of a military, literary, and historical character, to be held at Madison, the seat of State government, upon Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1898. The 7th of June has been declared by the legislature a legal holiday, and the programme upon that day is in the hands of the governor; the proposition is to extend the celebration through the 8th and 9th, under the guidance of the people's committee.

3. A carnival at Milwaukee, the metropolis of the State, from June 27th to July 2d, to graphically represent the business and industrial development of the Commonwealth during the past fifty years.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, held on the 29th of October, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved: That the State Historical Society of Wisconsin views with great interest the preparations now under way for the semi-centennial celebrations proposed to be held at Madison, the seat of State government, upon the 7th, 8th, and 9th of June, 1898, and at Milwaukee, the metropolis of the State, from June 27th to July 2d, 1898. It considers the proper observance of the anniversary year as of much importance to the people of the State, believing that it will awaken stirring historic memories and foster civic pride, thereby conducing to the cause of good citizenship within our borders. It therefore bespeaks for these several celebrations the hearty coöperation of Wisconsin men and women, wherever they may be.

Resolved: That the Society advises and requests the immediate formation of local and county historical and early-settler associations, to develop the historical spirit in their several communities, to aid and direct local celebrations at the several county seats on the 28th of May next, and, as a further mode of semi-centennial observance, to gather for preservation within the archives of this Society (as the trustee of the State) whatever historical material may be found within their borders.

In furtherance of the purpose of these resolutions, the Society begs leave at the present time, to urge the people of the State:

1. At once to form local historical and early-settler societies, which shall meet as frequently as convenient during the coming winter, for the purposes of social reunion and pioneer reminiscence. It should be the aim of these local societies to call out valuable personal narratives of pioneer life, in written form; to collect from pioneers, or the descendants of pioneers, early manuscript diaries, journals, letters, and original documents of every sort which may throw light on the early history of our State, or of the Northwest in general. It is also desirable that the several Wisconsin posts of the Grand Army of the Republic do similar historical and biographical work, in connection with their distinguished services in behalf

of the State; and that the history of the Wisconsin National Guard, and the old militia system which preceded it, be properly set forth by the men who are most competent to prepare it. An especial effort should be made to signalize our semi-centennial year by a general collection of these best sources of historical research, and placing them where they can best be preserved and utilized. It is especially recommended that the several local societies shall, when the work of the semi-centennial is over, not disband, but permanently maintain their useful existence, and become active auxiliary members of the State Society, under the provisions of Chap. 118, Laws of Wisconsin for 1897. This law provides that incorporated local societies engaged in historical research may become auxiliary members of the State Society, with power to send delegates to annual meetings of the latter; and to make reports thereto, which reports shall be published, in whole or in part, in the *Proceedings* of the State Society.

2. To hold, in each county, as soon as practicable, a convention of delegates from such societies,—or, if preferred, a general mass-meeting of citizens,—at which shall be appointed a competent county historian; this latter to commence at once the detailed preparation of historical data and statistics for his county.

3. To hold, upon the 28th of May, 1898, at the county seat, or other convenient place, an historical celebration, of such detailed character as may to each county seem desirable; but to have chiefly in view the semi-centennial idea. At this local celebration, the county historian may present a report of his investigations, in synopsis or otherwise.

4. The committee in charge of the State historical celebration in Madison will, it is expected, ask the several local societies to send delegates thereto. A meeting will no doubt be planned, in connection therewith, at which the county historians may present their reports to the State Society. It is hoped that means may be found for publishing a semi-centennial volume, in which shall appear these several county histories, or such parts thereof, properly edited, as a competent committee may agree upon.

The Society will be pleased, when requested, to communicate with citizens in the several counties, relative to the proposed local celebrations, the formation of local societies, and the preparation of local histories.

In behalf of the Society,

JOHN JOHNSTON, *President*.

REUBEN G. THWAITES, *Secretary*.

The above letter was widely published by the press of the State, and a thousand copies in circular form were mailed to prominent citizens. The result has been the awakening of a healthy interest in the movement, and the secretary is daily in receipt of letters which seem to promise a quite general celebration at the various county seats in May. The committee manag-

ing the State literary and historical celebration at Madison, in June, have opened an office in the capitol, and report favorable prospects for an observance worthy of the anniversary and the Commonwealth; in Milwaukee, the Carnival Association are rapidly formulating their arrangements, and feel warranted in promising a brilliant spectacle, illustrative of Wisconsin's remarkable commercial and industrial development in the past fifty years.

This Society, as a corporation, obviously can take no part in the actual management of the several county and State celebrations. These are in the capable hands of committees of citizens organized for the purpose—among whom are many of our members; but the Society, as such, can and will hold itself in readiness, when requested, to confer with associations, committees, or individuals, in a purely advisory way, relative to the details of collecting historical material, preparing historical papers, etc. To this end, we have, within the past few days, caused to be spread broadcast throughout the State, a circular of 15 pages, containing: (1) The statutes governing local historical societies, as auxiliary members of this Society; (2) Suggestions for constitution and by-laws of local historical societies; and (3) Suggestions to local historical societies, relative to work in preparation for county semi-centennial observances, on May 28, 1898. This circular seeks to answer the numerous practical questions which have been propounded to the Society, and to map out, in some detail, a profitable course of winter's work for the several auxiliaries; it will, we trust, do much to stimulate local societies in the present movement, as well as be of some permanent value to local historians in general.

By the provisions of chapter 289, laws of 1897, State Superintendent J. Q. Emery was designated commissioner for the State to collect such local historical and biographical material as may be considered valuable for preservation in the library of this Society, and the schools of the State are specifically mentioned as one of the means through which this material may be secured. Superintendent Emery has issued a circular letter to the principals and assistants in the normal and free high schools, inviting their coöperation. He says, in this letter:

Upon consultation, it has been determined to invite all principals to

designate a day, not later than March 15, 1898, upon which pupils may present papers containing incidents of pioneer life in the locality, which may be of interest and worthy of preservation, and sketches of the life and experiences of pioneers in the State. Care should be taken to have all statements made authentic, and the place or places where the incident described occurred, or the person or persons mentioned, designated with accuracy and precision. If pupils can be induced to unite, by sections or divisions, for the purpose of ascertaining facts along particular lines, and consolidate their discoveries in two or three papers, the spirit, habit, and practice of historical research and inquiry will by that means be greatly promoted. At the time designated, the papers prepared may be read at a public session, to which all interested may be invited. A copy of these papers should be sent to the undersigned at Madison, Wis.

I am sure that teachers will find that the results will richly repay the effort they may make, and the help they may be called upon to render.

The approach of the time for celebrating the semi-centennial of the life of Wisconsin as a State, makes the time for this historical inquiry opportune; and many worthy deeds of early settlers may thus be rescued from oblivion, and preserved in a form for use by future historians.

The state superintendent is in frequent consultation with the secretary of this Society, and anticipates good results from his efforts to interest the teachers and schools in this work; his official report of the work thus far done by him, will be presented to the Society. One of the important results of the semi-centennial observances, county and State, will be the stimulation of the spirit of historical inquiry in the minds of the boys and girls of the Commonwealth.

We believe that the results of the various systematic endeavors now being made, in connection with the semi-centennial anniversaries, to foster the historic spirit in our midst, will prove of great importance to the cause not only of history but of good citizenship in Wisconsin; and the prominent part in this movement which has fallen to the lot of this Society, will greatly strengthen its hands in the important work which lies before it.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

The following revised Constitution was adopted by the Society at its 45th annual meeting (adjourned session), held December 16, 1897; the By-Laws were adopted by the executive committee of the Society, upon the same date.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Object.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be styled The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Its object shall be the collection, preservation, exhibition, and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of this State and of the Middle West: to this end, exploring the archaeology of said region, acquiring documents and manuscripts, obtaining narratives and records of pioneers, conducting a library of historical reference, maintaining a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum, publishing and otherwise diffusing information relative to the history of the region, and in general encouraging and developing within this State the study of history. It shall also perform such other and kindred duties as are now or may hereafter be imposed upon it by the laws of the State.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be composed of life, annual, honorary, corresponding, auxiliary, and ex-officio members.

Members of the first four classes may be chosen by the executive committee of the Society at any regular or special meeting thereof.

Any society in Wisconsin, organized for the purpose of gathering and preserving facts relative to the history of this State and of its individual citizens, and incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State, may, upon application and the filing of a resolution as required by law, become an auxiliary member of this Society, be represented at all general meetings thereof by one delegate, and make a report of its work annually to this Society.

Ex-officio members are the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer.

SECTION 2. The fees for membership shall be as follows: for life membership, twenty dollars; and for annual membership, two dollars per an-

num. The life membership fee, or the first year's dues for annual membership, shall be payable within one month after election to membership and notice of such election; except that an annual member may at any time become a life member, by paying the requisite fee.

SECTION 3. The right to hold office and to vote, and to take part in the proceedings of the Society, shall be possessed only by life, annual, and ex-officio members, and delegates from auxiliary societies; only life and annual members shall hold office.

ARTICLE III.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society, for the election of curators and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society, shall be held at such time and place, in the month of December in each year, and be conducted in such manner, as the executive committee shall designate.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Society may be held from time to time, as required, upon call of the president or secretary; and such meetings shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of five other members of the executive committee.

SECTION 3. At any of the meetings of the Society, annual, regular, or special, not less than ten members having a right to vote shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4. The fiscal year of the Society shall begin upon the first day of December and end on the thirtieth day of November.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers, their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. There shall be thirty-six curators, who, together with the secretary and librarian of the Society, and the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, shall constitute an executive committee, in which committee shall be vested full power of administration of the affairs of the Society. A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum; if those present be less than a majority of the committee, but not less than seven in number, they shall yet exercise the power of the committee, subject to ratification.

Curators shall be elected to hold office for a term of three years; they shall be divided into three classes of twelve each, so arranged that the terms of one class shall expire at each annual meeting of the Society; but, notwithstanding, each class of curators shall continue to hold until their successors are elected. Any vacancy, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, may be filled for the residue of the term by the executive committee.

At the annual meeting of 1898, there shall be elected by the executive committee from the body of the curators, a president, six vice-presidents,

and a treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected.

The curators and other above-named officers now holding office, shall, until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected, continue to hold and exercise their offices as such, and until their successors are elected.

The secretary and librarian shall each hold office during the pleasure of the executive committee, subject to removal as hereinafter provided. This provision shall take effect at once upon the adoption of this amended constitution, and shall apply to the secretary and librarian then in office. Upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of any officer of the Society, the vacancy may be filled for the time being by the executive committee at any annual, regular, or special meeting thereof.

SECTION 2. The principal duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the executive committee, and to sign all deeds, leases, and conveyances executed by the Society.

The principal duties of the vice-presidents shall be, in the order of seniority, to discharge the duties of president in the event of the absence or disability, for any cause whatsoever, of the latter.

SECTION 3. The principal duties of the secretary shall be, to countersign all deeds, leases, and conveyances executed by the Society, and to affix the seal of the Society thereto and to such other papers as shall be required or directed to be sealed; to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the executive committee; safely and systematically to keep all papers, records, and documents belonging to the Society, or in any wise pertaining to the business thereof, except such as may be committed to the care of other officers; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to edit and supervise its publications; and generally, so far as required, always subject to the direction of the executive committee, to administer the several activities of the Society.

SECTION 4. The principal duties of the treasurer shall be, to receive and keep in his care and custody all moneys and securities for money, and such other property of the Society as may be committed to his charge by the executive committee; to invest the capital of the funds in his hands, as he shall be authorized by the finance committee; to pay out so much of the income received from said funds, as he shall be authorized to pay upon proper warrants and vouchers therefor; from time to time as required, to render to the Society, or to the finance committee, statements in writing of the sums of money by him received, and from what source or sources received; of the sums by him disbursed, and for what purposes, with proper vouchers accompanying; of moneys, securities, and property in his possession; and generally, of all matters pertaining to his office, concerning which information shall be desired.

SECTION 5. The principal duties of the librarian shall be, to have in charge, the books, manuscripts, portraits, specimens, relics, and other col-

lections of the Society; to record the accessions of, and to catalogue and arrange the same; and generally, when required, to assist the secretary in the administration of the several activities of the Society.

SECTION 6. The said officers shall perform such additional or different duties as may from time to time be imposed or required by the executive committee, or as may be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws.

SECTION 7. The executive committee shall manage, administer, and control the disposition of the moneys, property, effects, and affairs of the Society, and direct the officers thereof. Any officer may be removed from office by said committee for disability, incompetence, misconduct, or other cause; *provided*, at least five days before the meeting at which such action is taken, notice in writing that such action will be moved or applied for, be served upon such officer in the same manner in which a summons in a court of record in Wisconsin may be served, and like notice be served on every member of the said committee either personally or by mailing to him from some point within the State of Wisconsin at least five days prior to said meeting a copy thereof duly addressed to him at his last-known post-office address, and with the postage prepaid. No motion to remove an officer shall prevail unless carried by a two-thirds vote of all present at the meeting of said committee.

Said committee may appoint committees of their own number, which may, subject to revision by the executive committee, exercise such administrative or executive powers as may be entrusted to them, respecting the purposes for which they are especially appointed.

The executive committee may adopt by-laws for the government and administration of the affairs of the Society, not inconsistent with this constitution. They shall hold an annual meeting upon such day in the month of December in each year, as they may specify in said by-laws. Special meetings may be called by the president or secretary, and shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of five other members of the committee.

When present at meetings of the executive committee, the president shall be chairman, and the secretary shall be secretary.

It shall be the duty of the committee, through the secretary, to make an annual report to the Society, of all their acts and doings, and of the condition of the Society and its work, accompanied by such suggestions as may seem to them appropriate.

They shall perform such additional duties as may from time to time be imposed upon them by the Society.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society; *provided*, that the proposed amendment shall have been formally read before, and entered upon the minutes of, a meeting of either the Society or the executive committee, held at least three months previous to the annual meeting of the Society at which final action is to be taken thereon; that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been stated in the notice of the meeting of the Society at which such amendment shall finally be acted upon; and that not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting shall concur in its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held at the rooms of the Society, on the second Thursday of December in each year. If from any cause the annual meeting shall not take place at the time above provided, then it may be held at such time thereafter as the president and secretary shall appoint.

The annual meeting of the executive committee shall be held at the rooms of the Society, in December of each year, not later than the second Thursday thereof.

SECTION 2. Notices for meetings,—annual, regular, or special, whether of the Society or the executive committee,—shall specify the hour and place of meeting, and shall be served by the secretary on each member of the Society or the committee, as the case may be, by depositing the same in the post-office or a telegraph office in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, directed to him at his latest-known post-office address, postage or telegraph charges prepaid, or by personal service thereof; if forwarded by post, said notices shall be deposited in the post-office at least three days prior to the time appointed for such meeting; but if forwarded by telegraph, or personally served, they shall be so forwarded or served at least twenty-four hours prior to the time appointed for said meeting.

SECTION 3. At each meeting of the Society, the following may be the order of business:

1. Reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, and action thereon.
2. Presentation of letters and other communications, and action thereon.
3. Reports of officers, and of auxiliary societies, and action thereon.
4. Reports of committees, and action thereon: (a) executive; (b) standing; (c) special.
5. Election of curators.
6. Miscellaneous business.

At each meeting of the executive committee, the following may be the order of business:

1. Reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, and action thereon.
2. Presentation of letters and other communications, and action thereon.
3. Reports of officers or committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of officers.
6. Miscellaneous business.

Committees.

SECTION 4. At each annual meeting of the executive committee, the chair shall appoint from the members thereof, the following standing committees, each to consist of five members in all; of the three first named of these (to-wit: the committees on library, art-gallery and museum, and printing and publication), the secretary of the Society shall be *ex-officio* a member; namely:

The committee on the library,
The committee on the art gallery and museum,
The committee on printing and publication,
The committee on finance.

Said committees shall be charged with the oversight of the several interests of the Society respectively indicated in the titles of said committees, and may from time to time make reports to the executive committee, with such recommendations as may to them seem proper.

SECTION 5. The chairmen of the four standing committees shall constitute the advisory committee, which shall confer from time to time with the secretary, as to the administration of those ministerial or executive affairs of the Society which are entrusted to his charge; and may from time to time make report to the executive committee, with such recommendations as may to them seem proper.

SECTION 6. The executive committee may appoint such other committees as the interests of the Society may require.

Officers, their duties and powers.

SECTION 7. The secretary shall have authority to engage, from time to time, such assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of those affairs of the Society entrusted to him, at such rates of compensation as shall be determined by the executive committee.

He shall, under such rules and forms as may be adopted by the finance committee, certify to the treasurer, with his warrant, all just and proper claims against the Society, for property acquired or services rendered.

He shall from time to time, at intervals of not longer duration than three months, transmit to the treasurer all moneys which shall be received by him from gifts, sales of duplicates, annual dues, life membership fees, or other sources, and shall take and file for reference the treasurer's receipts therefor, and certify the same annually to the finance committee.

He shall be reimbursed for all necessary traveling expenses in the service of the Society; also for all moneys, not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year, expended by him for the contingent expenses of his office.

SECTION 8. The treasurer shall disburse money only on the warrant of the secretary, or the approval of the finance committee, and under such rules and forms as may be adopted by said committee. He shall, at least five days prior to the annual meeting of the Society, submit to the finance

committee, for examination and approval, the accounts and vouchers for the past fiscal year. He shall at each annual meeting of the Society, and oftener if requested by the executive committee or the finance committee, make a detailed report of the financial condition of the Society. He is authorized and empowered to satisfy and discharge of record any mortgage held by the Society, whenever the full amount of money secured thereby shall have been paid to him. And he shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver over all funds and securities in his hands to his successor in office.

SECTION 9. The secretary, treasurer, and librarian, shall give satisfactory bonds, in such sum as the executive committee may require, for the faithful performance of their respective duties; such bonds to be approved by the finance committee, with its approval endorsed thereon, and filed among the papers of said committee. Until otherwise ordered, the bond of the secretary shall be for the sum of five thousand dollars; of the treasurer, ten thousand dollars; and of the librarian, one thousand dollars.

Finance Committee.

SECTION 10. The finance committee shall have a general supervision over the financial affairs of the Society, and adopt such rules and forms for their management of the same, as shall to them seem necessary.

Prior to the annual meeting of the Society, they shall meet with the treasurer, and examine all the accounts and vouchers for the disbursements of the Society and its officers, and report upon the same to the executive committee, or to the annual meeting of the Society.

The committee shall advise with and assist the treasurer in making loans, and investing the funds in his hands; and shall have authority to direct and enforce the collection of past-due loans or other dues to the Society.

No loans shall be made by the treasurer, except with the consent and approval of at least two members of the committee.

General Fund.

SECTION 11. The annual appropriations from the State shall collectively be designated the general fund, to be used under the direction of the executive committee, for the miscellaneous expenses of the Society, as provided by statute, and vouchers therefor shall be filed with the governor according to law.

Special Funds.

SECTION 12. There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Binding Fund; the principal of which shall never be used for any purpose, but shall be invested or loaned by the treasurer, under the direction of the finance committee. So much of the income from said fund as the executive committee shall deem proper, may be appropriated for such purposes

as they shall from time to time designate, and any remainder not so appropriated shall annually be added to the principal of said fund. There shall also be added to the principal of the fund, such gifts and bequests as may specifically be secured therefor; such other bequests, gifts, or moneys as may from time to time be assigned to it by the executive committee; and one-half of all moneys received by the Society from membership dues and sale of duplicates.

SECTION 13. There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Antiquarian Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest. All gifts not made for a special purpose, and one-half of all moneys received by the Society from membership dues and sale of duplicates, together with such sums of money arising from other sources, as the executive committee shall from time to time set apart for that purpose, shall constitute the principal of said fund, which shall be loaned by the treasurer in the same manner as, and in connection with, the other special funds of the Society; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of said antiquarian fund.

SECTION 14. There shall be a perpetual special fund to be known as the Draper Fund, the income of which, or so much of said income as may from time to time be deemed advisable by the executive committee, shall be used in indexing the Draper Collection of Manuscripts, and purchasing or otherwise securing for the Society's library additional manuscripts and printed material touching upon the history of the settlement of the Middle West. The principal of said Draper fund shall consist of the net proceeds of all real and personal property devised and bequeathed to the Society by the late Lyman C. Draper, deceased; of all gifts to the Society, the givers of which may designate such fund as beneficiary; and of such property and sums of money as may from time to time be set apart by the executive committee for such purpose. Said principal shall be loaned by the treasurer of the Society in the same manner as, and in connection with, the other special funds of the Society; and all unexpended balance of interest arising from such loans shall annually be added to the principal of said Draper fund.

Investment of Funds.

SECTION 15. Each loan from the Binding, Antiquarian, and Draper funds, or other special funds established by the executive committee, shall be secured by the note or bond of the borrower, and a first mortgage on real estate in Wisconsin, which note or bond and mortgage shall run to and in the name of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. A written application to the treasurer shall first be made, describing the property offered as security, which application shall be approved by a majority vote

of the finance committee; and the title to and value of such real estate shall be ascertained in such manner as the committee may determine. Investments of said funds may be made in national or State securities, at the discretion of said committee.

SECTION 16. In making loans, it shall not be necessary for the treasurer to make separate loans for the account of the several separate funds. In his annual report, the treasurer shall make a detailed statement of payments of interest and principal, and from whom received; and he shall divide between the several special funds the amount of interest collected, in proportion to the amount of the total principal of each fund, separately stating the amount of principal and interest belonging to each fund at the close of the year.

Payment of Dues.

SECTION 17. Written or printed notices of dues shall be mailed to annual members by the secretary, at their latest-known post-office address, not later than November first in each year. Any annual member who shall fail to pay his annual dues on or before the thirty-first day of December following the close of the fiscal year for which said dues should have been paid, shall be deemed to have forfeited his membership, and his name shall be stricken from the roll of members; and no person who may thus have forfeited his membership, shall be re-elected to the same without full payment of his arrears.

Suspension or Amendment.

SECTION 18. These by-laws, in whole or in part, may be suspended or amended at any annual, regular, or special meeting of the executive committee, by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present at such meeting; except, that the provisions relating to special funds can only be suspended or amended at an annual meeting.

REPORT OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT EMERY.

MADISON, Wis., December 1, 1897.

To the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:

By chapter 289, laws of 1897, the undersigned, appointed commissioner to collect through such agencies as may be found available, such local historical and biographical material as may be considered available for preservation in the library of the State Historical Society, was required to make an annual report to the State Historical Society on the first of December, 1897, and 1898, and a final report to the legislature within fifteen days after its meeting and organization in the year 1899.

Pursuant to that requirement, this first annual report is hereby submitted to the State Historical Society.

It is evident from the letter and spirit of the law, that the purpose of the legislature in creating this commission, while charging it with the duty of encouraging and advising local historical societies and fostering in schools and colleges a spirit of local historical inquiry and research, was to require the commissioner to make these duties subordinate and tributary to that of co-operating "generally with the State Historical Society and the central committee on the semi-centennial anniversary, in the work of gathering and preserving pioneer and other valuable historical material, particularly with reference to the semi-centennial anniversary" of the admission of the State to the union.

With this view of the law, I have to report that the work undertaken the present year has been almost wholly preliminary and preparatory.

In conformity with the suggestions and advice of members of the consulting and advisory board authorized by the law cited, I deemed it important to specifically inform and invite the co-operation of the people in the fields especially assigned to me, in which to promote interest and zeal in the suitable celebration of the semi-centennial of the anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the federal union. A circular was prepared and issued, in October, soon after the schools had fairly opened, and settled into the work of the year, addressed to principals and assistant teachers in the free high schools and normal schools, calling attention to the provisions of the law, and earnestly inviting the co-operation of all teachers in making the provisions of the law effective. A plan for doing this was outlined, and a day not later than March 18, 1898, was designated for the collection and compilation of material collected by the schools, and forwarding the same to the commissioner. As opportunity has been afforded and occasion found, schools have been visited, and the subject presented in brief addresses. The responses in the way of interest and attention have been very gratifying, and more than equalled expectations.

Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, has prepared a circular containing suggestions for constitution and by-laws of local historical societies, and suggestions to such societies relative to work in preparation for county centennial observances (May 28, 1898), and including the laws governing local historical societies as auxiliary members of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He has furnished me with a sufficient number of copies of this circular to enable me to send a copy to each town clerk, each county clerk, each county superintendent, and each free high school principal in the State, thus bringing this information to the classes of citizens most likely to be active in promoting the local societies.

To further promote the interests for which this commission was created, I have tendered my personal services, as far as other official duties will permit, in organizing local societies, and assisting them in carrying out the objects of their organization.

It will thus be seen that while awaiting the development of the full plan for the observance of the semi-centennial anniversary, some preliminary work has been accomplished, and preparations have been made for more active and aggressive work in the future.

Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the State Historical Society, Hon. W. H. Chandler, and Rev. A. O. Wright, all of Madison, Wis., on my invitation, have consented to act as members of the consulting and advisory board. Mr. Wright was recommended by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, in conformity with statutory provisions. These gentlemen have aided in the prosecution of the purposes of the law.

Respectfully submitted:

J. Q. EMERY,

Commissioner.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

[INCLUDING DUPLICATES].

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Abbott, Edwin H., Boston.....	1	1
Abell, A. S., Baltimore.....	1	.....
Adams county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C.....	1	.....
Alabama, attorney general, Montgomery.....	1	.....
governor, Montgomery.....	.....	2
state auditor, Montgomery.....	7	.....
state insane asylum, Tuscaloosa.....	.....	6
state treasurer, Montgomery.....	5	.....
university of, Montgomery.....	2	.....
Allen, Mrs. Margaret Andrews, Madison.....	63	24
American academy of dramatic arts, New York.....	.....	3
antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.....	.....	1
bible society, New York.....	6	.....
board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston.....	1	.....
congregational society, Boston.....	.....	1
forestry association, Washington, D. C.....	.....	3
historical association, Washington, D. C.....	3	.....
Missionary, New York.....	1	.....
museum of natural history, New York.....	2	.....
numismatic and archaeological society, New York.....	1	1
oriental society, New Haven, Conn.....	1	.....
philosophical society, Philadelphia.....	1	1
School Board Journal, Milwaukee.....	2	.....
type founders' company, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.....	.....	8
Anderson, Rasmus B., Madison*.....	13	28
Andover (Mass.) theological seminary.....	1	1
Andrews, Byron, New York †.....	28	8
Andrews, Miss Marilla, Evansville.....	.....	3
Arkansas, secretary of state, Little Rock.....	3	.....
state penitentiary, Little Rock.....	1	1
Armour institute, Chicago.....	.....	1
Atkins, F. H., East Las Vegas, New Mexico.....	1	.....
Atlanta (Ga.) city comptroller.....	1	.....
mayor.....	1	.....
Atwood, Mrs. Charles, Madison.....	14	20
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill.....	.....	1
Bailey, J. R., Mackinac Island.....	1	.....
Baker, Miss Florence E., Madison.....	8	23
Baltimore (Md.) water department.....	.....	7
Barron county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Bate, Mrs. A. W., Madison.....	4	8
Beckwith, A. C., and E. S., Elkhorn.....	289	262
Beecroft, Miss Daisy, New York.....	1	.....
Belgium, ministre des chemins de fer, Bruxelles.....	1	.....
Bell, S. R., Milwaukee.....	.....	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Beloit (Wis.) college .....	.....	5
Monday club .....	.....	4
Bennett, A. C., Grand Rapids .....	.....	5
Berlin (Wis.) woman's club .....	.....	3
Berthoud, E. L., Golden, Colo. ....	.....	1
Bisbee, Marvin D., Concord, N. H.	1	.....
Blair, Miss E. H., Madison .....	.....	1
Blaisdell library, Beloit .....	.....	9
Board of international exchanges, Sidney, N. S. W.	1	.....
Bolger, P. H., Waterloo	1	.....
Bolley, Henry L., Fargo, N. Dakota .....	.....	40
Bolley, Mrs. Henry L., Fargo, N. Dakota .....	.....	4
Bored, I. H., St. Johns, New Foundland	1	.....
Boston associated charities .....	.....	1
athenaeum	1	.....
children's aid society .....	.....	1
city auditor	2	.....
city hospital .....	.....	1
home for aged women .....	.....	1
overseers of the poor .....	.....	4
public library	3	6
university	7	.....
Bourinot, J. G., Ottawa, Canada .....	.....	2
Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me. ....	.....	8
Bradley, Isaac S., Madison	5	28
Bradt, H. H. G., Eureka, Wis .....	.....	1
Brigham, Edwin H., Boston	1	.....
British Columbia legislative library, Victoria	6	21
Brooklyn (N. Y.) civil service commissioners .....	.....	1
health department	1	.....
library .....	.....	1
mayor	2	.....
union for christian work .....	.....	1
Brown, Mrs. M. G., Jefferson .....	.....	1
Brown university, Providence, R. I.	6	15
Bryant, Edwin E., Madison*	1	.....
Bryn Mawr college, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	4	19
Buenos Aires, directeur général de statistique	1	.....
Buffalo (N. Y.) city clerk	1	.....
historical society	1	.....
mayor .....	.....	3
public library	1	1
Butler, James D., Madison*	4	9
Bureau of American ethnology, Washington, D. C.	1	.....
Bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C. ....	.....	8
Burnett county board of supervisors .....	.....	2
Burrows Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio	8	.....
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich	1	1
Cadle, Cornelius, Cincinnati	8	.....
California bank commissioners, San Francisco	1	1
board of building and loan commissioners, Sac- ramento	3	.....
board of fish commissioners, Sacramento	1	.....

* Also unbound serials.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
California bureau of labor statistics, Sacramento.....	.....	2
insurance commissioners, Sacramento.....	13	.....
railroad commissioners, Sacramento.....	6	.....
secretary of state, Sacramento.....	5	.....
state board of prison directors, Sacramento...	2	12
state comptroller, Sacramento.....	3	.....
state mining bureau, San Francisco.....	3	.....
superintendent public instruction, Sacramento	7	.....
university, Berkeley.....	4	3
Cambridge (Mass.) public library.....	.....	8
Campbell, H. C., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Campbell, John, Westminster, Ont.....	.....	3
Canada, auditor general, Ottawa.....	1	.....
department of agriculture, Ottawa.....	2	.....
geological survey, Ottawa.....	1	.....
library of parliament, Ottawa.....	3	.....
Canadian institute, Toronto.....	.....	4
Carmach, Mrs. Wm., Stevens Point.....	.....	1
Carnegie free library, Pittsburg, Pa.....	.....	1
Chadbourne, James H., Jr., Wilmington, Del.....	1	.....
Chandler, William H., Madison.....	2	.....
Chaney, J. B., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	1
Chapman, Mrs. C. P., Madison.....	45	86
Charleston (S. C.) mayor.....	1	.....
Cheever, D. C., Williamsburg, Va.....	.....	2
Cheever, R. W., Clinton.....	1	15
Cheney, Lellen S., Madison.....	.....	3
Chicago board of trade.....	1	.....
historical society.....	.....	9
Journal.....	2	.....
law institute library.....	2	.....
Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.....	.....	2
public library.....	13	.....
sanitary district.....	.....	42
Times-Herald.....	1	.....
Tribune.....	1	.....
university.....	1	.....
Cincinnati public library.....	1	.....
Clark, Thomas H., Washington, D. C.....	.....	1
Clark university, Worcester, Mass.....	4	1
Clarke, Robert, Co., Cincinnati.....	1	.....
Cleveland (Ohio) public library.....	1	.....
Cochrane, John, New York.....	1	.....
Coe, E. D., Whitewater.....	.....	6
Coffin, Victor E., Madison.....	.....	1
Colonial society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
Colorado deputy commissioner of insurance, Denver...	1	.....
state auditor, Denver.....	2	.....
state treasurer, Denver.....	2	.....
Columbia university, New York.....	2	10
geological department.....	.....	4
library.....	.....	1
Columbus (Ohio) city clerk.....	6	.....
Comstock, Mrs. Charles H., Madison.....	13	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Comstock, Mrs. N. D., Madison.....	4	6
Concordia college, Milwaukee.....		4
Congregational publishing society, Boston.....	1	
Connecticut historical society, Hartford.....	1	1
public library committee, Hartford.....		2
railroad commissioners, Hartford.....	1	
state comptroller, Hartford.....	2	
Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.....	1	1
Costa Rica museo nacional, San Jose.....		6
Courtenay, W. A., Newry, S. C.....	1	
Cox, W. W., Mendon Centre, New York.....		1
Crawford county clerk.....	1	
Cruikshank, Eben, Fort Erie, Ont.....		1
Daily Cardinal, Madison.....	2	
Danuth, Algenia S., Fort Atkinson.....		1
Dane county board of supervisors.....		1
Daniells, Mrs. W. W., Madison.....		24
Dante society, Cambridge, Mass.....	1	
Dartmouth college, Hanover, N. H.....	6	16
Davenport (Ia.) academy of natural sciences.....	1	
Delaware historical society, Wilmington.....	3	
treasury department, Dover.....	2	
Democrat printing company, Madison.....	1	
Denson, C. B., Raleigh, N. C.....	1	2
Denver (Colo.) department of finance.....		1
public library.....	116	125
De Peyster, John Watts, Tivoli, N. Y.....		1
Desmond, H. J., Milwaukee.....	1	
Detroit (Mich.) public library.....		1
Devron, Gustave, New Orleans, La.....		3
Dimock, Mrs. F., South Coventry, Conn.....	1	
District of Columbia health department, Washington ..	6	
Dodge, Joseph T., Madison.....	4	
Dodge county board of supervisors.....		1
Door county board of supervisors.....		2
Douglas county board of supervisors.....		1
Dover (N. H.) public library.....		2
Drew theological seminary, Madison, N. J.....		2
Drexel institute, Philadelphia.....	1	
Drummond, Josiah H., Portland, Me.....	1	
Drury college, Springfield, Mo.....		10
Duluth (Minn.) city comptroller.....	1	
Dunn county board of supervisors.....		1
Durrett, Reuben T., Louisville, Ky.....	1	
Eau Claire public library.....		1
Edes, Henry Herbert, Boston.....		1
Edmunds, E. B., Beaver Dam.....		43
Edwards, J. L., Meeme.....	1	
Egleston, Thomas, N. Y.....	1	
Eller, A. H., Winston, N. C.....		2
Ely, Richard T., Madison.....	11	51
Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.....		3
Episcopal church foreign missionary society, New York.....		7
Essex institute, Salem, Mass.....	5	1
Evangelisch-Lutheranisches Gemeinde-Blatt, Milwaukee	1	

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Fairchild, Mrs. Lucius, Madison	16	.....
Fairmount park art association, Philadelphia	1	5
Fall River (Mass.) mayor.....	1	.....
Fee, Charles S., St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	5
Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee	1	.....
Field Columbian museum, Chicago	1	2
Filson, Davison, Steubenville, O.....	1	.....
Fletcher free library, Burlington, Vt.....	.....	1
Florence county board of supervisors.....	.....	3
Florida, governor, Tallahassee	2	1
state treasurer, Tallahassee.....	.....	2
Flower, Frank A., Superior.....	7	6
Fond du Lac tourists' club .....	.....	3
Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.....	.....	1
Foss, C. W., Rock Island, Ill	21	36
Foster, Mrs. C. C., Indianapolis.....	.....	4
Fowler, E. S. & W. S., Chicago.....	5	.....
Frazier, G., & Poff, Rose B., Viola.....	1	.....
Frederick, William, Leavenworth, Kans.† .....	.....	.....
Friends' anniversary committee, Merion, Pa.....	1	.....
Georgia comptroller general, Atlanta	6	.....
university, Athens.....	3	2
Gilbert, Joseph T., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Glenn, Thomas Allen, Morristown, Pa.....	1	.....
Gookin, F. W., Chicago.....	1	.....
Grand army of the republic, California commandery.....	.....	1
Wisconsin commandery....	2	5
Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library .....	.....	1
Grandy, Luther B., Atlanta, Ga .....	.....	2
Grant, John, Edinburgh, Scotland.....	1	.....
Grant county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Graves, Frank P., Laramie, Wy.....	1	.....
Gray, E. B., Madison.....	10	.....
Great Britain, patent office, London.....	125	.....
postmaster general, London.....	1	.....
Green, Andrew H., New York.....	1	.....
Green, Samuel A., Boston *.....	14	107
Green county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Green Lake county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Greene, Howard, Milwaukee	1	1
Greene, Mrs. Anna G., Beloit.....	.....	5
Gregory, Charles N., Madison .....	.....	1
Gregory, John G., Milwaukee.....	8	.....
Grosvenor public library, Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	1
Gussman, Mrs. Charles, Madison.....	3	.....
Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y.....	.....	20
Hansbrough, H. C., Washington, D. C.....	.....	2
Hapgood, Warren, Harvard, Mass.....	1	.....
Hart, Samuel, Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....
Hartford (Conn.) theological seminary .....	.....	1
Harvard medical alumni association, Boston.....	2	.....
Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.....	2	.....
library	1	1
museum .....	.....	5

*Also unbound serials.

†Maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Harwood, H. J., Littleton, Mass	1	.....
Hauser, J. H., Aberdeen, S. Dakota .....	.....	1
Haven, Spencer, Hudson	1	.....
Hayes, Charles W., Phelps, N. Y.	1	.....
Hayes, Rutherford P., Columbus, O.	1	3
Haywood, Marshall D., Raleigh, N. C. ....	.....	1
Hazzard, George H., St. Paul, Minn.	1	.....
Henkels, Stan. V., Philadelphia	1	.....
Henry, Miss Elinor, Madison	7	.....
Hicks, E. R., Oshkosh	2	14
Himes, George H., Portland, Ore. ....	.....	2
Hinrichsen, William H., Springfield, Mass	1	.....
Hinsdale, Mrs. Laura F., Biloxi, Miss	1	.....
Hoffman, Walter James, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Holden, Edward S., Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal. ....	.....	1
Holden, J. E., Lone Rock, Wis. ....	.....	1
Holland society, N. Y., New York	4	.....
Hollister, Mrs. A. H., Madison	9	.....
Hooper, Moses, Oshkosh	1	.....
Hopkins, George B., New York .....	.....	1
Howell, Andrew J., Wilmington, N. C. ....	.....	1
Howell, George Rogers, Albany, N. Y. ....	.....	2
Hoyt, A. H., Boston .....	.....	1
Hull, Alexander C., Little Rock, Ark.	3	.....
Hull House, Chicago .....	.....	4
Hurd, Rukard, St. Paul, Minn.	1	.....
Idaho state board of land commissioners, Boise City ....	.....	3
state university, Moscow .....	.....	2
treasurer of state, Boise City .....	.....	2
Iles, George, New York	1	.....
Ilhardt, Herman, Milwaukee .....	.....	2
Illinois auditor of public accounts, Springfield	3	4
bureau of labor statistics, Springfield	2	.....
state historical library, Springfield .....	.....	1
state treasurer, Springfield	3	.....
state university, Champaign	2	3
Independent order of odd fellows, Milwaukee	1	.....
Indian rights association, Philadelphia .....	.....	6
Indiana law library, Indianapolis	1	.....
state geologist, Indianapolis	1	.....
state university, Bloomington .....	.....	2
Indianapolis (Ind.) public library .....	.....	3
Iowa geological survey, Des Moines	2	.....
historical department, Des Moines .....	.....	1
masonic library, Cedar Rapids .....	.....	1
state auditor, Des Moines	1	.....
state historical society, Iowa City	2	2
state library, Des Moines	14	.....
state treasurer, Des Moines	3	.....
state university library, Iowa City	4	22
Ireland, Archbishop, St. Paul, Minn.	17	.....
Jackson, Mrs. D. G., Madison	2	.....
Jackson county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
James, Edward W., Norfolk, Va. ....	.....	3
Jersey City (N. J.) free public library .....	.....	4

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
John Crerar library, Chicago.....	2	2
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore	20	18
Johnson, John A., Madison	1	1
Johnston, John, Milwaukee	3	.....
Jones, Burr W., Madison	1	5
Jones, Mrs. Burr W., Madison.....	.....	2
Jones, Edward D., Madison	2	.....
Judd, A. Cary, Racine.....	1	.....
Kansas bureau of labor, Topeka	3	.....
state auditor, Topeka	2	.....
state treasurer, Topeka	4	1
university, Lawrence.....	1	1
Kempster, Walter, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Kenosha county board of supervisors.....	2	.....
Kentucky auditor of state, Frankfort.....	3	.....
King, Charles, Milwaukee.....	1	1
Kingsbury, D. C., St. Paul, Minn	1	.....
Knox, P. B., Madison	6	.....
Kraege, F. G., Waukesha.....	12	.....
La Crosse coterie topics club.....	1	1
woman's club.....	1	1
Lafayette county board of supervisors	4	1
Lake Forest university, Lake Forest, Ill.....	3	.....
Lake Mills woman's club.....	1	1
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc.....	1	2
Laval university, Quebec.....	1	1
Lawrence university, Appleton.....	1	1
Lee, Leonard, Kenosha	1	1
Leeds, B. F., Philadelphia.....	120	181
Legler, Henry E., Milwaukee.....	5	11
Lehigh university, S. Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	.....
Leland Stanford, Jr., university, Palo Alto, Cal.....	3	.....
Libby, O. G., Madison .....	.....	1
Livingston county (N. Y.) historical society, Geneseo.....	3	.....
Lodi woman's club	2	.....
Los Angeles (Cal.) public library.....	3	.....
Louisiana adjutant general, Baton Rouge.....	2	1
attorney general, New Orleans.....	1	4
state library, New Orleans.....	1	2
state treasurer, Baton Rouge.....	3	1
superintendent of public education, New Or- leans.....	1	.....
Lowell (Mass.) mayor.....	1	.....
McCormick harvesting machine company, Chicago.....	1	.....
McCormick theological seminary, Chicago.....	.....	1
McGee, W. J., Washington, D. C.....	.....	22
McGill university library, Montreal, Canada.....	.....	7
McMynn, J. G., Madison.....	2	35
Maine bureau of industrial labor statistics, Augusta.....	2	.....
department of vital statistics, Augusta.....	1	.....
genealogical society, Portland .....	.....	1
historical society, Portland.....	6	.....
industrial school for girls, Hallowell.....	.....	3
state treasurer, Augusta.....	2	.....
Mallet, Edmond, Washington, D. C.....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Manchester, Alfred, Salem, Mass.....	1	1
Manitoba Gazette, Winnipeg.....	2	.....
historical and scientific society, Winnipeg.....	.....	3
Manitowoc club.....	.....	7
county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Marquette college, Milwaukee.....	.....	4
Maryland comptroller of the treasury, Annapolis.....	2	.....
historical society, Baltimore.....	3	1
Massachusetts adjutant general, Boston.....	1	.....
board of arbitration, Boston.....	1	.....
board of commissioners of savings banks, Boston.....	2	.....
board of lunacy and charity, Boston.....	1	.....
civil service commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
commissioners of public records, Boston..	.....	1
gas and electric light commissioners, Bos- ton	9	.....
general hospital, Boston.....	2	.....
historical society, Boston.....	1	.....
horticultural society, Boston .....	.....	2
institute of technology, Boston.....	2	8
medical society, Boston.....	.....	1
Metropolitan park commissioners, Boston	3	.....
railroad commissioners, Boston.....	1	.....
secretary of the commonwealth, Boston..	3	.....
state auditor, Boston.....	1	.....
state board of health, Boston.....	2	.....
state library, Boston.....	6	8
Merrick, George B., Madison.....	49	69
Merrill, H. S., Beloit	1	.....
Merrill, William P., Milwaukee	2	.....
Messer, Mrs. W. L., Beloit.....	.....	3
Messmer, S. G., Green Bay	16	.....
Mexico, instituto geologico, City of Mexico	3	.....
Michigan banking department, Lansing	1	.....
commissioner of railroads, Lansing	1	.....
military academy, Orchard Lake .....	.....	2
state library, Lansing.....	1	.....
university, Ann Arbor.....	1	1
Middlebury college, Middlebury, Vt.....	1	31
Middleton, J. E., Cleveland, O.....	2	6
Military order loyal legion U. S., California commandery.....	.....	31
Colorado commandery.....	.....	8
Iowa commandery .....	.....	20
Kansas commandery .....	.....	12
Missouri commandery.....	.....	16
Ohio commandery.....	.....	27
Oregon commandery.....	.....	9
Wisconsin commandery.....	.....	9
Mills, Genevieve, Pittsburg, Pa .....	.....	1
Milton college, Milton.....	.....	10
Milwaukee board of civil service commissioners	1	.....
board of public works	5	.....
cement works .....	.....	1
chamber of commerce	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Milwaukee college endowment association		1
county clerk	1	
deutsche gesellschaft		2
Downer college		2
Evening Wisconsin	11	13
health department	1	2
public library	1	6
public museum		1
school board		5
woman's club		13
Miner, H. A., Madison		2
Minisink valley historical society, Port Jervis, N. Y.		1
Minneapolis (Minn.) chamber of commerce	9	
mayor	1	
public library		1
Minnesota academy of natural science, Minneapolis		1
chief fire warden, St. Paul		1
geological survey, Minneapolis	1	
historical society, St. Paul	36	4
public examiner, St. Paul	1	
railroad and warehouse commission, Minne- apolis	8	
secretary of state, St. Paul		2
state auditor, St. Paul	6	
state treasurer, St. Paul	3	
university, Minneapolis	10	20
Mississippi university, Jackson		1
Missouri botanical garden, St. Louis	2	2
bureau of labor statistics, Jefferson City	2	
historical society, St. Louis		2
state auditor, Jefferson City	2	
state university, Columbia	4	
Mitchell, John L., Milwaukee	52	158
Montana adjutant general, Helena		1
board of medical examiners, Billings		3
bureau of agriculture, Helena	1	
college of agriculture, Bozeman		3
historical society, Helena		1
inspector of mines, Helena		1
secretary of state, Helena		5
state auditor, Helena	9	
state board of equalization, Helena		4
state board of stock commissioners, Helena		4
state inspector of mines, Helena	1	
state land office, Helena		10
state superintendent of public instruction, Helena	1	
state treasurer, Helena		5
state veterinarian, Helena		10
Montgomery, C. C., Madison	2	
Moore, Charles, Washington, D. C.		1
Morris, Mrs. Charles S., Berlin		6
Morris, Henry L., New York		1
Morris, W. A. P., Madison		1
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P., Madison	48	31

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Moseley, E. A., Washington, D. C.	7	.....
Mount Holyoke college, S. Hadley, Mass.	.....	1
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee	1	15
Muehlhmeier, H. A., Franklin	4	8
Munn & Co., New York	1	.....
Myron, W. F., St. Paul	5	.....
Nassauischen vereins, Wiesbaden, Germany	1	.....
National civil service reform league, New York	1	.....
divorce reform league, New York	.....	4
educational association, Winona, Minn.	2	1
park commissioners, Washington, D. C.	1	.....
Nebraska auditor of public accounts, Lincoln	.....	1
state library, Lincoln	2	.....
state treasurer, Lincoln	2	.....
university, Lincoln	1	15
Nevada adjutant general, Carson City	.....	1
department of state, Carson City	.....	2
state comptroller, Carson City	.....	2
state land office, Carson City	2	3
state treasurer, Carson City	.....	19
state university, Reno	.....	6
New England historical and genealogical register, Boston	3	.....
society in city of New York	1	.....
New Hampshire board of library commissioners, Concord	4	3
labor commissioners, Concord	1	.....
railroad commissioners, Concord	3	.....
state	13	.....
state library, Concord	1	.....
state treasurer, Concord	4	.....
New Jersey adjutant general, Trenton	4	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Trenton	4	.....
commissioner of banking and insurance, Trenton	15	.....
commissioner of sinking fund, Trenton	.....	5
comptroller of currency, Trenton	6	.....
department of public instruction, Trenton	1	.....
historical society, Paterson	4	3
state college, New Brunswick	.....	6
state horticultural society, Trenton	1	.....
New Mexico bar association, Santa Fe	.....	5
territorial auditor, Santa Fe	4	.....
New Orleans city comptroller	.....	17
New York, city, academy of medicine	10	4
bar association	1	6
charity organization society	7	6
children's aid society	.....	6
comptroller	1	.....
free circulating library	.....	1
mercantile library	.....	1
public library	11	5
university club	1	1
historical association, New York	1	1
state, attorney general, Albany	1	.....
banking department, Albany	2	2
board of health, Albany	2	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
New York, state, board of mediation and arbitration, Albany	1	.....
bany	1	.....
civil service commissioners, Albany...	1	.....
comptroller, Albany	5	.....
factory inspectors, Albany	4	.....
library, Albany	2	10
superintendent of banks, Albany	1	.....
Tribune, New York	1	.....
university of state of, Albany	1	14
North Carolina agricultural experiment station, Raleigh.	1	.....
auditor, Raleigh	3	.....
board of health, Raleigh	6	.....
board of public charities, Raleigh	2	.....
governor, Raleigh .....	.....	2
labor commissioner, Raleigh	1	.....
railroad commissioner, Raleigh	1	.....
state board of agriculture, Raleigh	1	.....
state librarian, Raleigh	2	2
State Normal Magazine, Greensboro .....	.....	1
treasury department, Raleigh .....	.....	4
North Dakota agricultural experiment station, Fargo...	.....	13
commissioner of railroads, Bismark	5	.....
state auditor, Bismark	2	.....
state examiner, Bismark .....	.....	2
Northampton (Mass.) lunatic asylum .....	.....	1
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill	12	1
library	1	.....
Notre Dame (Ind.) university	1	1
Oberlin (Ohio) college library	4	123
Ohio archaeological and historical society, Columbus...	1	2
bureau of building and loan associations, Columbus	2	.....
bureau of labor statistics, Columbus	1	.....
historical and philosophical society, Cincinnati...	.....	1
state bar association, Columbus	14	.....
state library, Columbus	45	.....
supreme court law library, Columbus	1	.....
Olds, Mrs. Inez, Madison	2	.....
Omaha (Nebr.) public library .....	.....	1
Oneida historical association, Utica, N. Y. ....	.....	6
Oregon state railroad commissioners, Salem	1	.....
state treasurer, Salem	4	.....
university, Eugene .....	.....	2
Osborn, Mrs. J. H., Oshkosh	2	.....
Oshkosh reading club .....	.....	2
study class .....	.....	5
Pague, B. S., Portland, Ore.	1	.....
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.	1	.....
Parkinson, J. B., Madison	103	100
Parkman club, Milwaukee	1	9
Parvin, T. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	.....
Patrick, Lewis S., Marinette	2	99
Paul, Edward J., Milwaukee	7	10
Peabody institute, Baltimore	1	1
library	1	.....
museum, Cambridge, Mass .....	.....	1

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Pennsylvania adjutant general, Harrisburg.....	4	.....
auditor general, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
bar association, Philadelphia.....	3	.....
department of insurance, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
factory inspectors, Harrisburg.....	3	.....
German society, Philadelphia.....	1	.....
insurance commissioners, Harrisburg.....	1	.....
state board of health, Harrisburg.....	2	.....
state board of public charities, Philadel- phia.....	3	.....
university, Philadelphia.....	2	.....
Perkins institution and Mass. school for the blind, Boston	1	.....
Phelps, Mrs. A. W., Madison.....	6	.....
Philadelphia academy of natural sciences.....	.....	1
city comptroller,.....	2	.....
library company.....	.....	2
mercantile library.....	.....	2
yearly meeting of friends.....	.....	1
Phillips, F. L., Madison.....	.....	6
Pinney, George M., New York.....	1	.....
Pneumatic, The, Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Polk county board of supervisors.....	.....	1
Portage county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Powers, L. G., St. Paul, Minn.....	4	.....
Pratt, Mrs. George W., Oshkosh.....	.....	1
Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	3	3
Presbyterian historical society, Philadelphia.....	.....	1
Price, B. J., Hudson.....	2	.....
Princeton (N. J.) university.....	3	.....
Proudfit, Mrs. Ellis A., Madison.....	1	.....
Providence (R. I.) athenaeum.....	.....	1
city messenger.....	2	.....
public library.....	.....	2
Purdue university, La Fayette, Ind.....	1	13
Putnam, F. W., Cambridge, Mass.....	.....	1
Quebec, provincial secretary.....	25	.....
Quinlan, Mrs. Jennie M., Antigo.....	.....	2
Racine county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Raineri, Salvatore, Genoa, Italy.....	1	.....
Ranck, George W., Lexington, Ky.....	1	.....
Rand, H. H., Chicago.....	.....	5
Raymond, W. O., St. Johns, N. B.....	2	4
Reinsch, Paul S., Madison.....	.....	1
Rhode Island commissioner of industrial statistics, Provi- dence.....	1	.....
commissioner of public schools, Providence	1	.....
historical society, Providence.....	4	.....
record commissioners, Providence.....	1	.....
soldiers' and sailors' historical society, Providence.....	1	.....
state auditor, Providence.....	2	.....
Richardson, Wade H., Milwaukee.....	.....	1
Richmond (Va.) city gas works.....	.....	7
Rider, Sidney S., Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Ripon college.....	.....	5

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Ripon ladies' educational club .....	.....	4
Robinson, D. W., Pierre, S. D	9	7
Robinson, H. E., Maryville, Mo	1	.....
Royal society of Canada, Montreal	1	.....
Rush medical college, Chicago .....	.....	18
Rushton, William Lowes, Liverpool, Eng	2	.....
Russell, Harry L., Madison	1	.....
St. Joseph (Mo.) public library .....	.....	1
St. Louis (Mo.) academy of science .....	.....	10
city clerk	1	.....
city registration dept	1	.....
public library .....	.....	1
water commissioners .....	.....	2
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn .....	.....	1
St. Paul (Minn.) chamber of commerce .....	.....	1
city clerk	1	.....
Salem (Mass.) public library .....	.....	10
Salisbury, R. D., Chicago .....	.....	1
Salt Lake City (Utah) city recorder	1	.....
mayor	1	.....
San Francisco (Cal.) clerk board of supervisors	1	.....
free public library .....	.....	9
Saunders, John, New York .....	.....	2
Savannah (Ga.) city clerk	1	.....
Sayward, William H., Boston	3	.....
Schroeder, A. T., Salt Lake City, Utah .....	.....	2
Scranton (Pa.) public library .....	.....	1
Searcy, J. T., Tuscaloosa, Ala .....	.....	6
Sellers, E. J., Philadelphia .....	.....	1
Seward, J. F., Chicago	1	.....
Shackleford, Collins, Evanston, Ill.* .....	.....	1
Shambaugh, Benjamin F., Iowa City, Ia	1	1
Shawano county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Sheboygan woman's club .....	.....	4
Sheldon, Mrs. Anna R., Madison	13	36
Sheldon, Miss Georgiana R., Madison	7	11
Sheldon, Henry T., Madison	1	.....
Shiells, Robert, Neenah .....	.....	2
Shipman, S. V., Chicago	26	51
Simons, A. M., Chicago .....	.....	2
Sleeper, W. T., Worcester, Mass	1	.....
Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C	9	8
Smithyman, W. L., Milwaukee	1	.....
Social Democracy of America, Chicago .....	.....	3
Sound Currency, New York	2	.....
South Carolina state library, Columbia .....	.....	2
South Dakota university, Vermilion .....	.....	5
Southern California historical society, Los Angeles	1	.....
Spencer, Elihu, Appleton	1	.....
Spencer, Robert C., Milwaukee .....	.....	4
Spirit of Missions, New York	1	.....
Springfield (Mass.) city clerk	1	.....
city library association .....	.....	2

* Also maps.

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Standard, The, Chicago.....	2	.....
Starr, Frederick, Chicago.....	1	7
Stetson, W. W., Augusta, Me.....	1	.....
Stone, Miss Helen, Monroe.....	.....	7
Storey, Moorfield, Boston.....	1	.....
Sulte, Benjamin, Ottawa, Canada.....	.....	4
Swain, H. H., Beloit.....	21	21
Swain & Tate Co., Milwaukee.....	1	.....
Sweet, Charles E., Boston.....	.....	2
Sylvain, L. P., Ottawa, Canada.....	1	.....
Tacoma (Wash.) city controller.....	1	.....
Tanner, H. B., Kaukauna.....	2	110
Tenney, D. K., Madison.....	.....	1
Texas commissioner of agriculture, Austin.....	1	.....
railroad commissioner, Austin.....	2	.....
secretary of state, Austin.....	2	2
state comptroller, Austin.....	4	.....
state historical association, Austin.....	.....	1
Thayer, E. B., Wausau.....	9	.....
Thomas, Kirby, Superior.....	.....	5
Thompkins, Daniel A., Charlotte, N. C.....	.....	9
Thorne, Gerald, New York.....	1	.....
Thwaites, Reuben G., Madison.....	12	64
Tift, Wilson S., Buffalo.....	1	.....
Todd, William C., Newburyport, Mass.....	1	.....
Tomah Tuesday club.....	.....	2
Toronto public library.....	.....	1
university library.....	1	1
Trask, W. B., Boston.....	.....	11
Trempealeau county board of supervisors.....	.....	2
Trimble, John, Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Trinity college, Durham, N. C.....	1	.....
Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.....	4	19
Tufts college, Medford, Mass.....	1	13
Tulane university, New Orleans.....	5	2
Twin city rapid transit company, Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....	2
United States board of Indian commissioners.....	1	.....
bureau of education.....	4	.....
census office.....	4	.....
civil service commission.....	1	6
coast survey.....	1	.....
department of agriculture.....	25	80
department of interior.....	3	.....
department of labor.....	3	3
department of state.....	2	1
department of treasury.....	4	1
department of war.....	6	1
director of mint.....	1	.....
experiment station, Brookings, S. D.....	.....	4
fish commission.....	3	.....
geological survey.....	26	.....
interstate commerce commission.....	5	.....
life saving service.....	1	.....
patent office.....	15	.....
postmaster general.....	1	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
United States superintendent of documents	122	9
surgeon general	1	.....
University of the south, Sewanee, Tenn.	3	.....
Usher, Elliott B., La Crosse	99	135
Utah state auditor, Salt Lake City .....	.....	1
state superintendent public instruction .....	.....	3
Van Cleve, Mrs. Charlotte O., Minneapolis, Minn.	1	.....
Van Hise, Charles R., Madison	1	14
Van Norman, Mrs. G. B., Milwaukee .....	.....	1
Van Siclen, George W., New York	1	.....
Van Vechten, Peter, Jr., Milwaukee	1	.....
Vancouver (B. C.) board of trade .....	.....	1
Vanderbilt southern historical society, Nashville, Tenn. ....	.....	2
Vassar college library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	21
Venezuelan boundary commission, Washington, D. C.	9	.....
Vermont state auditor, Rutland	2	.....
state library, Montpelier	4	1
state university, Burlington .....	.....	1
Vernon county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Vilas, William F., Madison	1,368	196
Virginia historical society, Richmond	2	.....
secretary of state, Richmond	11	.....
university, Charlottesville .....	.....	2
Wall, E. C., Milwaukee	2	.....
Walker, Miss Annie F. R., Richmond, Va.	1	.....
Walker, J. B., Concord, N. H.	1	.....
Ware, William, New York .....	.....	3
Washburn observatory, Madison	1	2
Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.	2	14
Washington county board of supervisors .....	.....	1
Washington (D. C.) Post	2	.....
Washington state penitentiary, Walla Walla .....	.....	6
Welles, John H.	1	.....
Wellesley (Mass.) college .....	.....	1
Wells, Mrs. Sarah K., Milwaukee	1	.....
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. ....	.....	10
West Virginia auditor, Charleston	2	.....
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.....	2
Wight, William W., Milwaukee .....	.....	128
Wilder, Amos P., Madison .....	.....	1
William and Mary college, Richmond, Va. ....	.....	2
Williams college, Williamstown, Mass. ....	.....	7
Willis, Bailey, Washington, D. C. ....	.....	1
Wilson, J. G., New York .....	.....	1
Winship, George Parker, Providence, R. I.	1	.....
Winthrop, Robert C., Jr., Boston	2	.....
Wisconsin bank examiner	5	.....
bureau of labor	3	.....
college of physicians and surgeons, Milwaukee. ....	.....	2
commissioner of insurance	5	.....
dairy and food commissioner	1	.....
executive office	9	.....
farmers' institutes	1	.....
humane society, Milwaukee .....	.....	1
library commission	8	.....

GIVERS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS — Continued.

Givers.	Books.	Pam- phlets.
Wisconsin newspaper publishers.....	210	.....
railroad commissioners.....	1	.....
school for deaf, Delavan.....	.....	1
secretary of state.....	5	.....
semi-centennial exposition committee.....	.....	10
state.....	16	4
state agricultural society.....	2	.....
state board of control.....	1	.....
state firemen's association.....	.....	1
state library.....	131	199
state medical society.....	1	.....
state normal school, Oshkosh.....	1	8
state normal school, Platteville.....	.....	5
state normal school, River Falls.....	.....	4
state normal school, Stevens Point.....	1	.....
state normal school, Whitewater.....	.....	1
synod of Presbyterian church.....	.....	3
university.....	5	12
agricultural experiment station.....	.....	8
badger board.....	1	.....
library.....	.....	3
Philomathia society joint debate team.....	2	99
Vorwärts office.....	.....	1
young men's christian association.....	.....	1
young people's society of christian endeavor..	1	.....
Witgus, J. A., Platteville.....	1	.....
Wood, Mrs. J. J., Berlin.....	.....	2
Woodbury, J. P., Boston.....	1	.....
Woodnorth, J. H., Milwaukee.....	1	1
Woodnutt, T. W., Chicago.....	1	9
Worcester (Mass.) free public library.....	.....	1
society of antiquities.....	.....	1
Wyatt, Mrs. D. B., Fond du Lac.....	.....	5
Wyman, William H., Omaha, Nebr.....	.....	10
Wyoming auditor of state, Laramie.....	.....	2
secretary of state, Cheyenne.....	3	16
superintendent of public instruction, Cheyenne	.....	5
university, Laramie.....	4	6
agricultural college.....	.....	2
Wyoming commemorative association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.....	1
historical and geological society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	.....	3
Yale university, New Haven, Conn.....	3	2
Young Churchman company, Milwaukee.....	.....	2

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS REGULARLY RECEIVED AT THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPER FILES.

The following Wisconsin newspapers are, through the gift of the publishers, now regularly received at the library and bound; all of them are weekly editions, except where otherwise noted:

- Albany* — Albany Journal; Albany Vindicator.
- Algoma* — Algoma Record.
- Alma* — Buffalo County Journal.
- Antigo* — Weekly News Item; Antigo Republican.
- Appleton* — Appleton Crescent (d and w); Montags-Blatt; Appleton Weekly Post; Appleton Volksfreund.
- Arcadia* — Arcadian; Leader.
- Ashland* — Helping Hand (m); Ashland News (d); Ashland Weekly Press.
- Augusta* — Augusta Eagle.
- Baldwin* — Baldwin Bulletin.
- Baraboo* — Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
- Barron* — Barron County Shield.
- Bayfield* — Bayfield County Press.
- Beaver Dam* — Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
- Belleville* — Sugar River Recorder.
- Beloit* — Beloit Free Press (d and w).
- Benton* — Mining Times.
- Berlin* — Berlin Weekly Journal.
- Black River Falls* — Badger State Banner.
- Bloomer* — Bloomer Advance.
- Bloomington* — Bloomington Record.
- Boscobel* — Dial-Enterprise.
- Brandon* — Brandon Times.
- Brodhead* — Busy Citizen; Brodhead Independent; Wisconsin Citizen (m).
- Burlington* — Standard Democrat.
- Cambria* — Cambria News.
- Cassville* — Cassville Index.
- Cedarburg* — Cedarburg News.

- Centralia* — Enterprise and Tribune.
Chetek — Barron County Shield.
Chilton — Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls — Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times, Weekly Herald.
Clinton — Clinton Herald.
Colby — Phonograph.
Columbus — Columbus Democrat.
Crandon — Forest Republican.
Cumberland — Cumberland Advocate; New Wisconsin (m).
Darlington — Darlington Democrat; Darlington Journal; Darlington Republican.
Deerfield — Deerfield Enterprise.
Deforest — Deforest Times.
Delavan — Enterprise; Delavan Republican; Wisconsin Times.
Depere — Brown County Democrat; Depere News.
Dodgeville — Dodgeville Chronicle; New Star; Dodgeville Sun.
Durand — Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
Eagle River — Vilas County News.
Eau Claire — Weekly Free Press; Gazette; Eau Claire Weekly Leader; Morning Telegram (d).
Edgerton — Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn — Blade; Elkhorn Independent.
Ellsworth — Pierce County Herald.
Elroy — Elroy Tribune.
Evansville — Badger; Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fennimore — Times Review.
Florence — Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac — Commonwealth; Diocese of Fond du Lac (m); Daily Reporter.
Fort Atkinson — Ft. Atkinson Chronicle; Hoard's Dairyman; Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City — Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Friendship — Adams County Press.
Grand Rapids — Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg — Burnet County Sentinel.
Green Bay — Green Bay Advocate; Green Bay Weekly Gazette; Green Bay Review.
Hammond — Superintendent (m).
Hartford — Hartford Press.
Hillsboro — Hillsboro Sentry.
Hudson — Hudson Star and Times; True Republican.
Hurley — Iron County Republican; Montreal River Miner.
Independence — Independence News Wave.
Janesville — Daily Gazette; Recorder and Times; Wisconsin Druggist's Exchange (m).

Jefferson — Jefferson Banner.

Juneau — Juneau Telephone.

Kaukauna — Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.

Kenosha — Evening News (d); Telegraph-Courier; Kenosha Union; Kenosha Volksfreund.

Kewaunee — Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

Kilbourn City — Mirror-Gazette.

La Crosse — La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Nordstern, and Nordstern Blätter; La Crosse Daily Press; Republican and Leader (d and w); La Crosse Tidende (s-w).

Lake Geneva — Herald.

Lake Mills — Lake Mills Leader.

Lancaster — Grant County Herald; Teller.

Linden — Adviser (m); Southwest Wisconsin.

Lodi — Lodi Valley News.

Madison — Amerika; Archon (m); Daily Cardinal; Madison Democrat (d); Ideal Church; Weekly Madisonian; Men of Madison (m); Monona Lake Quarterly; Northwestern Mail; Old Dane; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Farmer; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w); W. C. T. U. Motor (m).

Manitowoc — Nord-Westen; Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Tribune; Die Wahrheit.

Marinette — Eagle (d and w); Förposten.

Mauston — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Medford — Taylor County Star and News; Waldbote.

Menasha — Evening Breeze (d).

Menomonie — Dunn County News; Menomonie Nordstern; Northwestern; Wisconsin Signal.

Merrill — Merrill Advocate; Lincoln County Anzeiger.

Merrillan — Wisconsin Leader.

Middleton — Middleton Times.

Milton — Weekly Telephone.

Milwaukee — Acker- und Gartenbau-Zeitung (s-m); American School Board Journal (m); Architect and Builder (m); Columbia; Evangelisch-Lutherisches Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m); Events; Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Germania und Abend Post; Milwaukee Herold (s-w); Milwaukee Journal (d); Kuryer Polski (d); Lamplighter (m); Masonic Tidings (m); Milwaukee Daily News; Pneumatic (m); Seebote (s-w); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Milwaukee Telegraph; Union Signal; Wahrheit; Evening Wisconsin (d); Wisconsin Banner und Volksfreund (s-w); Wisconsin Patriot; Wisconsin State Work of Y. M. C. A. (m); Wisconsin Vorwärts (d and w); Wisconsin Weather and Crop Journal (m); Young Churchman.

Mineral Point — Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minocqua — Minocqua Times.

- Mondovi* — Mondovi Herald.
Monroe — Monroe Sentinel; Monroe Sun-Gazette.
Montello — Montello Express.
Mount Horeb — Mount Horeb Times.
Necedah — Necedah Republican.
Neenah — Danskeren; Friend and Guide (m).
Neillsville — Republican and Press; Neillsville Times.
New Lisbon — New Lisbon Times.
New London — New London Press; New London Republican.
New Richmond — St. Croix Republican.
Oconomowoc — Wisconsin Free Press; Oconomowoc Republican.
Oconto — Oconto County Reporter.
Omro — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.
Oregon — Oregon Observer.
Osceola — Osceola Sun; Polk County Press.
Oshkosh — Daily Northwestern; Weekly Times; Wisconsin Telegraph.
Palmyra — Palmyra Enterprise.
Pardeeville — Pardeeville Times.
Pepin — Pepin Star.
Peshtigo — Peshtigo Times.
Phillips — Phillips Times.
Pittsville — Yellow River Pilot.
Plainfield — Sun.
Platteville — Grant County News; Grant County Witness.
Plymouth — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.
Portage — Portage Weekly Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.
Port Washington — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.
Poynette — Poynette Press.
Prairie du Chien — Courier; Prairie du Chien Union.
Prentice — Prentice Calumet.
Prescott — Prescott Tribune.
Princeton — Princeton Republic.
Racine — Racine Journal; Slavie; Racine Times (d); Wisconsin Agriculturalist (s-m).
Reedsburg — Reedsburg Free Press.
Rhineland — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
Rice Lake — Rice Lake Leader; Rice Lake Chronotype.
Richland Center — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Ridgeway — Barneveld Banner.
Rio — Columbia County Reporter.
Ripon — Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Advance Press.
River Falls — River Falls Journal.
Sauk City — Pioneer am Wisconsin.
St. Croix Falls — St. Croix Valley Standard.

Shawano — Shawano County Advocate; Shawano County Journal; Folksbote.

Sheboygan — Sheboygan Times (d and w).

Sheboygan Falls — Sheboygan County News.

Shell Lake — Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.

Shiocton — Shiocton News.

Shullsburg — Pick and Gad; Southwestern Local.

Soldiers Grove — Crawford County Advance.

Sparta — Sparta Herald; Monroe County Democrat.

Spring Green — Home News.

Stanley — Stanley Republican.

Stevens Point — Gazette; Stevens Point Journal; Normal Pointer (m).

Stoughton — Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.

Sturgeon Bay — Door County Advocate; Door County Democrat.

Sun Prairie — Sun Prairie Countryman.

Superior — Argus (s-m); Inland Ocean; Superior Leader (d); Mirror (m); Evening Telegram (d); Superior Titende;* Superior Times; Superior Wave.

Thorp — Thorp Courier.

Tomah — Tomah Journal.

Tomahawk — Tomahawk.

Trempealeau — Trempealeau Herald.

Two Rivers — Manitowoc County Chronicle.

Union Grove — Union Grove Enterprise.

Viola — Intelligencer.

Viroqua — Viroqua Republican; Vernon County Censor.

Washburn — Times.

Waterford — Waterford Post.

Waterloo — Waterloo Journal.

Watertown — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Republican.

Waukesha — Waukesha Dispatch; Waukesha Freeman.

Waunakee — Waunakee News.

Waupaca — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.

Waupun — Waupun Leader; Waupun Times.

Wausau — Central Wisconsin; Wausau Pilot; Deutsche Pionier; Wausau Record (d and w).

Wautoma — Waushara Argus.

West Bend — West Bend Democrat; Washington County Pilot.

Weyauwega — Weyauwega Chronicle.

Whitewater — Gazette; Whitewater Register.

Wonewoc — Wonewoc Gazette.

* Received through courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

are regularly received as follows, either by gift or purchase:

ALASKA.

Sitka — Alaskan.

ARIZONA.

Phoenix — Weekly Phoenix Herald.

CALIFORNIA.

Oakland — Signs of the Times.

San Francisco — San Francisco Chronicle (d).

COLORADO.

Denver — Rocky Mountain News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Washington Post (d); Woman's Tribune (s-m).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Atlanta Constitution (d).

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Children's Home Finder (m); Norden; Skandinaven (d and w); Chicago Times-Herald (d); Chicago Tribune (d).

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — Indiana State Journal.

IOWA.

Decorah — Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende;* Decorah-Posten (s-w).*

KANSAS.

Topeka — Kansas Semi-weekly Capital.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans — Times-Democrat (d).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Baltimore Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — Boston Herald (d).

Groton — Landmark.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Detroit Weekly Tribune.

Harbor Springs — Anishinabe Enamiad (m).

Marquette — Marquette Mining Journal.

MINNESOTA.

Crookston — Red River Tidende.

Minneapolis — Folkebladet; Lutheraneren; Nye Normanden; Minneapolis Tidende; Ugebladet.

St. Paul — Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d).

Winona — Westlicher Herold; Winona.

MONTANA.

Butte City — Butte Miner.

* Received through courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha — Weekly Bee.

NEW YORK.

New York — American Fabian; American Sentinel; Fourth Estate;
Nordisk Blade;* Nordlyset;* New York Tribune (d); World (d).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks — Dakota;* Normanden.*

OHIO.

Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen.

OREGON.

Portland — Weekly Oregonian; Pacific Northwest (m).

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Brookings — Syd Dakota Ekko.

Fargo and Grand Forks — Fjérde Inli and Dakota.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City — Salt Lake Herald (s-w); Salt Lake Tribune (s-w).

VIRGINIA.

Richmond — Weekly Times.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle — Seattle Times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria — Semi-Weekly Colonist.

CANADA.

Montreal — Cultivateur; Montreal Gazette (d).

Toronto — Mail and Empire (d).

DENMARK.

Kolding — Kors og Stjerne (m).

ENGLAND.

London — Weekly Times.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg — Manitoba Free Press.

ELY COLLECTION.

The following miscellaneous journals — chiefly labor, religious, and socialistic — are being regularly received at the library, through the coöperation of Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin:

CALIFORNIA.

Altruria — Altrurian.

Los Angeles — Labor World.

* Received through courtesy of Prof. R. B. Anderson.

San Francisco — Coast Seamen's Journal; Free Society; New Charter; Pacific Union Printer (m); Social Economist.

COLORADO.

Denver — Industrial Advocate.

Leadville — Western Miner.

Pueblo — Pueblo Courier.

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington — Tailor (m).

Blue Island — Brick-makers' Journal.

Chicago — Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung; Cigar-Makers' Official Journal (m); Eight-Hour Herald; Fäckel; International Coöperation Reporter; International Wood-Worker (m); Irrigation Age (m); Monthly Journal of International Association of Machinists (m); Ram's Horn; Social Democrat; Stone Cutters' Journal (m); Vorbote.

Galesburg — Labor News.

Peoria — Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m); Railroad Telegrapher.

Quincy — Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — Buch-drucker Zeitung; Printers' Journal (m); Typographical Journal (m); Union.

Terre Haute — Railway Times (bi-m).

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids — Railway Conductor (m).

KANSAS.

Gerard — Appeal to Reason.

Independence — Star and Kansan.

Kansas City — Journal (m).

KENTUCKY.

Lexington — Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal (m).

MAINE.

Portland — Board of Trade Journal (m).

MARYLAND.

Baltimore — Granite-Cutters' Journal (m); Maryland Churchman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — National Association of Builders' Bulletin (m).

Brockton — Weekly Diamond.

Holyoke — Die Biene.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Detroit Sentinel; Motorman and Conductor (m).

Kalamazoo — Mirror.

Saginaw — Exponent.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth — Duluth Volksfreund; Labor World.

Minneapolis — Union.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis — Altruist (m); American Journal of Education (m); Brauer Zeitung; Electrical Worker (m).

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn — Bakers' Journal; Blue Label Bulletin.

Haskell Flats — The Equitist.

New York — American Economist; Arbeitaren; Churchman; Commonwealth; Good Government (m); New York Volks-Zeitung (d); People; Record and Guide; St. Andrews Cross (m); Twentieth Century.

Oneonta — Saturday Critic.

Syracuse — Northern Christian Advocate.

Troy — Advocate.

OHIO.

Cincinnati — Cincinnati Zeitung (d); Iron Moulders' Journal (m).

Cleveland — Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal (m).

Toledo — Union.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie — People.

Lancaster — Labor Leader.

Philadelphia — Carpenter (m); Pattern-Makers' Journal (m).

Pittsburg — National Glass Budget; National Tribune.

Williamsport — Socialist.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville — Journal of Labor.

Ruskin — Coming Nation.

VIRGINIA.

Lawrenceville — Southern Missioner.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane — Freeman's Labor Journal.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling — Ohio Valley Workman.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee — Vorwärts (d).

GERMANY.

Frankfort — Wochenblatt der Frankfurter Zeitung.

PERIODICALS.

The following periodicals are regularly received at the library, either by gift or purchase:

Academy. (w.) London.

American Academy of Polit. and Social Science, Annals. (bi-m.) Phila.

American Anthropologist. (m.) Washington.

- American Antiquarian. (bi-m.) Chicago.
 American Catholic Historical Researches. (q.) Philadelphia.
 American Catholic Quarterly Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
 American Colonial Tracts. (m.) Rochester.
 American Economic Association, Publications. (bi-m.) Baltimore.
 American Geographical Society, Bulletin. (q.) New York.
 American Historical Magazine. (q.) Nashville.
 American Historical Register. (m.) Boston.
 American Historical Review. (q.) New York.
 American Journal of Archæology. (q.) Princeton.
 American Journal of Philology. (q.) Baltimore.
 American Journal of Sociology. (bi-m.) Chicago.
 American Missionary. (m.) New York.
 American Monthly Magazine. (m.) Washington.
 American Statistical Association, Publications. (q.) Boston.
 Annals of Iowa. (q.) Des Moines.
 Antiquary. (m.) London.
 Archæological Institute of America, Publications.
 Arena. (m.) Boston.
 Athenæum. (w.) London.
 Atlantic Monthly. (m.) Boston.
 Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin. (m.)
 Bible Society Record. (m.) New York.
 Biblia. (m.) Meriden, Conn.
 Bibliotheca Sacra. (q.) Oberlin, Ohio.
 Blackwood's Magazine. (m.) Edinburgh.
 Book Buyer. (m.) New York.
 Bookman. (m.) New York.
 Bookseller. (m.) London.
 Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
 British Record Society, Index Library. (q.) London.
 Brooklyn Health Department, Weekly Report.
 Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Bulletin of Additions. (ann.)
 Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin. (m.)
 Canada Bookseller and Stationer. (m.) Toronto.
 Canadian Bookseller. (m.) Toronto.
 Canadian Magazine. (m.) Toronto.
 Canadian Patent Office Record. (m.) Ottawa.
 Catholic World. (m.) New York.
 Century. (m.) New York.
 Charities Review. (m.) New York.
 Chicago Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Christian Science Journal. (m.) Boston.
 Citizen. (m.) Philadelphia.

- Clinique. (m.) Chicago.
 College Days. (m.) Ripon, Wis.
 Colorado School Journal. (m.) Denver.
 Comptes Rendus de l'Athénée Louisianias. (m.) New Orleans.
 Contemporary Review. (m.) London.
 Cook's Excursionist. (m.) New York.
 Cosmopolitan. (m.) New York.
 Courier du Livre. (m.) Quebec.
 Critic. (w.) New York.
 Current History. (q.) Buffalo.
 Dedham Historical Register. (q.) Dedham, Mass.
 Dial. (s-m.) Chicago.
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. (m.) New York.
 Dublin Review. (q.) Dublin.
 East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries. (m.) Ipswich, Eng.
 Eclectic Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Economic Studies. (bi-m.) New York.
 Edinburgh Review. (q.) Edinburgh.
 Employer and Employed. (q.) Boston.
 English Historical Review. (q.) London.
 English Illustrated Magazine. (m.) London.
 Essex Antiquarian. (m.) Salem, Mass.
 Essex Institute Historical Collections. (q.) Salem, Mass.
 Fortnightly Review. (m.) London.
 Forum. (m.) New York.
 Graphic. (w.) London.
 Gunton's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Harper's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford Seminary Record. (q.) Hartford, Conn.
 Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions.
 Helena (Mont.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Home Missionary. (m.) New York.
 Illustrated London News. (w.) London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents). (w.) London.
 Independent. (w.) New York.
 International Good Templar. (m.) Milwaukee.
 Iowa Churchman. (m.) Davenport.
 Iowa Historical Record. (q.) Iowa City.
 Irrigation Age. (m.) Chicago.
 Johns Hopkins University Circulars. Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University Studies. Baltimore.
 Journal of American Folk-Lore. (q.) Boston.
 Journal of Political Economy. (q.) Chicago.

- Journal of Zoöphily. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History. (q.) Cincinnati.
 Journal of the Franklin Institute. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Kansas University Quarterly. Lawrence.
 Leslie's Weekly. New York.
 Lewisiana. (m.) Elliot, Conn.
 Library. (m.) London.
 Library Journal. (m.) New York.
 Library Record: bulletin of Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library. (m.)
 Literary Era. (m.) Philadelphia.
 Literary Independent. (m.) Milwaukee.
 Literary News. (m.) New York.
 Literary World. (bi-w.) Boston.
 Literature. (w.) New York.
 Littell's Living Age. (w.) Boston.
 Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary. Baltimore.
 McClure's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Macmillan's Magazine. (m.) London.
 Maine Bugle. (q.) Rockland, Me.
 Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. (q.) Portland.
 Maine Historical Society, Collections. (q.)
 Manifesto. (m.) Canterbury, N. H.
 Manitoba Gazette. (w.) Winnipeg.
 Methodist Review. (bi-m.) New York.
 Milwaukee Health Department, Monthly Report.
 Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
 Minneapolis Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
 Miscellaneous Notes and Queries. (m.) Manchester, N. H.
 Missionary Herald. (m.) Boston.
 Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics. (m.) Wash-
 ington.
 Monthly Weather Review. Washington.
 Monumental Records, New York. Municipal Affairs. (q.) New York.
 Munsey's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Nation. (w.) New York.
 National Review. (m.) London.
 New England Historical and Genealogical Register. (q.) Boston.
 New England Magazine. (m.) Boston.
 New World. (q.) Boston.
 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. (q.) New York.
 New York Public Library Bulletin. (m.) New York.
 New York State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) New York.
 Nineteenth Century. (m.) London.
 Normal Advance. (m.) Oshkosh.
 North American Review. (m.) New York.

- Northwest Magazine. (m.) St. Paul.
 Northwest Weather and Crops. (m.) Minneapolis.
 Notes and Queries. (m.) London.
 Official Gazette of U. S. Patent Office. (w.) Washington.
 Our Day. (m.) Chicago.
 Our Library: bulletin of Portland (Ore.) Library Association. (m.)
 Outing. (m.) New York.
 Outlook. (w.) New York.
 Overland Monthly. (m.) San Francisco.
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History. (q.) Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin. (semi-ann.)
 Philadelphia Mercantile Library, Bulletin. (q.)
 Philosopher. (m.) Wausau, Wis.
 Photo-Review. (m.) Deerfield, Wis.
 Pilgrim Scrip. Boston.
 Political Science Quarterly. New York.
 Presbyterian and Reformed Review. (q.) Philadelphia.
 Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Public Libraries. (m.) Chicago.
 Public Opinion. (w.) New York.
 Publishers' Weekly. New York.
 Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. Salem, Mass.
 Quarterly Journal of Economics. Boston.
 Quarterly Review. London.
 Queen's Quarterly. Kingston.
 Review of Reviews. (m.) New York.
 Rhode Island Historical Society, Publications. (q.) Providence.
 Round Table. (s-m.) Beloit.
 Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin. (m.)
 Scottish Review. (q.) Paisley.
 Scribner's Magazine. (m.) New York.
 Skolen og Hjemmet. (s-m.) Story City, Iowa.
 Sound Currency. (s-m.) New York.
 Southern History Association, Publications. (q.) Washington, D. C.
 Spirit of Missions. (m.) New York.
 Spirit of '76. (m.) New York.
 Tennessee State Board of Health, Bulletin. (m.) Nashville.
 Texas State Historical Society Quarterly. Austin.
 Tradesman. (s-m.) Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Travelers' Record. (m.) Hartford, Conn.
 Twentieth Century. (w.) New York.
 United States Dept. of Agriculture. Insect Life.
 United States Dept. of Agriculture, Library, Bulletin. (m.)

- United States Dept. of Agriculture, Experiment Station Record. (m.)
 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. (q.) Richmond.
 Westminster Review. (m.) London.
 Whist. (m.) Milwaukee.
 William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williams-
 burg, Va.
 Wisconsin Ægis. (m.) Madison.
 Wisconsin Horticulturist. (m.) Baraboo.
 Wisconsin Journal of Education. (m.) Madison.
 Yale Review. (q.) Boston.

Tabular summary of foregoing lists.

Wisconsin newspapers	335
Other newspapers	62
Ely collection	88
Periodicals	191
Total	<u>676</u>

HOW GERMANS BECOME AMERICANS.

BY ERNEST BRUNCKEN.

The object of this paper is to consider the manner in which the character of the large number of immigrants from foreign countries who have permanently settled in Wisconsin, with that of their immediate descendants, is affected by their new environment; in other words, how they become Americanized. It is intended to confine attention principally to the Germans—in the first place, because they form the most important foreign element in this State; and secondly, because the writer is more familiar with them than with other nationalities.

Into a discussion of this kind a large subjective element must of necessity enter. The observations of every individual student must be not only incomplete, but also affected by the "personal equation" of the observer. For this reason, it will be necessary to supplement and correct the observations of one by those of other students, before the true character of this interesting sociological process can be ascertained. These facts I beg the reader to bear in mind, in order that he may gain a true notion of the purpose and scope of this paper. I also wish to warn the reader that the phenomena shown by the action of the foreign upon the native American elements of our social structure will not be discussed at present.

The history of German immigration to Wisconsin may be divided into two periods,—the first of which runs from the beginning of the settlement of the State to the year 1871, and the second from that time until the present. There are considerable differences in the conditions under which German immigration took place during these two periods. The year 1871 saw the establishment of the new German Empire. Before that time, the German immigrant arrived upon our shores as a citizen of

one or the other of numerous states of more or less power or importance; he had little pride of country, although considerable pride of nationality, which at least in his case was a different thing; the causes which divided Germans at home — political, religious, racial — continued to affect them in their new dwelling-place. Since the political unification of Germany in 1871, very little has been heard of the former racial and political dissensions among the German inhabitants of this country or State. We hear no longer of any particular jealousies between the "High Germans" and "Low Germans," or between Prussians and Bavarians. Religious differences still divide this nationality into Lutherans, Catholics, and "Liberals" (of course, there are Germans belonging to other religious denominations than the Lutheran and Roman Catholic, but their number is comparatively insignificant); but their former animosities have, on the whole, been replaced by a spirit of mutual tolerance. The German element of to-day is in every respect a more united body than it was forty years ago.

An additional difference in the character of German immigration before and after the year 1871 is the almost total absence in the latter period of immigrants who left their old home for political or religious reasons. Up to 1871, immigrants belonging to these classes formed a considerable minority of the German element. "Old Lutherans"—Lutherans who had withdrawn from the established churches of Prussia and other German states on account of the recently-effected union between the Reformed and Lutheran branches of Protestantism, and who found legal obstacles to the free exercise of their religion — came to this State in considerable numbers during the earlier years of its settlement. Later, and especially after the revolutionary movements of 1848, political exiles came in multitudes, and soon formed a distinct element under the name of "Forty-eighters" (*Acht-und-vierziger*). But during the time beginning with the establishment of the German Empire, these two classes of immigrants are practically absent. There may have been a few Socialists and Anarchists, who found it convenient to leave their country for political reasons; and possibly a very few members of the Society of Jesus, who came under the law ex-

selling that order from Germany, may have established themselves in Wisconsin. But, as an element of the German immigration, they may safely be disregarded. The motive of the majority of immigrants at all times, and of practically all of them during the last twenty-seven years, has been the desire to better their material condition.¹ The differences in the nature of the earlier and of the later immigration form but one set of factors which vary the course of the Americanizing process among different classes of immigrants. The other factors are based partly upon different conditions affecting the immigrant before he arrives in this country, and partly on his environment after he has arrived in his new home. Of the former class are, among others, the age at which he changes his domicile, and the amount of intelligence and education he possesses. The principal factors of the second class are his occupation after arrival in this country; his residence in a large city, small town, or the rural districts; and the fact whether or not a large number of his countrymen live in the community where he makes his new home.

The psychological process of Americanization, that is, of mental and moral adaptation to a new social environment, is, of course, one which must be undergone by each individual according to his particular nature. But there are certain constantly-recurring phenomena which make it possible to classify the various ways and degrees in which Americanization proceeds; it should be remembered, however, that there may be numerous cases which do not fall under any of the general laws here delineated. From this process of change, in some form and some degree, no immigrant is exempt. Even those foreigners who seem to be least assimilated to their American neighbors are quite different in their habits of life and thought, in their sentiments and ways of looking at things, from their countrymen

¹ It is often believed that one of the principal reasons why Germans come to this country is a wish to escape military service. I dare say that everybody conversant with the facts will agree that this is not so. The most that can be said is that a few young men who intend to emigrate do so a little earlier than they would have done otherwise, in order to leave before they are required to enter the army.

who have remained in the old home. This is apparent often after a very short residence in this country. From this smallest amount of Americanization, there may be found all gradations, up to the occasional individuals whose foreign birth would not be suspected unless it were for a slight accent, or rather a peculiar intonation, which probably never entirely disappears.

Of the factors mentioned above as determining the course of the Americanizing process, the most important is probably the age at which the foreigner arrives on our shores. The younger he is at the time, the more thorough, other things being equal, will be his assimilation. This rule is so obvious that it is hardly necessary to spend much time in its discussion. The child who comes here in his infancy, attends an American school, gets all his early impressions from American surroundings, is not very differently situated from the child born on American soil. The youth who arrives here after he has left school, but before his character has been fully formed, is also favorably situated for tolerably thorough Americanization, unless he comes under the influence of some of the retarding factors that we will discuss later. But the immigrant who comes here after he has arrived at a mature age,—having not only acquired his early education in the old country, but actually entered upon active life there, and formed habits of thought and conduct,—is most likely to remain a foreigner to the end of his days. The new influences by which he is surrounded undoubtedly produce a change, often a great change, in him; but that change does not necessarily make him more like the Americans. He is more apt to be something different both from the German and the native of this country. This is a condition in which perhaps a majority of the foreign residents of Wisconsin find themselves.

The second factor we have mentioned, as determining the extent of the assimilating process, is the amount of school education received by the immigrant previous to his arrival. As this matter is likely to affect to some extent his occupation in this country, it cannot be well discussed without anticipating in a measure some of the factors belonging to the second class, that of conditions surrounding the foreigner after arrival. It may be said as a general rule, subject to many qualifications,

that those immigrants possessing the least and the greatest amount of education before arrival are most slow to become Americanized. In the case of those with the least amount, their lack of general intelligence; their inability to learn the English language; their poverty, lack of skill in labor, and consequent low social position; together with the contempt, and even hostility, with which they so often meet on the part of the people, both native and foreign born, among whom they have come, prevent them from becoming rapidly absorbed, and make them continue little alien communities in the midst of the more homogeneous population. To this class, the Germans do not contribute an appreciable contingent; Italians, Slavonians, and to a certain extent Poles and Russian Jews, make up its bulk. The Irish, who forty years ago constituted a large proportion of it, are not now conspicuous.¹ It should be stated that Wisconsin has but few inhabitants belonging to this class, and what there is of it seems to be confined mostly to Milwaukee.

Difficult as it is for the immigrants of least education to become assimilated, the class having the highest education seems to find it even more difficult, although for different reasons. To this class belong all those foreigners who in their old home received more than the ordinary popular schooling — graduates of the European colleges and universities, professional men of all kinds: in short, the mass of what are commonly known as educated people (*Germanicè, Gebildete*). Of necessity, they never belong to the first class as to age, and have therefore to contend with the difficulties peculiar to the second and third classes relative to age of arrival, in addition to the difficulties created by their extra amount of schooling.

The reasons why a considerable amount of education tends to make Americanization difficult, are both direct and indirect in their action. Direct, in that it is apt to cause a deliberate

¹ An incident in the Milwaukee police court, which the writer witnessed in 1897, illustrates how one nationality drives out another from certain employments. An Irishman, who for years had been a well-known character about the docks, was charged with vagrancy. He excused himself to the court by saying: "Yer honor, a man can't get any work at the docks, since the Polacks struck the town!"

resistance to the assimilating process. This phase of the subject will be treated more fully below, when we come to speak of the attitude taken by our foreign population towards their adopted home and their native-born fellow-citizens. Suffice it to say, in this place, that such conscious resistance is far rarer among the great mass of farmers, laborers, and artisans than among the less numerous professional and business men of foreign extraction. Indirectly, the higher education is unfavorable to assimilation, because the educated man is much less apt to feel at home in his new country than the simpler immigrant. For this also, there are several reasons. A certain number of this class consists of professional men, physicians, lawyers, and university men generally, whose career in their native land for one cause or other was a failure. To these must be added a growing number of young men who find no opening for the pursuit of their chosen profession at home, and as a last resort try their luck in the United States. It stands to reason that if they were unable to overcome the obstacles to success in their native country, where they had the advantage of acquaintance with prevailing conditions, and of the assistance of their friends, they have far less chance here, where they have to contend with their ignorance of the English language and of the customs and institutions of the country. As a result, most men of this class find themselves compelled to take up occupations quite different from those they were accustomed to,—not rarely they must resort to some kind of common manual labor during the first period of their life in the new country. The majority undoubtedly succeed, after some hard and bitter experiences of this kind, in establishing themselves either in their original profession, or in some other occupation more or less in accord with their aspirations. But during these early years of struggle, they are very apt to acquire prejudices unfavorable to their new home, which cannot afterwards be entirely eradicated. These prejudices increase their original tendency, growing out of pride of nationality, to resist the assimilating process; for one becomes assimilated to those things only which he likes.

Turning now to the factors determining the Americanizing process after arrival in this country, we will see at once that

some of these influences are of a retarding, others of an accelerating nature. The most important question, perhaps, is whether the immigrant settles in a community in which there are few or many people of his own nationality. A man who lives in a place in which his mother-tongue is never spoken; where the customs of his fatherland are unknown, and he rarely meets with any one whose ways of thinking and feeling are like those prevailing among his own nationality — a man so situated would have to be of a remarkably strong and unpliant character to resist for many years the influence of his surroundings. On the other hand, where the immigrant settles in a community where his own language is heard in business and social life, where many of the customs of his old home are still cherished, in that case it is sometimes surprising how little assimilation to the native American type is found after many years of residence in this country. A change takes place in a man under such circumstances, but, as already mentioned above, he is not thereby brought very much nearer to the native character. The change is more like that observed in the colonist, who with others of his own people means in a new region to reproduce his native country, but after a while discovers that what he has built is quite different from what he knew at home. Both the extreme cases described, are rather rare in Wisconsin; as far as the German element is concerned, the last-named is more frequent than the first. Between the two there are innumerable gradations, which it would be futile to attempt to classify.

The influences just mentioned coincide to some extent with the influence of residence in a large city, small town, or the country. On the whole, the small town is most favorable to rapid Americanization, unless it is almost exclusively inhabited by foreigners, as does occasionally happen. In small cities or villages, the people are so universally and well acquainted with one another, both in business and social life, that the foreigners cannot easily form separate communities having little or no intercourse with other portions of the population. On the other hand, in the larger cities this kind of separation occurs constantly. In the city of Milwaukee, for instance, there are many Germans who have hardly any acquaintance with persons not of

their own nationality. This is true especially of social relations; for in them, more than in any other human relationship, like is attracted by like. The same thing is probably true of many native-born residents of Milwaukee and other cities. On the other hand, in large cities it is quite possible that a foreigner, by intention or accident, associates exclusively with native-born people. In that case the conditions for Americanization are as favorable as if he lived in a community in which there are none of his countrymen.

Among the agricultural population, the conditions are quite different both from those in large and small towns. In the country, association is more directly determined by neighborhood. One farmer simply cannot help being more or less closely associated, both socially and otherwise, with the occupants of the surrounding farms. If the foreigner, therefore, settles in a locality inhabited by native Americans, his assimilation, other things being equal, will tend to be both rapid and thorough; while if the neighbors are mostly foreigners, like himself, it will be the reverse.

Another important matter to consider in prognosticating the course of the Americanization of a given immigrant, is the character of his occupation after arrival. As a general rule, it may be laid down that all occupations which bring a man into frequent contact with a great variety of people, as most mercantile pursuits do, tend to favor Americanization; while pursuits, such as work in a factory, which do not involve contact with a great variety of people, have a retarding influence. But here it must be particularly remembered that local circumstances cause a great many exceptions to this rule.

We will now consider the working of certain important influences to which all immigrants are exposed, in varying degrees, from the beginning of their residence. These are church and school, political life, the newspaper press, and social intercourse. All of these play an important part in the process of assimilation, and again we see that according to circumstances their influence may be either of a retarding or accelerating kind.

The foreign-speaking churches, and the schools maintained by them, constitute one of the most important means of prevent-

ing rapid Americanization of the German and other foreign elements; or, to speak from the standpoint of a German, they are one of the strongest bulwarks of "Germandom" (*Deutschtum*) in this country. The ministers, priests, and teachers in these institutions, as a class, appear to be but slightly influenced by the Americanizing tendencies surrounding them; and their position of leadership enables them to exert considerable influence in the same direction. Aside from the numerous Roman Catholic congregations, most of the German churches belong to one or the other of the various Lutheran synods of the United States. There are also considerable Reformed, Methodist, and Baptist bodies; and occasionally one finds a church belonging to the Episcopal, Congregational, or any of the other American Protestant denominations. The latter are usually the result of "home mission" enterprise, are small in number, and have no appreciable effect on the general complexion of German-American church life. There is one thing in common to all these various congregations—a peculiarly orthodox type of churchmanship. There are no "Liberal" German churches in this country. The questions which are so troublesome for many American denominations,—those growing out of the endeavor to reconcile the traditional tenets of the church with the teachings of modern science,—do not exist for either the clerical or lay members of the German churches; or, if they arise, they are unflinchingly decided in favor of the traditional standpoint. If a German-American becomes a "Liberal" (*Freisinnig*), he at once severs all connection with churches of any kind, unless he has become so Americanized as to prefer attendance at a native-American church.

The conservatism which is shown in this staunch orthodoxy, is displayed in other ways by the German church organizations. They resist with every means at their disposal the tendency on the part of the children of their congregations to substitute English for German as the language of everyday life. In this, their success is confessedly meager, and of recent years a number of German Protestant churches, notably in Milwaukee, have even found it advisable to hold some of their services in English. But, aside from the matter of language, the influence of

the German churches in maintaining the life of many distinctively German customs and characteristics is very considerable. Many of the Lutheran congregations discourage social intercourse, and especially marriages, between their own young people and those belonging to different denominations or without church connection. This is done for religious rather than national reasons, but the effect on the assimilating process is evident. But we are here entering on the question of social relations, which will be more fully discussed below.

What is said here of the influence of German Protestant churches and schools is true, *mutatis mutandis*, of the German congregations within the Roman Catholic Church. Independently of schools maintained by ecclesiastical organizations, there are some German private schools. Formerly these were much more numerous. During the decade preceding the Civil War, under the impetus given to the intellectual life of Wisconsin Germans by the advent of the "Forty-eighters," numerous schools of all kinds, from kindergartens to institutions that purported to be something akin to the German gymnasium, sprang up in the centers of the German life of the State. Some were kept by individuals as private enterprises; some had the backing of associations organized to support them. They were mostly of a pronounced liberal, if not anti-religious, character. After a more or less prolonged struggle for existence, almost all of these institutions have disappeared. The most important of those still surviving is the German-English Academy at Milwaukee, which is to all appearances prosperous. The effect of schools of this class is on the whole identical with that produced by churches and their affiliated schools; it tends to retard the Americanization of the foreigners coming under their influence, but by no means to the extent desired by most of the supporters of such institutions.

Exactly the reverse is the influence of the public schools. There is probably no other single agency so effective in assimilating the different elements of our population and reducing them to a common type as the public school. But it is evident that only a small proportion of the immigrants ever enter its doors, for the majority of foreign arrivals come at an age too

great for attendance at the common schools. On the other hand, their children come under the full sway of public school influences, and by the latter more than anything else are prevented from forming a permanently separated element in American society.

While the public school is the most important factor in the Americanization of the juvenile portion of our foreign elements, politics has the greatest effect in the same direction on our adult foreigners, or at least on the male portion of them. It is well known that our foreign-born voters take as active an interest in the public affairs of municipality, State, and nation as the native-born; and it cannot be denied that their interest is, on the whole, just as intelligent. There is some tendency, however, among foreign voters towards acting politically in a body, and this would indicate that they are apt to look upon political questions from the standpoint of their separate national interests. This tendency is most pronounced among the Polish residents of this State, who, as is well known, are Democrats almost to a man. Next come the Irish, who are mostly Democrats; and the Scandinavians, who are very largely Republicans. The Germans are much less solidly adhering to the same side. They are about equally divided between the principal parties, but tend to unite upon certain issues — e. g., the question of temperance legislation. It may be true, however, that nationality has much less to do with these peculiar groupings than religious affiliation. The Polish and Irish are Catholics, and most Catholic Germans are, like them, Democrats. However that may be, the foreigners, almost without exception, become familiar with American political issues and methods with remarkable facility. They have produced some very skillful adepts in the peculiar American art of winning elections; and politicians well know that the interest which the foreigners show in campaigns is a good deal stronger than that of certain classes of native Americans. In doing so, they are of necessity taken out of the separate surroundings of their own nationality, come into close contact with other elements of our population, and cannot help adopting some of their ways of thinking, feeling and acting. This effect is intensified when the foreigner be-

comes a public officer, whether he be town supervisor or congressman.

The participation of our foreign-born people in political life could not be as active and intelligent as it is, if it were not for the newspapers printed in the various foreign languages. In them the newcomers find their first information about the institutions and public affairs of their new home, at a time when the reading of the English papers is still impossible to them. The German papers are naturally the most numerous among the non-English journals in this state, and most of them compare very well with the average English paper. Their influence in shaping public opinion is not as great to-day as it was forty years ago; but in this they share the fate of all journalistic enterprises since the center of gravity was shifted from the editorial office to the counting room. They are still, however, of great importance in guiding the course of the assimilative process among their readers. But while they further this process by acquainting them with the affairs of this country, they have on the other hand a very great retarding influence, quite as much so as the German churches and schools. By furnishing detailed accounts of occurrences in the old home, down to the smallest items of local news; by discussing, in editorials and *feuilletons*, the political and literary affairs of the old country; by reprinting (piratically, as a general rule) many of the latest products of German literature, they keep alive the interest, especially of the more educated among their readers, in the affairs of their former home,—which interest would presumably be superseded by an equal interest in American affairs if it were not for the German press.

Perhaps the greatest factor in retarding the Americanization of at least the German element in this State is, however, the social life. The forms of social intercourse to which the Germans are accustomed, differ so much from those prevailing among the people of English, and particularly New England, extraction, that this would for a long time remain a barrier to the amalgamation of the two elements, even if it were not for the difference of language. But that difference is of greater importance in social intercourse than in any other human relationship.

It is quite possible for a German to have extensive business and political dealings with his English-speaking neighbors, although he uses the English tongue imperfectly and with difficulty. But in the parlor, and around the tea-table, the freedom from restraint and embarrassment which makes social intercourse enjoyable cannot exist, where the parties do not speak the same language with equal fluency and ease. The consequence is that, wherever in a given locality there is a sufficient number of Germans of approximately the same social status, they will form social circles of their own, quite apart from the society of their English-speaking neighbors. There are, no doubt, many individuals who leap over these dividing lines, but they are exceptions. This separation must necessarily, to a great extent, make impossible that assimilation which is brought about by nothing so rapidly as by a social intermingling. In those places where the German element is particularly strong, this separation continues to exist, in a diminished degree, even among the children of the immigrants, although with them the language barrier has practically disappeared.

Having discussed in a necessarily cursory and incomplete manner some of the factors by which the assimilating process is determined, we will now consider the results of these complex causes. What is the attitude of our foreign-born fellow-citizens, and especially the natives of Germany, towards American ideas and institutions, and towards the native elements of our population? I must again call attention to the fact that these questions will require a somewhat different answer in the case of each individual, and that all general rules laid down are subject to many exceptions.

In the first place, it should be stated, as a fact which no person acquainted with these matters will deny, that the foreigners who have permanently settled in this country are thoroughly loyal to the land of their adoption. They would fight for it, even against their native country, if the necessity for it should arise. All their interests are here, and every year of residence strengthens the ties of habit and sentiment that bind them to their new home, and correspondingly weakens those connecting them with the place of their birth.

But although they do become excellent Americans in a political and material sense, are proud of their citizenship, and vigorously resent any imputation that they are strangers in the land, it can not be denied that in many important respects they continue to be different from the Americans born of native parents. This is true of the great mass, whatever may be said of a few exceptional individuals. There is, in the first place, the difference in language. Hardly any among the non-English-speaking immigrants, unless they came in childhood, ever completely master the English language. There are, of course, all degrees of imperfection, from the most painful broken expressions to a mode of speech that can be distinguished from that of the native only by a slight accent and an occasional unidiomatic phrase. The use of English by our Germans, and the interaction of the acquired language and the American development of the mother-tongue, would be an interesting study of philological rather than sociological character. It is certain, by the way, that no American German ever spoke the extraordinary dialect imputed to him in newspapers and comic journals.

The majority of our foreigners acquire, after a few years of residence, sufficient knowledge of English for the purposes of business, but there the greater portion of them stop. Literary English, and the speech of the street and shop, differ considerably; and a great many Germans who speak the latter dialect with ease and a reasonable degree of accuracy, yet find it difficult to read an English book. As most people demand enjoyment without effort in their reading, the result is that comparatively little English is read even by the well-educated Germans in this country. You will find in a dozen German families such illustrated journals as *Die Gartenlaube* or *Daheim* before you find one *Harper's*; and many novels by Marlitt or Spielhagen, before you see one by Stevenson or Howells.

This was true in an even more pronounced degree, during the earlier years of the settlement of Germans in Wisconsin, before long residence in this country and the influence of the native-born children of the immigrants had wrought their effects. During the period preceding the War of Secession, assimilation of the German element in Wisconsin seems to have proceeded at a

slower rate than it has done during later times. There were then considerable districts in the State which were almost exclusively settled by organized colonies of foreigners, which is one of the most effective means of retarding assimilation. There are to this day a few communities—for instance, the town of Theresa, in Dodge county—where one can find many persons born in this country who are practically ignorant of the English language. The effects of this sudden influx of multitudes of Germans, without opportunities to mingle much with English-speaking people, were intensified by the conscious efforts of the "Forty-eighters" and other educated Germans to prevent the Americanization of their countrymen. Those were the days of dreams about the founding of a great German state in the Northwest. German immigration was to be concentrated in Wisconsin, with an overflow into neighboring States, until a majority of the people of these communities were to be Germans. Then, German was to be made the language of the courts, the legislature, the schools; there was to be a German university, German literature, and German art; the language of business and social life in this part of the country was to be that of the fatherland; the United States were to become bi-lingual, in the same sense that in Switzerland the German, French, and Italian languages are equally recognized by the law.¹

During the period when such will-o'-the-wisps were industriously chased by some of the leading spirits of the Germans, the same class of men were a good deal more interested in the public affairs of their old home than in those of the new country. This was natural in men of whom a large number had been compelled to leave their native land on account of participation in the revolutionary movements of the times. Many of these political exiles for a long while wasted their efforts, and what means they possessed, in futile endeavors to revive the dying embers of the revolutionary excitement in Europe. While such was the

¹ Detailed information about these plans may be found in Loehrer's *Die Deutschen in Amerika*, a book written with the principal object of furthering them.

See also, Miss Everest's "How Wisconsin came by its large German element," in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, vol. xii, pp. 303-310.—ED.

state of their minds, it could not be expected that they should make much progress in adapting themselves to their new surroundings; and the course of these leaders was followed by that portion of the German immigration which was in political sympathy with them. But when it became clear that there was no hope for a speedy return to Germany, the more energetic among these men threw themselves into American public affairs with an ardor and skill that soon made them an important factor in the politics of our young State. It is remarkable to see with what rapidity some of them learned the ways of the American politician. Take the case of the most eminent among them, Carl Schurz. Landing in this country in 1852, after a brief sojourn in England, he was in 1859 an orator of national reputation, and candidate for governor; and, in 1860, the chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention.

The entrance of these men into public life was facilitated by the fact that just about this time the anti-slavery struggle became the all-absorbing issue, a struggle which could not fail to enlist the fervent sympathies of these German fighters for liberty. From that day forth, there has never been a time when any appreciable portion of the German-American element has accounted the public affairs of its native land of greater importance to it than those of its adopted country. Nor have there been any desires for the founding of a separate German state, or distinct German communities within the States. No doubt, the Germans do not desire to be simply the lamb which is to be eaten by the American lion, and help him to build up bone and muscle. They do not believe that the American national character has taken its final form, and intend to have as large a part as possible in shaping the latter. But they understand that the lines of separation which now mark them off from the rest of our people, must be of a provisional and temporary nature.

There was one historical event which once more caused the German-Americans to take an intense interest in the affairs of their fatherland, such as had not been felt since the early 50's. That was the Franco-German war of 1870, and the establishment

of German unity. During that struggle, thousands of dollars were sent to Europe by German-Americans to care for the wounded and sick, and the victories of the German arms were celebrated with as much enthusiasm by the German residents of Wisconsin as they were in Berlin or Munich. But although the unification of the German states gave an impetus to the unification of the German-American population, and to a great extent did away with the former rivalries between the South and North Germans, it did not appreciably interrupt the course of the assimilative process that had been going on ever since the Germans first became numerous in Wisconsin.

About the same time that efforts were made to turn Wisconsin into a German state, hopes were entertained for the development of a distinctly German-American literature, which should have the same relation to German letters that American-English literature has to English literature as a whole. This was considered, and rightly so, as no less important for the maintenance of the German element in the United States, than the making of German the legal language of this State. These hopes have been disappointed, as much so as those for a German-speaking government. There have undoubtedly been numerous German writers in America, and not a few of them in Wisconsin. The list of German books printed in this State has respectable length. But no more than an infinitesimal proportion of these products of German pens could, by the utmost courtesy, be classed as literature. The rest are of a strictly utilitarian character—school text-books, farmers' manuals, and the like. A German writer in this country is almost of necessity forced into a newspaper career. That good work has been done in many departments of this ephemeral field, will certainly be denied by no one. Without depreciating the merits of any other German newspaper writer, it may be asserted that the most eminent of the German journalists of the State have been Bernhard Domscheke, the intrepid champion of the youthful Republican party, who proved his loyalty to his adopted country on Southern battle-fields; and George Koeppen, for many years the editor of the Milwaukee *Germania*. There have also been a few Wisconsin Germans who have written poetry of more or less

merit; the best known among these is Conrad Krez, whose poem, *An mein Vaterland*, has achieved that degree of fame which is measured by being set to music and finding insertion in the anthologies.

Other States of the Union in which there is a considerable German population,—like Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and New York,—would make about a similar showing, as regards German literary productions. All this cannot certainly be called a literature; and it is not even the beginning of one, for the number of such writings has decreased since the "Forty-eighters" have died or grown old. The most convincing evidence that there is no prospect of the growth of a German literature on American soil, lies in the circumstance that it is a rare thing to find a German writer among the people born in this country of German parents. As a matter of fact, comparatively few native-born children of German parents have more than a conversational knowledge of their mother-tongue.

At the present day, these conditions are well recognized by the mass of educated Germans. They may regret them more or less keenly, but practically nothing is done to counteract such tendencies. Some ten or twelve years ago, an agitation was started in Germany for the founding of a German university in Wisconsin, or some other State with a large German population. Absolutely no support was given to the proposition by the American Germans. Their papers contented themselves with pointing out why such an institution was neither practicable nor to be desired, and nothing more was heard of the plan.

Grumbling being one of the favorite amusements of most people, no matter of what nationality, it is not surprising that many of our German fellow-citizens should indulge in this pastime by making unfavorable comparisons between their present home and that of their youth. These comparisons, however, are rarely meant very seriously. In accordance with average human nature, they see the past in a very rosy light, contrasting with the ashy-gray of the present in moments of physical or moral dyspepsia. Occasionally it happens that some such German, who has amassed a comfortable fortune in this country, thinks he would like to close his days in his native town. If

he acts upon this impulse, the chances are that he will soon return disappointed, and learn by an object lesson that the better part of a life-time spent in the United States has left him much more of an American and less of a German than he had imagined. The habit of grumbling and comparing, seems to be particularly prevalent among the better-educated foreigners; and it must be confessed that not seldom the harshness of their adverse judgments is in inverse ratio to the thoroughness of their knowledge of American affairs. Many educated German-Americans have a peculiarly supercilious attitude towards American efforts in scientific, literary, or artistic fields; and seem to take it for granted that such things must be superficial and not to be compared with the corresponding productions of the fatherland. This prejudice may account to some extent for the common observation, that highly-educated Germans who have lived in this country for many years, and have obtained a sufficient knowledge of English, are remarkably ignorant of the intellectual life of America, while they keep well posted concerning such things in Germany.¹

While prejudices of this sort help to keep the educated foreigner apart from the rest of the community, or at least prevent him to a great extent from entering into the inner life of the

¹ There is another and more respectable reason, why we so often find an educated foreigner surprisingly ignorant of things which are perfectly familiar to the American school-boy. We often forget that we have learned a great many things at school, which we would very likely never learn in later life. Now these things so learned, are to a great extent different in different countries. An illustration: When the American thinks of the great names in literature, the first that arise in his mind are Shakespeare, Milton, Longfellow, Emerson. One who went to school in Germany, on the other hand, would first think of Goethe and Schiller, — possibly, after that, Shakespeare; but the chances are, that of Emerson he has never heard, unless he has made a special study of English writers. Or take a matter of history. If you should find a foreigner who has never heard of Bunker Hill, you would think him remarkably ignorant. Yet not one in a hundred well-educated immigrants, when he first sets foot on American soil, has ever heard that name. On the other hand, a German might be shocked beyond measure, to find that an American, who is apparently well educated, possibly a lawyer or physician, does not even know the names of such statesmen as Stein or Hardenberg.

nation, prejudices of a different nature have similar consequences regarding the masses. A large portion of the German residents are decidedly suspicious of the native American. They are constantly afraid that the "Yankee" is trying to overreach them. While this idea is on the whole confined to the more ignorant and unexperienced class, a rather morbid sensitiveness — which sees in every native a fanatical "Know-nothing," endeavoring to encroach upon the rights of foreigners — is widely spread among all classes. It should be confessed, by the way, that many things might be mentioned which would excuse such excessive fears.

Of all the lines, however, which separate our foreign population from the native, that of social life is the broadest. Especially in the cities, the foreigners as a class (with the exception, however, of those of English or Scotch descent) do not associate with their fellows of native extraction. This is true quite independently of social classes established by wealth and education; although it is true that for obvious reasons the lower social ranks are prevailingly composed of foreigners, and it may not always be apparent whether their social isolation is caused by their nationality or their poverty and ignorance. In the lowest social orders, as that of common laborers, it is practically impossible in Wisconsin to find children of native-born parents, so that people of this class would not be likely to come into social contact with native-born Americans, even though nationality caused no separation. But the separation is found in all social classes, up to the highest, whether measured by wealth or culture. Some of the causes of this phenomenon have been touched upon above, the difference in language being by far the most important.

In the preceding, we have had reference principally to the immigrant who himself was born in a foreign country, and but incidentally mentioned his children born on American soil. This latter class has become of equal importance with what may strictly be classed as "foreign population." It forms a transition from the latter, to the Americans born of American parents. According to the census of 1890, there were in Wisconsin 402,100 native children of foreign parents; while the number of persons

whose parents were born in this country, was but 290,578, and that of foreign-born persons 500,916. To what extent do the first-named retain the speech, habits, and peculiar sentiments of their parents?¹

There are undoubtedly in Wisconsin a few localities — such as certain rural districts of Dodge, Washington, Calumet, Manitowoc, and possibly a few other counties — where considerable numbers of the children of the German settlers have grown up with practically no knowledge of English. There is a somewhat larger number of such persons who know English well enough, but in their families habitually use German. The great majority of the children of German parents, however, may be said to use their mother-tongue under compulsion only. Most Germans desire that their children should speak the language of the fatherland, and insist upon their using it at their homes. But the complaint is almost universal, about the difficulty of enforcing this domestic law. On the whole, it may be said that the female portion of native-born German-Americans are slightly more inclined to preserve the use of German than are their brothers — a phenomenon doubtless due to their lives being more confined to the home. It should be stated also, that the German spoken by the children of German parents is commonly faulty in grammar, and circumscribed in regard to vocabulary. Few of them ever learn to read a German book with ease and pleasure, unless they have enjoyed systematic instruction in school or at home.

As to the use of English by the same class of population, it is quite common to hear among them certain peculiarities of pronunciation, such as the use of *t* for *th*, especially at the end

¹ It seems to me that statistics on the knowledge of the English language, such as contained in Part II of the *Report on Population*, Eleventh Census, cannot be of much value. How is it possible to fix a definite standard of what is meant by "speaking English?" There are innumerable degrees of proficiency; what one person would deem a reasonable amount of knowledge, another would call gross ignorance. I doubt whether there are any residents of Wisconsin who are *entirely* unable to speak some English. The most that could be ascertained by a statistical inquiry, it seems to me, is how many families habitually use a language other than English, in their domestic intercourse.

of words, or the guttural sounding of *r*. Unidiomatic expressions, sometimes of a very amusing nature, which are evidently literal translations from the German, may be heard any day from the mouths of children and young people on the streets of Milwaukee and other strongly German communities. The tendency towards an abandonment of the mother-tongue is aided among the more ignorant and socially-inferior classes, by a widespread feeling that to speak English, as well as to adopt the customs of English-speaking people, is more "high-toned." Consequently some youths, and particularly young girls, of this class, with ambition to rise socially, grow to be almost ashamed of being able to speak German, and make haste to forget what little they may have learned in the paternal home.

I have tried in the foregoing pages to give an account of the way in which our large German population gradually assimilates itself to other elements of our people. No one can be more conscious than myself of the imperfections and incompleteness of this account. But, as far as I am aware, no one has heretofore attempted to record in a systematic manner the course of this interesting sociological process, an understanding of which is so necessary for the comprehension of the development of Wisconsin and other States. As a beginning, my work may have some value,—especially if followed by similar work on the part of persons with greater skill and wider opportunities for observation. One thing I would remark at the close of the paper: I have tried to reproduce my observations exactly as I have made them; and the recital does not in any case imply either approbation or disapproval, on my part, of any of the facts or tendencies observed in a field so peculiarly liable to irritate the sensibilities of national or racial feeling.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE TWO WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS; TO WHICH ARE ADDED ANNOTATED LISTS OF THE DELEGATES.

BY FLORENCE ELIZABETH BAKER.

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 - 3. Accounts in books and monographs.
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 - 1. In U. S. congress.
 - 2. In Wisconsin territorial legislature.
 - a. Council.
 - b. House.
 - 3. Accounts in books.
 - 4. Election of April 5, 1847.
- IV. List of Wisconsin newspapers in the Society's library, for 1846-47.

I. *Preliminary proceedings, January—October, 1846.*

1. IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

- Jan. 9—"Mr. M. L. Martin gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to enable the people of Wisconsin to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union."—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 171; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 213.
- Jan. 13—Mr. Martin introduced a bill (H. R. 105) to enable the people to form a state government; twice read and referred to committee on territories.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 196; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 253.
- May 11—Mr. [S. A.] Douglass reported an amendatory bill, which bill was committed.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 789; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 782.
- June 8—Debate on bill (H. R. 105).—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 941; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 921.
- June 9—Bill passed, and reconsideration moved.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, pp. 949, 950; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 931.
- June 10—Reconsideration of the bill, and its final passage.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, pp. 952, 953; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., pp. 936-938.
- June 11—Bill (H. R. 105) received by senate and referred to committee on territories.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 958; *Senate Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., pp. 340, 341.
- July 9—Bill reported from committee on territories.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 1073; *Senate Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 396.
- Aug. 5—Passage of bill in senate.—*Cong. Globe*, 29th cong., 1 sess., vol. 15, p. 1194; *House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 1229; *Senate Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 482.
- Aug. 6—Committee on enrolled bills reports the examination of the bill.—*House Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 1242. Vice-president signs and returns to committee.—*Senate Journal*, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 489.
- Aug. 7—Message from president to house, that H. R. 105 was approved and signed yesterday.—*House*

Journal, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 1256. Committee on enrolled bills presents H. R. 105 to the president.—House Journal, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 1248; Senate Journal, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 490.

Aug. 10—"Approved."—Senate Journal, 29th cong., 1 sess., p. 529. Full text of enabling act,¹ in U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 9, pp. 56-58.

2. IN WISCONSIN TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE:

a. *Proceedings in Council*.—The page references are to: Journal of the Council, fourth annual session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Madison, W. T., 1846. 382 p., O.

Jan. 6—Gov. Dodge submitted his message: pp. 12-22. (For section relating to state government, see pp. 12, 13.)

Jan. 7—The section of above message relating to state government, was referred to a committee: p. 24.

Jan. 8—Message received from house, announcing the appointment of committee: p. 32.

Jan. 12—Moses M. Strong reported from said committee, "A bill in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin." (No. 22 C.): p. 44.

Jan. 16—Mr. Frank submitted report of the joint select committee: pp. 77, 78. (Full text of report: pp. 333-342.)

Proceedings on No. 22 C., in committee of whole: p. 80.

Jan. 17—Same: p. 82.

Proceedings in council on No. 22 C.: p. 91.

Jan. 19—Mr. Whitton offered a resolution requesting an amendment to No. 22 C., in regard to negro suffrage, which was defeated: p. 94.

No. 22 C. reported as correctly engrossed: p. 95.

Read third time, passed, and transmitted to house of representatives: p. 96.

Jan. 24—The amendments of the house to No. 22 C. were taken up and concurred in: p. 147.

¹ In 1848 an attempt was made to alter the fourth clause of the seventh section of the enabling act. This section related to the reservation of salt springs and land adjacent, for the use of the state government.—See Wis. Sen. Jour., 1848, p. 85; Laws of Wis., 1848, p. 238; Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1 sess., p. 1026; Senate Journal, 30th cong., 1 sess., pp. 476, 493, 510; and House Journal, 30th cong., 1 sess., pp. 1137, 1149.

1. *Preliminary proceedings*—continued.

2. IN WISCONSIN TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—continued.

a. *Proceedings in Council*—continued.

Jan. 30—No. 22 C. reported as correctly enrolled: p. 215.

Jan. 31—Mr. Catlin reports that No. 22 C. has been sent to the governor for his approval: p. 227.

Message received from governor, informing the council that No. 22 C. had been approved: p. 229.

b. *Proceedings in House*.—The page references are to: Journal of the House of Representatives, fourth annual session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Madison, W. T., 1846. 412 p., O.

Jan. 7—Resolution of council submitting the section of governor's message relating to state government, to a committee: pp. 29, 30.

Jan. 8—Members from house, of the joint committee, appointed by speaker: p. 33.

Jan. 9—Two petitions presented from Walworth county, asking passage of law authorizing the people to vote on state government: p. 37.

Petition from Racine county, asking passage of law authorizing the people to vote on state government: p. 38.

Jan. 10—Petition from Green county, asking passage of law authorizing the people to vote on state government: p. 40.

Jan. 19—No. 22 C. introduced in the house: p. 96.

No. 22 C. read first and second times: p. 101.

Petition on subject of state government, from Southport: p. 92.

Jan. 20—Resolution relative to printing report of joint committee, and proceedings thereon: pp. 105, 106.

Jan. 21—House went into committee of the whole, for consideration of No. 22 C.: p. 119.

Petition on subject of state government, from Winnebago county: p. 115.

Jan. 22—House in committee of the whole, for further consideration of No. 22 C.: p. 122.

Moved that special order of the day, No. 22 C., be laid on table, which was agreed to: p. 124.

Jan. 23—Proceedings in house on No. 22 C.: pp. 133-136.

Petition on subject of state government, from Walworth county: p. 128.

Jan. 24—Petition on subject of state government, from Geo. F. Markley and others: p. 140.

Further proceedings in house on No. 22 C.: pp. 145-147.

Jan. 26—Message from council announced that amendments to No. 22 C. had been concurred in: p. 151.

Jan. 30—Committee report No. 22 C. correctly enrolled: p. 208.

Jan. 31—No. 22 C. presented to governor for his approval: p. 225.

Feb. 2—Message from council announcing that No. 22 C., had been signed and deposited in office of secretary of territory, Jan. 31: p. 249.

Full text of "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin."—*Laws of Wisconsin*, 1846, pp. 5-12.

3. APRIL 17—The question of state government is submitted to the people, and returns show 12,334 votes for, and 2,487 against.—Wight, W. W., "Early legislation concerning Wisconsin Banks," in *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1895, p. 158.

4. AUG. 1—Governor Dodge issues a proclamation calling the convention, and apportioning delegates to the various counties.—*Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette*, Aug. 12, 1846.

5. SEPT. 7—Election of delegates to the convention.—Comparatively full returns of this election are found in *Milwaukee Courier*, Sept. 23, 1846, and *Wisconsin Weekly Argus*, Sept. 15, 1846.

II. *The Convention, Oct. 5—Dec. 16, 1846.*

1. OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Journal of the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin; begun and held at Madison, on the 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Madison, W. T., 1847. 505 p., O.

II. *The Convention*—continued.

1. OFFICIAL RECORDS—continued.

Constitution of the state of Wisconsin, adopted in convention, at Madison, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. Together with the act of Congress, and the act of the Legislature, in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin. Published by order of the convention. Madison, W. T., 1846. 60 p., D.

NOTE.—The full text of the constitution framed by this convention, is found in most of the newspapers cited below; also in *Journal Wis. Const. Conv.*, 1847-48, pp. 623-653, and Tenney and Atwood's *Fathers of Wisconsin*, pp. 303-330.

The pamphlet copy of the constitution, referred to above, is very rare. See *Fathers of Wisconsin*, p. 25. Some light is thrown on this document by a meeting held by the democratic members of the convention, Dec. 5, 1846. They drew up a statement of the principles which had governed them, and this may be found in the *Milwaukee Courier*, Dec. 30, 1846, p. 2, cols. 4, 5.

2. SPEECHES printed in full in newspapers, which are not given in the convention journal, can be found as follows:¹

Barber, Hiram.—On future office holding, by members of convention.—*Wisconsin Democrat*, Nov. 14, 1847, p. 4, cols. 1, 2.

Beall, Samuel W.—On banks and banking, in committee of the whole (no date given).—*Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette*, Nov. 21, 1846, p. 2, cols. 3, 4; *Wisconsin Argus*, Nov. 10, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1, 2.

Bevans, Lorenzo.—On schools and school funds, in committee of whole.—*Madison Express*, Dec. 8, 1846, p. 1, cols. 1, 2.

Burchard, Charles.—On banking question, Oct. 16.—*Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette*, Oct. 24, 1846, p. 2, cols. 3, 4.

— On negro suffrage, Oct. 11.—*Madison Express*, Oct. 27, 1846, p. 2, cols. 4-6; *Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette*, Nov. 3, 1856, p. 2, cols. 4, 5.

Burt, Daniel R.—On the boundary, Nov. 27.—*Wisconsin (Lancaster) Herald*, Jan. 23, 1847, p. 1, cols. 3-5; *Madison Express*, Jan. 12, 1847, p. 1, cols. 4, 5.

Chase, Warren.—On capital punishment, in committee of the whole.—*Wisconsin Democrat*, Nov. 14, 1846, p. 4, cols. 2, 3.

Clark, W. H.—On elective franchise, Oct. 20.—*Madison Express*, Nov. 3, 1846, p. 1, cols. 1-3.

¹ No stenographers were employed by the first convention, and no speeches are reported in the official journal.

- Crawford, John*.—On bank question, Oct. 15.—Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette, Oct. 24, 1846, p. 2, col. 4.
- On abolishing laws for the collection of debts, Oct. 12.—Wisconsin Democrat, Oct. 17, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1, 2; Nov. 7, 1846, p. 4, cols. 2-4.
- Harkin, Daniel*.—On suffrage and elective franchise, Oct. 22.—Wisconsin Argus, Nov. 3, 1846, p. 1, cols. 1, 2; Wisconsin Democrat, Oct. 31, 1846, p. 4, cols. 4, 5.
- Holcombe, William*.—On boundary question, Nov. 27.—Wisconsin Democrat, Dec. 12, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1-3; Madison Express, Dec. 1, 1846, p. 2, cols. 5-7.
- Hübschmann, Franz*.—Envidierung auf die von Herrn Burnett gegen das Stimmrecht der Eingewanderten gehaltene Rede.—Wisconsin Banner, Nov. 7, 1846, p. 1, cols. 2-4.¹
- Hyer, Nathaniel F.*—On banks and banking, in committee of whole.—Madison Express, Dec. 8, 1846, p. 2, cols. 5, 6; Wisconsin Democrat, Nov. 28, 1846, p. 2, col. 6; p. 3, col. 1.
- Judd, Stoddard*.—On negro suffrage, Oct. 22.—Wisconsin Argus, Nov. 3, 1846, p. 1, col. 2.
- On capital punishment, Nov. 10.—Wisconsin Democrat, Nov. 14, 1846, p. 2, col. 3; p. 3, col. 2.
- McHugh, Stephen*.—Sermon preached in the capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, on Sunday, 15th Nov., 1846, before the constitutional convention, on the death of Hon. Thomas P. Burnett, one of its members. Madison, 1846. 13 p., D.
- Noggle, David*.—On banks and banking, Oct. 12.—Wisconsin Democrat, Oct. 31, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1-4.
- Parks, Rufus*.—On banks and banking, in committee of the whole.—Milwaukee Courier, Nov. 18, 1846, p. 1, cols. 2, 3; Wisconsin Democrat, Nov. 7, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1, 2.
- Patch, Horace D.*—On the exemption bill, Dec. 4.—Wisconsin Argus, Dec. 8, 1846, p. 2, cols. 5, 6.
- Prentiss, Theodore*.—On banks and banking, Oct. 12.—Wisconsin Democrat, Oct. 31, 1846, p. 4, col. 4.
- Randall, Alexander W.*—On banks and banking, Oct. 15.—Wisconsin Democrat, Nov. 21, 1846, p. 1, cols. 1-6.
- Reed, George*.—On banks and banking, Nov. 17.—Wisconsin Democrat, Nov. 28, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1-4.
- Ryan, Edward G.*—On elective judiciary, Nov. 30.—Wisconsin Argus, Jan. 5, 1847, p. 1, cols. 1-6.

¹ See Everest's "How Wisconsin came by its large German element," *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xii, pp. 299-334.

II. *The Convention*—continued.2. *SPEECHES*—continued.

Smith, William R.—On banks and banking, Oct. 15.—Wisconsin Democrat, Oct. 24, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1-3.

Steele, Elijah.—On banks and banking.—Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette, Nov. 23, 1846, p. 2, cols. 3, 4.

Strong, Marshall M.—On the rights of married women, and exemptions from forced sale, Dec. 7.—Madison Express, Dec. 15, 1846, p. 2, cols. 5, 6; Wisconsin Argus, Dec. 15, 1846, p. 4, cols. 1-4; Wisconsin (Lancaster) Herald, Dec. 31, 1846, p. 1, col. 2.

3. *ACCOUNTS IN BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS.*

Baker, Florence Elizabeth.—A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin. Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc., 41st Ann. Meeting (Madison, 1894), pp. 116-122.

Bashford, Robert M.—History of early banking in Wisconsin (Madison, 1895), p. 8.

Bruncken, Ernest.—The Germans in Wisconsin politics. (I.—Until the rise of the Republican party.) Parkman Club Publications, vol. i, no. 9, pp. 225-238.

Buck, James S.—Milwaukee under the charter, from 1847 to 1853 inclusive (vol. iii of Buck's Pioneer History of Milwaukee; Milwaukee, 1884), pp. 18-22.

Butterfield, Consul Willshire.—History of Wisconsin (see Bibliography of Wis. Authors, for further references), chap. ii.

Everest, Kate Asaphine.—How Wisconsin came by its large German element. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. xii, p. 314 and note.

Folsom, W. H. C.—Fifty years in the Northwest, with an introduction and appendix containing reminiscences, incidents and notes (St. Paul, 1888), pp. 625, 626.

Hough, Franklin B.—American constitutions (Albany, 1872), vol. ii, pp. 493, 494.

Hunt, John Warren.—The Wisconsin almanac and annual register for the year 1856 (Milwaukee), pp. 27, 51, 52.

Jameson, John Alexander.—The constitutional convention; its history, powers, and modes of proceeding (New York, 1867), pp. 180-182, 199, 200.

Koss, Rudolph A.—Milwaukee (Milwaukee, 1871), pp. 230-239.

*Legler, Henry E.*¹—Story of the State; fifty years of Statehood. Chap. i. ("The thirtieth star in the field of blue.")

¹ This history of Wisconsin appeared originally in the Milwaukee Sentinel. It is in process of publication in book form. The reference cited is in the Sentinel of June 23, 97.

- Sanford, Albert Hart*.—State sovereignty in Wisconsin. Amer. Hist. Assoc. Report, 1891, pp. 189, 190.
- Smith, George Baldwin*.—An historical address before the Wisconsin pioneer association, and the surviving members of the constitutional conventions of 1846-47. Delivered July 16, 1879 (Madison, 1879), pp. 15-19.
- Smith, William R.*—The history of Wisconsin. In three parts, historical, documentary, and descriptive (Madison, 1854), vol. iii, pp. 300-302.
- Soule, Annah May*.—The southern and western boundaries of Michigan. Pubs. Michigan Polit. Sci. Assoc., vol. ii, pp. 69, 70.
- Stearns, J. W., editor*.—The Columbian history of education in Wisconsin (Milwaukee, 1893), p. 19.
- Strong, Moses McCure*.—History of the territory of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1848 (Madison, 1885), pp. 483-491, 509-526, 531-533, 550-558.
- Tenney, H. A., and Atwood, David*.—Memorial record of the fathers of Wisconsin, containing sketches of the lives and career of the members of the constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1847-48. With a history of early settlement in Wisconsin (Madison, 1880), pp. 18-21, 25, 386-389.
- Thwaites, Reuben Gold*.—The boundaries of Wisconsin, in Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. xi, pp. 488-490.
- The story of Wisconsin (Boston, 1890), pp. 230, 231.
- Tuttle, Charles R.*—An illustrated history of the state of Wisconsin (Boston, 1875), pp. 240-244.
- Wheeler, A. C.*—The chronicles of Milwaukee: being a narrative history of the town from its earliest period to the present (Milwaukee, 1861), pp. 188, 189.
- Whitford, W. C.*—Historical sketch of education in Wisconsin (Madison, 1876).
- Wight, William Ward*.—Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks, in Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc., 43rd Ann. Meeting (Madison, 1896), pp. 158, 159.
- Ziegler, Alexander*.—Skizzen einer Reise durch Nordamerika und Westindien mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des deutschen Elements, der Auswanderung und der landwirthschaftlichen¹ Verhältnisse in dem neuen Staate Wisconsin (Dresden, 1848), vol. i, pp. 253-279.

¹ This reference is peculiarly interesting, as the author reprints several of the campaign documents used among the Germans in 1846. For a translation of part of one of them, see Bruncken's "The Germans in Wisconsin Politics," cited above.

III. *Period between the adjournment of the convention and the rejection of the constitution, Dec. 16, 1846–April, 1847.*

1. IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS.¹

Jan. 21, 1847.—Message on new state of Wisconsin, by President James K. Polk.—House Ex. Docs., No. 49, 29th cong., 2d sess., vol. iii.

NOTE.—Transmits copy of constitution adopted; copy of act of territorial legislature convening convention; and copy of the last census of the territory.

Feb. 9—Mr. Douglass reported a bill (H. R. 648) for the admission of the state of Wisconsin into the Union, which was read first and second times, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.—House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 322.

Feb. 15—Proceedings in committee of the whole.—House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 353.

Feb. 16—Bill passed the house.—House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., pp. 354, 355.

Bill reported from the house to the senate.—Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 198.

Feb. 17—Read first and second times, and referred to committee on judiciary.—Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 200.

Feb. 20—Mr. Ashley, from the committee on judiciary, to whom had been referred the bill from the house, reported the same without amendment.—Cong. Globe, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 473. Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 278.

March 2—Senate considered bill in committee of the whole, and reported it to the senate, which ordered it engrossed and read a third time, and passed it.—Cong. Globe, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 568. Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 265.

Message from senate announcing that it had passed H. R. 648.—House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 492.

March 3—Bill reported as enrolled.—Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 268; House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 494.

Signed by president of senate.—Senate Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 288.

¹ Congress acted upon the supposition that the constitution of 1846 would be accepted by the people in April.

March 3—Bills sent to president for signature.—House Journal, 29th cong., 2d sess., p. 509.

Full text of "An act for the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, March 3, 1847," in U. S. Statutes, vol. 9, pp. 178, 179.

2. IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.¹

a. *Proceedings in Council*.—The page references are to: Journal of the Council, first annual session of the fifth legislative assembly of the territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison, on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. Madison, W. T., 1847. 390 p., O.

Jan. 5—Gov. Dodge submitted his message to the legislature (paragraph relating to state government, p. 12).

Jan. 16—Petition from Rock county, for passage of law authorizing another convention, in case the present constitution should be rejected: p. 47.

Same, from Waukesha county: p. 47.

Jan. 18—Same, from Milwaukee county: p. 55.

Jan. 20—Same, from Racine county: p. 66.

Same, from Walworth county: p. 66.

Jan. 25—Same, from Waukesha county: p. 81.

Same, from Racine county (2): p. 81.

Same, from Jefferson county: p. 88.

Same, from Alexander Montgomery and others: p. 88.

Jan. 26—Same, from Racine county (2): p. 89.

Same, from Milwaukee county (3): p. 90.

Jan. 27—Same, from Racine county: p. 97.

Same, from Walworth county: p. 97.

The committee on judiciary, to whom were referred petitions praying for passage of law calling a new constitutional convention, in case the present one is not adopted, introduced No. 32 C., and presented their report: pp. 99-101.

Jan. 28—Five petitions from various parts of the territory, asking for passage of law calling a new constitutional convention: p. 107.

Remonstrance of thirty-one citizens of Washington county, against the same: p. 107.

Jan. 30—Petition from Waukesha county: p. 125.

Petition from Racine county: p. 125.

¹ For a resumé of legislative proceedings, see Strong's, History of Wisconsin Territory pp. 531-533.

III. *Period between the adjournment of the convention and the rejection of the constitution—continued.*

1. IN THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—continued.

a. *Proceedings in Council—continued.*

Feb. 1—Petition from Rock county: p. 129.

Petition from Grant county: p. 130.

Petition from Racine county: p. 130.

Feb. 2—Remonstrance against a new convention: p. 140.

Petition from Racine county: p. 141.

Motion to refer all petitions and remonstrances to committee on judiciary: p. 141.

Council resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of No. 32 C.: p. 146.

Feb. 4—Petition of J. Q. Adams and others: p. 160.

Feb. 5—Petition from Milwaukee county: p. 172.

Remonstrance of Hopewell Coxe and others: p. 172.

No. 32 C. is reported correctly engrossed: p. 173.

Proceedings on No. 32 C.: p. 176.

Feb. 6—Proceedings on No. 32 C.: p. 190.

No. 32 C. passed: p. 191.

Feb. 9—Message received from house, reporting that No. 32 C. had been indefinitely postponed: p. 208.

b. *Proceedings in House.* The page references are to: Journal of the House of Representatives, first annual session of the fifth legislative assembly of the territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison, on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. Madison, W. T., 1847. 431 p., O.

Jan. 11—Petition on subject of new convention, from Milwaukee county: p. 32.

Jan. 20—Petition from supervisors of Washington county: p. 71.

Same, from Walworth county: p. 71.

Jan. 22—Same, from Hazel Green, Grant county: p. 82.

Jan. 23—Same, from Rock county: p. 87.

Jan. 25—Same, from Grant county: p. 89.

Remonstrance against new convention, from Waukesha county: p. 89.

Petition for new convention, from Rock county: p. 89.

Jan. 27—Petition for new convention, from Grant county (2): p. 106.

Same, from Walworth county: p. 106.

Same, from Iowa county: p. 106.

Same, from Milwaukee county: p. 106.

- Jan. 29—Same, from Grant county: p. 117.
 Remonstrance against new convention, from Waukesha county: p. 117.
 Petition for new convention, from Waukesha county: p. 117.
 Same, from A. B. Tibbitts and others: p. 118.
 Same, from Milwaukee county: p. 118.
 Same, from Rock county (2): p. 118.
 Same, from S. C. Vaughn and others: p. 118.
- Jan. 30—Same, from Milwaukee county (2): p. 126.
- Feb. 1—Same, from C. E. Johnson and others: p. 134.
 Same, from A. E. Horton and others: p. 134.
 Same, from Racine county: p. 135.
 Same, from Walworth county (3): p. 135.
- Feb. 3—Same, from L. G. Fisher and others: p. 152.
 Same, from Racine county: p. 152.
 Same, from Dane county: p. 153.
- Feb. 5—Same, from Green county: p. 175.
 Same, from Milwaukee county (2): p. 175.
- Feb. 8—Same, from Whitewater: p. 198.
 Message from council, announcing that it had passed No. 32 C.: p. 203.
 Proceedings on No. 32 C.: pp. 206, 207.
- Feb. 9—Same: pp. 214, 216.
 Indefinitely postponed: pp. 222, 223.

3. BOOKS.

See Buck, Koss, Strong, Wheeler, and Ziegler, above.

4. ELECTION OF APRIL 5, 1847.

Table of votes (ayes 14,119, nays 20,231).—Journal of Council, Wis. Terr. Legis., Oct., 1847, p. 62.
 Strong's History of Wisconsin Territory, p. 556.

IV. *Wisconsin newspapers of 1846-47, in the Library of the State Historical Society, Madison.*¹

Fond du Lac—Whig.²

Green Bay—Advocate.³

Lancaster—Grant County Herald.

Madison—Madison Express.

Wisconsin Argus.

Wisconsin Democrat.

Milwaukee—Courier.

Daily Sentinel and Gazette.

Sentinel.

Platteville—American.

Prairie du Chien—Patriot.

Prairieville—Freeman.

¹ The file of the Wisconsin Banner for these years is preserved in the office of its successor, the Milwaukee Seebote. Through the courtesy of Mr. Hugo Deuster of the "Seebote," I have had access to it, and references will be found to the Banner in other parts of this Bibliography. The proceedings of the convention were reported for the Banner by Dr. Hübschmann, and Edward Janssen.

² The file of this paper runs from Dec. 14, 1846, to Nov., 1847.

³ Scattering numbers only.

B.—THE CONVENTION OF 1847–48.

- I. Preliminary proceedings, September—November, 1847.
 1. Governor's proclamation, September 27, 1847.
 2. Special session of legislature, October 18–27, 1847.
 3. Election of delegates, November 29, 1847.
 - II. The convention, December 15, 1847—February 1, 1848.
 1. Official records.
 2. Accounts in books and monographs.
 - III. Period between the adjournment of the convention and the adoption of the constitution, February 1—March 13, 1848.
 1. Proceedings in U. S. congress.
 2. Election of March 13, 1848.
 - IV. List of Wisconsin newspapers in the Society's library, for 1847–48.
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- I. *Preliminary proceedings, September—November, 1847.*
 1. Proclamation of Gov. Henry Dodge (Sept. 27, 1847), calling special session of legislature.—Madison Argus, Sept. 28, 1847, p. 2, col. 1.
 2. Journal of the Council, special session. Begun and held at Madison, Wisconsin territory, October 18, A. D. 1847. Madison, W. T., 1847. 71 p., O.

Journal of the House of Representatives, special session. Begun and held at Madison, Wisconsin territory, October 18, A. D. 1847. Madison, W. T., 1847. 88 p., O.

Laws of Wisconsin Territory, passed at the special session of the legislative assembly, October 27, 1847. Madison, W. T., 1847. 21 p., O.

NOTE.—The session of which the above are records, was held for the purpose of providing for the second constitutional convention, and transacted no other business.

 3. Election of delegates, Nov. 29, 1847.

II. *The convention, Dec. 15, 1847—Feb. 1, 1848.*

1. OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Journal of the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, with a sketch of the debates, begun and held at Madison, on the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven. Madison, W. T., 1848. 678 p., O.

Rules of the convention, held at Madison, on the third Wednesday of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin. Madison, W. T., 1847. 8 p., O.

Constitution of the state of Wisconsin. Published by order of the legislative assembly. February 1, A. D. 1848. Madison, 1848. 43 p., O.

2. ACCOUNTS IN BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS.

Baker, Florence Elizabeth.—A brief history of the elective franchise in Wisconsin. Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc., 41st Ann. Meeting (Madison, 1894), pp. 122-126.

Bashford, Robert M.—History of early banking in Wisconsin, p. 8.

Buck, James S.—Milwaukee under the charter, from 1847-1853 inclusive (being vol. iii of Buck's Pioneer Hist. of Milw.; Milwaukee, 1884), pp. 103, 104.

Butterfield, Consul Willshire.—History of Wisconsin (see Bibl. of Wis. Authors, for further references), chap. ii.

Everest, Kate Asaphine.—How Wisconsin came by its large German element. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. xii, p. 314 and note.

Folsom, W. H. C.—Fifty years in the Northwest. With an introduction and appendix containing reminiscences, incidents, and notes (St. Paul, 1888), pp. 627, 628.

Hough, Franklin B.—American constitutions (Albany, 1872), vol. ii, p. 294.

Hunt, John Warren (compiler).—The Wisconsin almanac and annual register for the year 1856 (Milwaukee, 1856), pp. 27, 52, 53.

Jameson, John Alexander.—The constitutional convention; its history, powers and modes of proceeding (New York, 1867), pp. 180, 182, 199, 200.

Koss, Rudolph A.—Milwaukee (Milw., 1871), pp. 255-258.

Legler, Henry E.—Story of the state. Fifty years of Statehood, chap. i. ("The thirtieth star in the field of blue.") Published in Milwaukee Sentinel, June 20, 1897.

- Poore, Ben Perley*.—The federal and state constitutions, colonial charters, and other organic laws of the United States (Washington, 1877), vol. ii, p. 2028.
- Salisbury, Albert*.—Historical sketch of normal instruction in Wisconsin (n. p., 1893), p. 8.
- Sanford, Albert Hart*.—State sovereignty in Wisconsin. Amer. Hist. Assoc. Report, 1891, pp. 189, 190.
- Smith, George Baldwin*.—An historical address before the Wisconsin pioneer association and the surviving members of the constitutional conventions of 1846-47. Delivered July 16, 1879 (Madison, 1879), p. 19.
- Smith, William R.*—The history of Wisconsin. In three parts, historical, documentary, and descriptive (Madison, 1854), vol. iii, pp. 302, 303.
- Soule, Annah May*.—The southern and western boundaries of Michigan. Pubs. Michigan Pol. Sci. Assoc., vol. ii, p. 70.
- Stearns, J. W.* (editor).—The Columbian history of education in Wisconsin (Milw., 1893), p. 19.
- Strong, Moses McCure*.—History of the territory of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1848 (Madison, 1885), pp. 526-583.
- Tenney, H. A.*, and *Atwood, David*.—Memorial record of the fathers of Wisconsin, containing sketches of the lives and career of the members of the constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1847-48. With a history of early settlement in Wisconsin (Madison, 1880), pp. 21, 22, 389.
- Thwaites, Reuben Gold*.—Reminiscences of Morgan L. Martin, 1827-1887. Wis. Hist. Soc. Colls., vol. xi, pp. 408, 409.
- The boundaries of Wisconsin. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. xi, pp. 490-492.
- The story of Wisconsin (Boston, 1890), p. 231.
- Turner, A. J.*—A review of Wisconsin's legislative apportionment act of 1891 (Portage, 1891), pp. 9-14, 17, 18, 21-23.
- Tuttle, Charles R.*—An illustrated history of the state of Wisconsin (Boston, 1875), pp. 244-246.
- Whitford, W. C.*—Historical sketch of education in Wisconsin (Madison, 1876), pp. 32, 33.
- Wight, William Ward*.—Early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks. Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc., 43rd Ann. Meeting (Madison, 1896), pp. 159, 160.

III. *Period between the adjournment of the convention and the adoption of the constitution, Feb. 1—March 13, 1848.*

1. PROCEEDINGS IN U. S. CONGRESS.

Feb. 21—Notice of bill given.—Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., vol. 18, p. 380.

Mar. 16—President's message, submitting the constitution of Wisconsin and accompanying documents.—Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 476; House Ex. Docs., no. 55, 30th cong., 1st sess., vol. 5.

Mar. 20—Bill introduced (H. R. 397).—Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., vol. 18, p. 505.

Apr. 13—Bill reported from committee on territories, read first and second times, and referred to committee of the whole.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 677.

Apr. 25—Bill made special order of Tuesday (May 9), and each day thereafter until disposed of.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 719; Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 665.

May 9—Proceedings in committee of whole.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 783; Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 742-44.

May 10—(Same as above).—Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 745.

Amendments submitted to the house.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., pp. 786, 787; Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., pp. 747-753.

May 11—Proceedings in house, on bill and amendments.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., pp. 787, 788; Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess., pp. 754, 755.

Bill engrossed, read third time, and passed.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 789.

May 12—Bill read first and second times, and referred to committee on territories.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 333.

May 16—Reported from committee on territories, without amendment.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 340.

May 19—Message from senate, announcing its passage of H. R. 397.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 826.

May 25—Proceedings of senate in committee of whole, on H. R. 397.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 351.

May 26—Reported correctly enrolled, and signed by speaker.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 836.

- May 29—Bill reported as examined and duly enrolled.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 357.
- May 29—Signed by vice president and delivered to committee to be presented to president.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 359.
- May 29—Presented to president, for his signature.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 848.
- May 30—Reported that H. R. 397 was presented to president May 29.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 360.
- May 30—Message received from president, announcing that he had approved and signed H. R. 397, May 29.—House Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 855.
- May 31—Message from president, announcing that he had (May 29) approved and signed H. R. 397.—Sen. Journ., 30th cong., 1st sess., p. 363.
- Full text of bill: U. S. Statutes, vol. 9, pp. 233-235.
Cong. Globe, 30th cong., 1st sess, pp. 754, 755

2. ELECTION OF MARCH 13, 1848.

Table of votes (ayes 16,799, nays 6,384).—Madison Daily Argus, May 16, 1848; Strong's History of Wisconsin Territory, p. 582; Baker's Elective Franchise in Wisconsin (Wis. Hist. Soc. Proc., 1893), p. 121; Wight's early legislation concerning Wisconsin banks (Id., 1895), p. 159.

IV. *Wisconsin newspapers of 1847-48, in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.*

Madison—Tri-Weekly Argus.

Madison Express.

Tri-Weekly Express.

Wisconsin Argus.

Wisconsin Democrat.

Milwaukee—Courier.

Daily Sentinel and Gazette.

Weekly Wisconsin.

Mineral Point—Tribune.

Potosi—Republican.

Prairie du Chien—Patriot.

Prairieville—Freeman.

Southport—American.

Watertown—Chronicle.

Rock River Pilot.

Waukesha—Democrat and Chronotype.

C.—THE CONSTITUTION OF 1848.

- I. Text of the constitution.
- II. Amendments.
- III. Commentaries.
- IV. Cases deciding important constitutional questions.
 - 1. Bashford-Barstow controversy.
 - 2. "Granger" cases.
 - 3. "Bible" cases.
 - 4. Apportionment cases.

I. *Text of the constitution.*

Constitution of the state of Wisconsin. Published by order of the legislative assembly. February 1, A. D. 1848. Madison, 1848. 43 p., O.

Constitution of the state of Wisconsin. Compiled and published under the direction of T. J. Cunningham, secretary of state. Madison, 1893. 50 p., O.

Revised statutes.—1849, pp. 19-46; 1858, pp. 6-56; 1871, vol. i, pp. 95-142;¹ 1878, pp. 14-48;¹ 1889 (Sanborn and Berryman),¹ vol. i, pp. 32-87.

Blue books.—1853, 1869-1897. (See indices.)

II. *Amendments.*

Article I, section 8, Nov. 8, 1870.

Article III, section 1, Nov. 7, 1882.

Article IV, sections 4, 5, 11, 21, Nov. 8, 1881.
 sections 31, 32, Nov. 7, 1871.
 section 31, Nov. 8, 1892.

Article V, sections 5 and 9, Nov. 2, 1869.

Article VI, section 4, Nov. 7, 1882.

Article VII, section 4, Nov. 6, 1877.
 section 4, April 2, 1889.
 section 7, April 6, 1897.
 section 12, Nov. 7, 1882.

Article VIII, section 2, Nov. 6, 1877.

Article XI, section 3, Nov. 3, 1874.

Article XIII, section 1, Nov. 7, 1882.

NOTE.—The text of these amendments may be found in the session laws of the several years, also in the corresponding Blue Books.

¹ Annotated.

III. *Commentaries.*

Haven, Spencer.—Wisconsin and the nation. Chicago, 1897, 295 p., D.

Howard, George E.—An introduction to the local constitutional history of the United States. Baltimore, 1889, O. See index caption, "Wisconsin."

Poore, Ben Perley.—The federal and state constitutions, colonial charters, and other organic laws of the United States. (Washington, 1877), vol. ii, pp. 2028-2050.

Spencer, David Ellsworth.—Local government in Wisconsin. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. xi; Johns Hopkins Studies, vol. viii, no. 3.

Turner, Andrew Jackson.—The gerrymander of Wisconsin. A review of the legislative apportionment act of 1891 (Portage, 1891), pp. 4-7, 9, 11, 16.

Wilgus, James Alva.—The government of the people of the state of Wisconsin. Philadelphia, 1897. 156 p., D.

Wright, Albert Orville.—Combined constitutions of the United States and state of Wisconsin. Madison, 1888, D.

NOTE.—Wright's Constitutions are published both separately and collectively, and in numerous editions.

IV. *Cases deciding important constitutional questions.*

1. BASHFORD-BARSTOW CONTROVERSY.

The trial in the [State] supreme court, of the information in the nature of a quo warranto filed by the attorney general, on the relation of Coles Bashford vs. Wm. A. Barstow, contesting the right to office of governor of Wisconsin. Madison, 1856. 368 p., O.

The Attorney General ex rel. Bashford vs. Barstow.—4 Wis., 567-837.

Calkins, E. A.—The Bashford and Barstow controversy in Wisconsin, 1856. Chicago Tribune, Jan. 8, 1880.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold.—The story of Wisconsin (Boston, 1890), pp. 230-246.

Tuttle, Charles R.—An illustrated history of the state of Wisconsin (Boston, 1875), pp. 309-322.

2. THE "GRANGER" CASES.

Cary, John W.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin vs. Chic., Milw. and St. Paul Railway Co., n. p., n. d. 40 p., O.

Lawrence, C. B., & Cook, B. C.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin vs. Chic. & N. W. Railway Co. (Motion for an injunction), Chicago, n. d. 4 p., Q.

IV. *Cases deciding important constitutional questions*—continued.

2. THE "GRANGER" CASES—continued.

Orton, H. S.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Attorney General, vs. The Chic. & N.W. Railway Co., and vs. The Chic., Milw. & St. Paul Railway Co., n. p., n. d. 42 p., O.

Smith & Lamb.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin vs. The Chic. & N. W. Railway Co. (Motion for injunction), n. p., n. d. 29 p., O.

The Attorney General vs. The Chic. & N. W. Railway Co.
The Attorney General vs. The Chic., Milw. & St. Paul Railway Co.—35 Wis., 425-608.

Cary, John W.—The organization and history of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Milwaukee, [1893]. 392 p., O.

Keep, Albert.—[President's report] in the annual report of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company for the fifteenth fiscal year, ending May 31st, 1874. New York, 1874. 47 p., O.

— [President's report] in the annual report of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, for the sixteenth fiscal year, ending May 31st, 1875. New York, 1875. 43 p., O.

— [President's report] in the annual report of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company for the seventeenth fiscal year, ending May 31st, 1876. New York, 1876. 38 p., O.

Mitchell, Alexander.—[Report of the board of directors] in the 11th annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, 1874. Milwaukee, 1875. 82 p., O.

— [Report of the board of directors] in the 12th Annual Report of the Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Railway Company, 1875. Milwaukee, 1876. 80 p., O.

Wisconsin R. R. Commissioners.—Annual reports for 1874 and 1875. Madison, Wis., 1874, 1875. xxvii + 328 + 187 + 8 p., and viii + 306 + 453 p. O.

NOTE.—For important articles bearing directly or indirectly on these cases, see the (N. Y.) Nation, vols. 16-20, 24; especially vol. 19, pp. 121, 231, 234; vol. 20, p. 53; vol. 24, p. 143.

3. CONTROVERSY OVER THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bennett, John R.—The Bible in the schools. Opinion in the case of Weiss, et al., vs. The school board of Edgerton. Edgerton, Wis., 1889. 77 p., O.

Desmond, Humphrey J.—Counsel's brief for appellant. The State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Weiss, et al., vs. District Board of school district no. eight of the city of Edgerton. Milwaukee, n. d. 29 p., O.

— Supplementary brief in The State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Weiss et al., vs. The district board of school district no. eight of the city of Edgerton. Milwaukee, n. d. 12 p., O.

Jackson, A. A.—Respondent's brief in the case of The State ex rel. Weiss, et al., vs. District school board of school district no. eight of the city of Edgerton. Edgerton, n. d. 200 p., O.

Wigman, J. H. M.—Appellant's brief in the case of the State ex rel. Weiss et al., vs. District board of school district no. eight, of the city of Edgerton. Green Bay, n. d. 37 p., O.

Winans & Hyzer.—Brief in the case of the State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Weiss et al., vs. The district board of school district no. eight, of the city of Edgerton. The Bible in our common schools. N. p., n. d. 66 p., O.

The state ex rel. Weiss and others, appellants, vs. The district board of school district no. eight of the city of Edgerton, respondent.—76 Wis., 177-221.

NOTE.—See note to this case, in 29 Amer. Law Register, 286, 321.

Decision of the supreme court of the state of Wisconsin relating to the reading of the Bible in public schools. Opinions by Justices Lyon, Cassoday, and Orton. Madison, 1890. 35 p., O.

Blaisdell, J. J.—The Edgerton Bible case. The decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin. A paper read before the Beloit congregational convention, at Palmyra, Wis., May 23, 1890, and accepted, for substance, by that body as an expression of its views. * * * N. p., n. d. 36 p., O.

Crooker, Joseph Henry—The Bible in the public schools; or, Dr. Bascom and the supreme court. Madison, 1890. 18 p., O.

— The public schools and the Catholics. Madison, 1890. 16 p., O.

Desmond, H. J.—The Bible in the public schools. Argument before the supreme court of Wisconsin, in the Edgerton Bible case.—Donahoe's Mag., July, 1890.

— Reprint of the above. Boston, 1890. 11 p., O.

McAtee, William A.—Must the Bible go? A review of the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin, in the Edgerton Bible case. Madison, 1890. 72 p., O.

IV. *Cases deciding important constitutional questions*—continued.

2. CONTROVERSY OVER THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—cont.

Magoun, George F.—The Wisconsin decision on the Bible in schools.—Our Day, vol. 6, pp. 115-119.

An official deliverance [of Madison presbytery] in regard to the late decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin, concerning the Bible and our public schools. Janesville, 1890. 4 p., O.

4. APPORTIONMENT CASES.

First Case.

Pierce, Solon W.—Petition. N. p., n. d. 30 p., O.

Bird, George W.—Brief in case of State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Adams County and Solon W. Pierce, district attorney thereof and an elector therein, vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 51 p., Q.

Estabrook, Charles E.—Brief in the case of the State of Wisconsin ex rel. of Adams county and S. W. Pierce, district attorney, and an elector therein, vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 40 p., O.

— In re application of the district attorney of Adams county, for leave to bring an action to annul chapter 482, laws 1891, relating to legislative apportionment. N. p., n. d. 33 p., O.

O'Connor, J. L., et al.—Complaint in case of State of Wisconsin, upon the relation of Adams county and S. W. Pierce, etc., vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 34 p., O.

Spooner, John C.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin, upon relation of Adams county and S. W. Pierce, district attorney thereof, and an elector therein, vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 84 p., O.

The State ex rel. attorney general vs. Cunningham, secretary of state. Feb. 10—March 22, 1892—81 Wis., 440-532; Northwestern Reporter, vol. 51, pp. 724, 745.

Turner, A. J.—A review of Wisconsin's legislative apportionment act of 1891. [Portage, 1891], 47 p., O.

— The gerrymander of Wisconsin. A review of the legislative apportionment act of 1891. N. p., n. d. 26 p., O.

NOTE.—Second edition of the first-named pamphlet.

Second Case.

Bird, George W.—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Charles F. Lamb vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 93 p., O.

- Estabrook, Charles E.*—Brief in the case of the State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Charles F. Lamb vs. Thomas J. Cunningham. N. p., n. d. 29 p., O.
- Greene, George G.*—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin ex rel. Charles F. Lamb vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. Green Bay, n. d. 33 p., O.
- Lamb, Charles F.*—(Complaint). N. p., n. d. 47 p., O.
- Vilas, William F.*—Brief in the case of State of Wisconsin, ex rel. Charles F. Lamb vs. Thomas J. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 44 p., O.
- Spooner, John C., et al.*—In re application of Charles F. Lamb to the attorney general to move in the supreme court for leave to bring an action in the name of the State against the secretary of state, to enjoin him from carrying into execution chapter 1, passed at the special session of 1892, (etc.). N. p., n. d. 47 p., O.
- Argument before the supreme court, September 22, 1892, in the case of State ex rel. Lamb vs. Cunningham, secretary of state. N. p., n. d. 42 p., O.
- The State ex rel. Lamb vs. Cunningham, secretary of state.—83 Wis., 90-170.

D.—DOCUMENTS IN THE STATE ARCHIVES.

In the office of the secretary of state there are deposited manuscript journals of both conventions, and the reports of all committees as they were originally made to the conventions. Most of these show (by interlineation or by slips pasted upon the originals, in the handwriting of the proposers) the amendments as made by the convention or proposed by the committees. The certificates of the election of the members, and petitions relating to the convention, are also preserved.

The original draft of the constitution of 1848 is not in the archives. Morgan L. Martin, president of the convention, in a letter to the late Lyman C. Draper (dated May 19, 1882), in regard to this matter, says: "My own impression favors the idea that the first secretary, McHugh, gave the original to the printer for copy, and that it was not returned to the office."

On the engrossed copy in the secretary of state's office, the signatures are also engrossed; but in the Auditor's Journal for 1848, there is a common receipt for certain expenses, signed by a majority of the members. This, with the committee reports noted above, of which many are signed, constitutes an almost complete set of the autographs of the signers. The State Historical Society has in its possession many manuscript letters by and concerning the members of both conventions.

The numerous petitions to the legislature, during the winter of 1847, for a new convention, are filed with the legislative documents for that year.

E.—ANNOTATED LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTIONS OF 1846 AND 1847-48.

1. GENERAL ACCOUNTS OF THE REUNIONS.

Meeting of the members of the first constitutional convention, begun and held at the capitol in Madison, Wisconsin, January 14th, 1851. Madison, 1851. 21 p., O.

Tenney, H. A., and *Atwood, David*.—Memorial record of the fathers of Wisconsin (Report submitted Feb. 5, 1879). N. p., n. d. 24 p., O.

— Memorial record of the fathers of Wisconsin, containing sketches of the lives and career of the members of the constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1847-48, with a history of early settlement in Wisconsin. Madison, 1880. 400 p., O.

Newspaper accounts—

Reunion of 1878.—Wisconsin State Journal (Madison), Feb. 1 (p. 4, col. 2); Feb. 2 (p. 1, col. 1; p. 4, cols. 1, 2); April 16 (p. 2, cols. 1-5). Madison Democrat, Feb. 2 (p. 4, cols. 2, 3); Feb. 3 (p. 4, cols. 2-5).

Reunion of February, 1879.—Wisconsin State Journal (Madison), Feb. 5 (p. 1, col. 2; p. 3, col. 2); Feb. 6 (p. 1, col. 2). Madison Democrat, Feb. 6 (p. 4, col. 4).

Reunion of July, 1879.—Wisconsin State Journal (Madison), July 16 (p. 4, cols. 2-7); July 17 (p. 4, cols. 2-4). Madison Democrat, July 17 (p. 1, cols. 1-3; p. 4, cols. 2, 3); July 18 (p. 1, cols. 2, 3). In July of 1879 the meeting adjourned until June of 1880, but we cannot ascertain that other reunions were held.

2. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF THE NOTES.

a. Biographical:—

Wisconsin Necrology, 7 vols.

Wisconsin Biographical Pamphlets, 6 vols.

Wisconsin Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 50 vols.

NOTE.—The first of the foregoing entries refers to a series of scrap-books in the library of this Society, in which are preserved newspaper obituaries of prominent residents of Wisconsin; the second and third entries, to collections of Wisconsin pamphlets, classified as indicated.

Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings.

Wisconsin Historical Society Collections. 13 vols.

Reed, P. M. Bench and Bar of Wisconsin.

b. Political:—

The politics of the members of the convention of 1846, were obtained for the most part from the Wisconsin Weekly Argus, Sept. 15, 22, 29, 1846; the Milwaukee Courier, Dec. 30, 1846; and Strong's History of Wisconsin Territory, pp. 511, 512. That of the members of the convention of 1847-48, from the Milwaukee Sentinel, Dec. 10, 1847.

MEMBERS OF CONVENTION OF 1846, WITH COUNTY, POLITICS, DATE OF
DEATH (WHERE KNOWN), AND SOURCES OF BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL.

NOTE.—Those marked with an * are known to be dead at the time of going to press (February, 1898); of those marked with a †, no definite information as to their whereabouts has been obtainable; those unmarked, are reported living.

The abbreviation "Port. (1)" means that this Society possesses an oil portrait of the member; Port. (2), an enlarged photograph or India-ink; Port. (3), a plaster bust; Port. (4), a small photograph or engraving; Port. (5), a portrait in some book or pamphlet within the library.

The following abbreviations refer to sources which may be consulted in the Society's library, for biographical material relative to the member. In addition to these, references to each member will be found in Tenney and Atwood's *Fathers of Wisconsin*, which, however, contains some inaccuracies. Our statements of dates of death are the results of recent extended correspondence.

Abbreviations —

Wis. Nec.= Wisconsin Necrology.

Wis. Biog.= Wisconsin Biographical Pamphlets.

Wis. Misc.= Wisconsin Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

Folsom's Fifty Years.= Folsom's Fifty Years in the Northwest.

¶ Bench and Bar.= Reed's Bench and Bar of Wisconsin.

Wis. Hist. Colls.= Wisconsin Historical Collections.

Wis. Hist. Proc.= Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings.

*Agry, David.**—Brown Co. Dem. Died Jan. 30, 1877. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 135; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 455; Bench and Bar, p. 371; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 86.

*Atwood, Elihu L.**—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died Oct. 24, 1874.

*Babcock, John M.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died 1848.

*Babcock, Barnes.**—Waukesha Co. Dem.

*Baird, Henry S.**—Brown Co. Whig. Died April 28, 1875. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 180½; vol. 3, pp. 143-151; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7, pp. 426-443, 468; Wis. Misc., vol. 6, p. 30; Bench and Bar, p. 181; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 79, 80; Gregory's Industrial Resources of Wisconsin, 1872, p. 31. Port.(1)

*Baker, Charles M.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Feb. 5, 1872. Bench and Bar, p. 110; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 66, 67. Port.(1), (5)

Barber, Hiram.†—Dodge Co. Dem. U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 288-291. Port.(1), (5).

*Barber, Joel Allen.**—Grant Co. Whig. Died May 13, 1881. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 113; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 460; Bench and Bar, p. 163; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, p. 681; Biog. of H. of R. of 43d Cong., vol. 2, p. 268. Port.(2)

*Beall, Samuel Wotton.**—Marquette Co. Dem. (union ticket).¹ Bench and Bar, p. 128; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 81.

*Bell, William.**—Walworth Co. Dem.

*Bennett, Stephen O.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died May 24, 1886. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 227.

¹ See Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 14, 1876, p. 2, col. 2. *

- Berry, William.**—Walworth Co. Dem.
- Bevans, Lorenzo.**—Grant Co. Dem. Died 1849. Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 99.
- Bowen, Davis.**—Green Co. Dem. Died May 6, 1867. History of Green Co., 1884, pp. 282, 283.
- Bowker, Joseph.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died March 26, 1856.
- Boyd, John W.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Jan. 28, 1892. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 3.
- Brace, Peter A. R.**—Crawford Co. Dem.
- Brown, Hiram.†*—Green Co. Dem. History of Green Co., 1884, pp. 230-238, 283.
- Browne, Charles E.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Oct. 1, 1895. Cat. Port. Gal., State Hist. Soc. of Wis., 1892, p. 37. Port.⁽²⁾
- Burchard, Charles.**—Waukesha Co. Whig. Died April 1, 1879. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 69; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 433; Hist. of Dodge Co., 1880, pp. 351, 352.
- Burnett, Thomas P.**—Grant Co. Ind. (Strong, p. 511). Died Nov. 5, 1846. Wis. Nec., vol. A, p. 1; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 2, pp. 233-325; Wis. Misc., vol. 6, p. 30; Wis. Misc., vol. 25, p. 12; Bench and Bar, p. 429; Folsom's Fifty Years, p. 30; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 84, 85.
- Burnside, Andrew.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died about 1866.
- Burt, Daniel R.**—Grant Co. (See note below.) Died Jan. 7, 1884. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, pp. 80, 82.
- NOTE.—"In Grant Co., where party lines have been obliterated and every man ran on his own hook, the votes are scattered among some forty candidates. Of the Delegates elected to the Convention, the majority are Whigs."—Milw. Sentinel, Sept. 17, 1846, p. 2, col. 1.
- Carter, James Bruce.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died Oct. 30, 1897. Wis. Nec., vol. 6, p. 101.
- Chamberlain, James.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died Sept. 10, 1874.
- Chase, Horace.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Sept. 1, 1866. Flower's Milwaukee, p. 135; Cat. Port. Gal., State Hist. Soc. of Wis., 1892, p. 37; Gregory's Industrial Resources of Wisconsin, 1870, pp. 281-284; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., 1875, pp. 792, 793; U. S. Biog. Dict., 1877, pp. 234-237. Port.⁽²⁾, ⁽³⁾
- Chase, Warren.**—Fond du Lac Co. Dem. Died Feb. 25, 1891. The life line of the lone one; or, Autobiography of Warren Chase (the world's child). Boston, 1886; 310 p., O. Port.⁽²⁾, ⁽⁴⁾
- Clark, William H.**—Sauk Co. Dem. Died 1880. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 439. Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 139.
- Clothier, Samuel T.†*—Jefferson Co. Dem.
- Combe, Edward.**—Richland Co.
- Cooper, John.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Resides at North Greenfield.
- Coxe, Hopewell.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died June 16, 1864. Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 137.

- Crawford, John.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died March 25, 1881. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 111, 112; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 457; Flower's, Milwaukee, p. 1639.
- Cruson, Thomas.**—Grant Co. Whig. Died Oct. 16, 1882.
- Dennis, William M.**—Dodge Co. Dem. Died July 18, 1882. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Dickinson, Nathaniel.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died March 14, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 25.
- Doty, James Duane.**—Winnebago Co. Whig. Died June 13, 1865. Wis. Nec., vol. 2, p. 1; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 5, pp. 369-377; Wis. Biog., vols. 1, 4; Wis. Misc., vol. 6, p. 30; Bench and Bar, p. 39; Folsom's Fifty Years, pp. 19, 20; Matteson's Illust. Hist. of Wis., pp. 281, 282; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., pp. 744, 745; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.) 1877, pp. 417, 418; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 46-48; Green Bag, vol. 9, pp. 19-23. Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- Drake, Jeremiah.**—Columbia Co. Whig. Died Dec. 6, 1868. History of Columbia Co. (edited by C. W. Butterfield), pp. 511, 523, 963. Port.⁽⁶⁾
- Dunning, Abel.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died May 13, 1881. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 113; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 458.
- Edgerton, Elisha W.*—Waukesha. Dem. Resides at 130, 6th St., Milwaukee.
- Ellis, Pitts.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died Feb. 1, 1875.
- Elmore, Andrew E.*—Waukesha Co. Whig. History of Waukesha Co., pp. 491, 492. Resides at Green Bay.
- Fitzgerald, Garrett M.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem.
- French, Haynes.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died 1872.
- Fuller, Benjamin.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died 1850.
- Gibson, Moses S.*—Fond du Lac Co. Whig. Resides on E St., N. W., between 7th and 8th Sts., Washington, D. C.
- Giddings, David.†*—Sheboygan Co. Whig.
- Gilmore, James.**—Grant Co. See note on page 151. Died 1859.
- Goodell, Lemuel.**—Calumet Co. Dem. Died April 9, 1897. Wis. Nec., vol. 6, p. 85.
- Goodrich, Henry C.†*—Portage Co. Dem.
- Goodsell, Elihu Bernard.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died Nov. 22, 1880.
- Graham, Wallace Wilson.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Resides at 94 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.
- Granger, Benjamin.†*—Dodge Co. Dem.
- Gray, Neely.**—Grant Co. See note on page 151. Died May 15, 1867. Hist. of Dane Co., 1880, p. 528.
- Green, William C.**—Green Co. Dem. Died Aug. 3, 1874.
- Hackett, John.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died Feb. 5, 1886. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 148.
- Hall, George B.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died April 21, 1878.
- Hall, James H.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died Oct. 27, 1866.
- Hammond, Sandford Parker.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died Oct. 18, 1881.

- Harkin, Daniel*.*—Racine Co. Dem. Died Sept., 1875.
- Hawes, M. T.**—Walworth Co. Dem.
- Hayes, James P.*†—La Pointe Co. Dem.
- Hazen, Lorenzo*.*—Fond du Lac Co. Whig. Died Nov., 1894.
- Hesk, William R.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died June 11, 1879. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 159; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 436.
- Hicks, Franklin Z.*†—Grant Co. See note on page 151.
- Hill, La Fayette*.*—Columbia Co. Whig. Died July 7, 1853.
- Holcomb, William*.*—St. Croix Co. Dem. Died 1868. Folsom's Fifty Years, pp. 103, 104.
- Hübschmann, Franz*.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died March 21, 1880. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 95; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 446; vol. 12, p. 314; Flower's Milwaukee, p. 1011.
- Hunkins, Benjamin*.—Waukesha Co. Dem. Resides at Beaver Crossing, Nebr.
- Hyder, George*.*—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died April 20, 1872. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 6, pp. 136-153. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Hyder, Nathaniel F.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died Sept. 12, 1885. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 135.
- Inman, Israel*.*—Rock Co. Dem.
- James, Thomas*.*—Iowa Co. Dem. Died Dec. 1, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 70.
- Janssen, Edward H.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died March 29, 1877. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 152; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 457.
- Jenkins, Thomas*.*—Iowa Co. Dem. Died 1866.
- Judd, Stoddard*.*—Dodge Co. Dem. Died March 2, 1873. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 27.
- Kellogg, Chauncey*.*—Racine Co. Dem. Died Jan. 31, 1885.
- Kern, Charles J.**—Washington Co. Dem.
- Kinney, Asa*.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Oct. 3, 1886.
- Kinney, Joseph*.*—Rock Co. Dem. Died May 5, 1875.
- Lovell, Frederick S.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died May 14, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 42; vol. 3, p. 133; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 469; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 109, 110.
- Madden, William J.**—Iowa Co. Dem.
- Magone, James*.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died 1847.
- Manahan, John H.*†—Dodge Co. Dem.
- Meeker, Moses*.*—Iowa Co. Dem. Died July 7, 1865. U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 385-387. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Mills, David L.*†—Rock Co. Dem.
- Moore, James M.**—Waukesha Co. Dem.
- Noggle, David*.*—Rock Co. Dem. Died July 18, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 35-37; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 428; Bench and Bar, p. 115; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., 1875, pp. 758, 759; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 279-281; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 68-70.

- O'Connor, Bostwick.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died March 5, 1884. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 83.
- Parkinson, Daniel Morgan.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died Oct. 1, 1868. Wis. Nec., vol. A, p. 46; Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 190. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Parks, Rufus.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died Sept. 17, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 41, 42; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 472.
- Parsons, Chatfield H.†*—Racine Co. Dem.
- Patch, Horace D.**—Dodge Co. Dem. Died June 22, 1862.
- Phelps, Noah.**—Green Co. Dem. Died July 29, 1896. History of Green Co., 1884, p. 282.
- Pierce, Joseph S.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died 1859.
- Prentiss, Theodore.*—Jefferson Co. Dem. Resides at 802 Clymer St., Watertown. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Randall, Alexander W.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died Aug. 26, 1872. Wis. Nec., vol. 2, pp. 43-47; Wis. Misc., vol. 44, No. 10; Bench and Bar, p. 118; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., 1875, pp. 726, 727; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 71-73; Matteson's Illust. Hist. of Wis., pp. 303, 304. See also various county histories. Port.⁽³⁾, ⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- Rankin, Aaron.*—Jefferson Co. Dem. Resides at Fort Atkinson, Wis.
- Reed, George.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died Jan. 10, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, pp. 1-4.
- Rogan, Patrick.**—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died Feb. 17, 1898. History of Jefferson Co., p. 623.
- Ryan, Edward G.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died Oct. 19, 1880. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 452; Wis. Biog., vols. 1, 5; Wis. Misc., vol. 28, No. 18; Bench and Bar, p. 55 (port.); Mag. West. Hist., vol. 5, pp. 830-846; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 42-44; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 50, pp. 23-52; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 64-66. Port.⁽⁵⁾
- Seaver, Lyman H.†*—Walworth Co. Dem.
- Smith, A. Hyatt.**—Rock Co. Dem. Died Oct. 16, 1892. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 42; Bench and Bar, 183; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 442-451. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Smith, George B.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died Sept. 18, 1879. Wis. Nec., vol. 2, pp. 6, 22, 23; vol. 3, pp. 77-82; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, pp. 108-139; vol. 9, p. 438; Bench and Bar, p. 185; Durrie's Hist. of Madison, p. 267; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 200-202; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 49, pp. 30-37; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 93-95. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Smith, John Y.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died May 5, 1874. Wis. Nec., vol. 2, pp. 69-71; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7, pp. 452-459, 462; Durrie's Hist. of Madison, pp. 143, 144; Hist. of Dane Co., 1880, pp. 537-543.
- Smith, Sewell.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Jan. 23, 1881. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, p. 455.

- Smith, William R.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died Aug. 22, 1868. Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., 1875, pp. 733, 734; Wis. Nec., vol. A, pp. 42-45; Bench and Bar, p. 185; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 105-107. Port.⁽¹⁾
- Soper, Evander M.**—Manitowoc Co. Dem.
- Steele, Elijah.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died 1883.
- Stockwell, Thomas S.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died Aug. 8, 1886.
- Strong, Marshall M.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died March 9, 1864. Bench and Bar, p. 223; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 131-133.
- Strong, Moses M.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died July 20, 1894. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 100; Wis. Hist. Proc., 1894, pp. 17-19; Bench and Bar, p. 213; Durrie's Hist. of Madison, p. 48; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 168, 169; Columb. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1895, pp. 51-53; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 90, pp. lix-lxxiv. Port.^{(1), (5)}
- Toland, Patrick.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died 1853. History of Washington and Ozaukee Cos., p. 732.
- Topping, Josiah.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Aug. 27, 1885.
- Turner, Peter H.**—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died June 4, 1885. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 132.
- Tweedy, John H.**—Milwaukee Co. Whig. Died Nov. 12, 1892. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 202, 226; Bench and Bar, p. 152; Flower's Milwaukee, p. 1585.
- Upham, Don A. J.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died July 19, 1877. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, pp. 164, 165; vol. 3, pp. 18, 19; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 459; Bench and Bar, p. 215; Flower's Milwaukee, p. 664; Gregory's Industrial Resources of Wis., 1870, pp. 118-120; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., 1875, pp. 765, 766; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 184-186; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 122-124. Port.⁽⁵⁾
- Vineyard, James R.**—Grant Co. See note on page 151. Died 1872. Durrie's Hist. of Madison, pp. 185, 186.
- Vliet, Garrett.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Aug. 5, 1877. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 176; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 460; Flower's Milwaukee, p. 1571.
- Wakeley, Salmous.**—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Jan. 12, 1867.
- White, Joshua.**—Iowa Co. Dem. Died July 16, 1890. National Magazine, vol. 17, pp. 560-562 (port.); History of Ogle Co., Ill., 1878, p. 830. Port.⁽⁵⁾
- Whitesides, Ninian E.**—Iowa Co. Dem.
- Willard, Victor M.**—Racine Co. Dem.
- Wilson, Joel F.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died Nov. 29, 1860.

MEMBERS OF CONVENTION OF 1847-48, WITH COUNTY, POLITICS, DATE OF DEATH (WHERE KNOWN), AND SOURCES OF BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL.

NOTE.—See explanatory note, under heading, Members of Convention of 1846, p. 150.

- Beall, Samuel Wotton*.*—(See list of delegates, 1846.)
- Biggs, James*.*—Green Co. Whig. Died June 27, 1870. History of Green Co., 1884, p. 286. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Bishop, Charles*.†—Iowa Co. Dem.
- Brownell, George W*.*—St. Croix Co. Died 1866.
- Carter, Almerin M*.—Rock Co. Whig. Resides at Janesville. U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1887, pp. 395-397.
- Case, Squire S*.*—Waukesha Co. Whig. Died March 30, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 29; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 467.
- Castleman, Alfred L*.*—Waukesha Co. Whig. Died Aug. 22, 1877. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 177; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 461. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Chase, Warren*.*—(See list of delegates, 1846.)
- Cole, Albert G*.*—Racine Co. Dem. Died June 2, 1889.
- Cole, Orsamus*.—Grant Co. Whig. Resides at Milwaukee. Green Bag, vol. 9, pp. 114-116; Bench and Bar, p. 65; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 86, pp. xxxiii-xxxviii. Port.⁽⁵⁾
- Colley, Joseph*.*—Rock Co. Whig. Died May 7, 1867.
- Cotton, Emulous P*.*—Waukesha Co. Dem. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Crandall, Paul*.*—Rock Co. Whig. Died Jan. 9, 1889. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Davenport, S. A*.*—Racine Co. Dem. Died Dec., 1850.
- Doran, John L*.†—Milwaukee Co. Dem.
- Dunn, Charles*.*—La Fayette Co. Dem. Died April 8, 1872. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 135-143; Wis. Misc., vol. 6, p. 30; vol. 10, p. 16; Bench and Bar, p. 40; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 30, pp. 21-40; vol. 35, pp. 21-26; Green Bag, vol. 9, pp. 24-27; State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 49-51. Port.⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- Estabrook, Experience*.*—Walworth Co. Dem. Died March 26, 1894. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, pp. 93-95; Bench and Bar, p. 184.
- Fagan, James*.*—Washington Co. Dem.
- Featherstonhaugh, George W*.—Calumet Co. Dem. Resides at Lake Gurnee, Ill.
- Fenton, Daniel G*.*—Crawford and Chippewa Cos. Ind. Died Aug. 11, 1851. Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, p. 90. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Fitzgerald, Garrett M*.*—(See list of delegates, 1846.)
- Folts, Jonas*.*—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died June 24, 1876. History of Jefferson Co., 1879, p. 730; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 450; Wis. Nec., vol. 2, p. 82.
- Foot, Ezra A*.*—Rock Co. Whig. Died Dec. 21, 1885.
- Fowler, Albert*.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died April 12, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, pp. 28-30; Flower's Milwaukee, 1881, pp. 89, 90.

- Fox, William Herman*.*—Dane Co. Dem. Died Oct. 20, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, pp. 49, 50; Gregory's Industrial Resources of Wis., 1870, pp. 277, 278.
- Gale, George*.*—Walworth Co. Whig. Died April, 1868. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 7, pp. 422-425; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, pp. 428, 429; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 74, 75. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Gifford, Peter D*.*—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died about 1875.
- Harrington, James*.*—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Aug. 21, 1850. Minutes of 4th Session of Wis. Annual Conference of M. E. Church, 1851, pp. 7, 8.
- Harvey, Louis Powell*.*—Rock Co. Whig. Died April 17, 1862. Wis. Nec., vol. A, pp. 40, 41; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 5, pp. 48-63; Wis. Biog., vol. 4; Wis. Misc., vol. 44, No. 10; Tuttle's Wisconsin, p. 735; Matteson's Illust. Hist. of Wis., pp. 403-405. See also various county histories. Port.⁽³⁾, ⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- Hollenbeck, Stephen P*.*—Iowa Co. Whig. Died March 26, 1895.
- Jackson, Andrew B*.*—Racine Co. Dem. Died March 25, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, p. 33.
- Jones, Milo*.*—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died Nov. 17, 1893. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 80; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), 1877, p. 217.
- Judd, Stoddard*.*—(See list of delegates, 1846.)
- Kennedy, William H*.*—Portage Co. Whig. Died Aug. 29, 1859.
- Kilbourn, Byron*.*—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Dec. 17, 1870. Wis. Nec., vol. 2, p. 55; Wis. Biog., vol. 6; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), pp. 56-60; Flower's Milwaukee, pp. 1173-1176; Cat. of Port. Gal., State Hist. Soc., of Wis., 1892, p. 15. Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- King, Rufus*.*—Milwaukee Co. Whig. Died Oct. 13, 1876. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, pp. 97, 98; vol. 2, p. 82; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 452; Wis. War Album, vol. 1, pp. 416-418; vol. 2, pp. 150, 151. Port.⁽⁴⁾
- Kinnie, Augustus C*.*—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Jan. 23, 1863.
- Lakin, George W*.*—Grant Co. Whig. Died Sept. 13, 1884. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 87; Bench and Bar, p. 215; Gregory's Industrial Resources of Wisconsin, pp. 183-191.
- Larkin, Charles Henry*.*—Milwaukee. Dem. Died Aug. 16, 1894. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 100. Port.⁽²⁾
- Larrabée, Charles H*.*—Dodge Co. Dem. Died Jan. 20, 1883. Wis. Nec., vol. 1, pp. 69; vol. 2, pp. 14, 15; vol. 4, pp. 8-10; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 9, pp. 366-388; Bench and Bar, p. 68; Green Bag, vol. 9, pp. 18-70. Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾
- Latham, Hollis*.*—Walworth Co. Dem. Died Feb. 22, 1886. Wis. Nec., vol. 4, p. 147.
- Lewis, James T*.—Columbia Co. Dem. Resides at Columbus. Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., p. 779; Bench and Bar, p. 122; Wis. War Album, vol. 2, pp. 689-692; Matteson's Illust. Hist. of Wis., pp. 411, 412; Biog. Dict.

of Rep. Men of Chicago and Wisconsin, pp. 338-340; Men of Progr. of Wis., pp. 53-55. Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽³⁾, ⁽⁵⁾

*Lovell, Frederic S.**—(See list of delegates, 1846.)

*Lyman, Samuel W.**—Dodge Co. Died May 27, 1856. Port.⁽⁴⁾

*McClellan, Samuel R.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died June 11, 1890. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 216.

*McDowell, William.**—Green Co. Whig. Died April 17, 1895. History of Green Co., 1884, pp. 283-286.

*Martin, Morgan L.**—Brown Co. Dem. Died Dec. 10, 1887. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 11, pp. 380-384; Wis. Biog., vol. 3; Bench and Bar, p. 151; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), pp. 392-395; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., p. 799. Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽⁵⁾

*Mulford, Ezra.**—Walworth Co. Dem.

*Nichols, Charles M.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died about 1869.

*O'Connor, John.**—La Fayette Co. Dem. Died March 29, 1854.

*Pentony, Patrick.**—Washington Co. Dem.

Prentiss, Theodore.—(See list of delegates, 1846.)

*Ramsay, Alexander D.**—Grant Co. Whig. Died July 17, 1878. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 34, 35; Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 8, p. 470.

Reed, Harrison.—Marquette and Winnebago Cos. Whig. Resides at Jacksonville, Fla.

*Reymert, James D.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died spring, 1896. Anderson, R. B., Norwegian Immigration, p. 293; Phrenological Journal, Feb., 1872. Port.⁽⁵⁾

NOTE.—James D. Reymert, in company with Even H. Heg, published the first Norwegian newspaper in America, the Nordlyset, at Norway, Wis., during the years 1847-49.

Richardson, William.†—Grant Co. Whig.

*Root, Eleazer.**—Waukesha Co. Whig. Died July 25, 1887. Wis. Biog., vol. 1; Salisbury's Normal Instruction in Wisconsin, p. 8. Port.⁽⁴⁾

*Roundtree, John Hawkins.**—Grant Co. Whig. Died June 27, 1890. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, pp. 172, 213; Wis. Hist. Proc., 1891, pp. 19, 20; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., pp. 757, 758; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), pp. 692, 693; History of Grant Co., 1881, p. 920; In Memoriam, John H. Roundtree (Milw., 1890). Port.⁽¹⁾, ⁽⁵⁾

*Sanders, Horace T.**—Racine Co. Dem. Died Oct. 6, 1865. Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 130, 131.

*Scagel, George.**—Waukesha Co. Dem. Died Aug. 30, 1850. Port.⁽⁴⁾

*Schöffler, Moritz.**—Milwaukee Co. Dem. Died Dec. 6, 1875. Wis. Hist. Colls., vol. 12, p. 314.

Secor, Theodore.—Racine Co. Dem. Resides at Spencer, Iowa.

*Steadman, Silas.**—Sheboygan Co. Whig.

*Turner, Harvey G.**—Washington Co. Dem. Died Nov. 22, 1893. Wis. Nec., vol. 5, p. 79; Bench and Bar, p. 290.

- Vanderpool, Abram.**—Jefferson Co. Dem. Died Sept., 1874.
- Ward, Joseph.**—Iowa Co. Whig.
- Warden, Allen.**—La Fayette Co. Dem. Died March 11, 1897. Wis. Nec., vol. 6, p. 80. Port.⁽⁵⁾
- Wheeler, William A.**—Dane Co. Dem. Died May 5, 1881. Wis. Nec., vol. 3, p. 114; Wis. Hist Colls., vol. 9, p. 458.
- Whiton, Edward V.**—Rock Co. Whig. Died April 12, 1859. Wis. Nec., vol. A, p. 35; Bench and Bar, p. 51; Wis. Supreme Court Reports, vol 8, pp. xi-xx; Tuttle's Hist. of Wis., pp. 732, 733; U. S. Biog. Dict. (Wis. vol.), pp. 21-22; Proc. of State Bar Assoc., 1881, pp. 55-57; Green Bag, vol. 9, pp. 63-67. Port.⁽⁴⁾, ⁽⁵⁾

ORIGIN OF OUR STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BY JAMES SUTHERLAND.

As the writer, some forty years ago, occupied a position which gave him the opportunity to introduce the first measure for a normal school in Wisconsin, and as he subsequently prepared, in the main, the measure which proved to be the foundation of our normal school system — he hereby gives, in compliance with repeated requests, a brief history of the origin and progress of normal schools in this State. In doing this, he claims no special merit for himself; the measure, as will be seen, was more a matter of accident than of design on his part. When, however, he prepared it, he did the best he could for the cause of popular education.

We are aware of the fact that good authority has written the history of their growth, and also gives us something in regard to their origin. There is, however, an early inner history, which the records do not fully disclose, and with which favoring circumstances made the writer familiar; it is this history which will mainly be related.

To commence, then, at the foundation. The constitution of the State contains a provision authorizing the establishing of normal schools. Section two of article ten of the constitution, which makes provision for our school fund, and the objects to which it shall be applied, says: "The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

Soon after the organization of the State government, Eleazer Root, the first superintendent of public instruction, in his report to the legislature called attention to the importance of establishing normal schools. His successors in office, Superintendents Ladd, Wright, and Barry, each made like recommen-

dations in their reports. The State University, during its early history, introduced and for several years maintained a *quasi* normal department, which was discontinued after the establishment of our regular normal school system. No action was taken upon the subject by our legislature, until the year 1856. During the session of that year, Superintendent Barry handed the writer, who was chairman of the senate committee on education, and school and university lands, "A bill for an act to provide for normal instruction and teachers' institutes," and requested him to introduce it, which he did. This was the first advance made for normal schools in our legislature.

As the measure proposed that the schools should be supported by a tax, either direct or indirect, and came at a time of great financial depression,—when frequent applications were made to the legislature for the extension of time for the collection of taxes, in various parts of the State,—it met with but little favor from any one, and died a natural death.

To understand more fully on what foundation the normal school system of the State rests, it is necessary to explain that, at the extra session of the legislature in 1856, an act was passed (October 15) authorizing the sale of swamp and overflowed lands of the State (donated by an act of congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850).

By the provisions of this State law, one-fourth of the net proceeds arising from the sale of these lands was given to the counties in which the lands were located, for drainage purposes; and three-fourths were appropriated to the State school fund. The writer, as well as other friends of education in the legislature, urged this latter provision in the bill, for the reason that by an imprudent sale (to say the least) of a large portion of the State school lands, the school fund had lost largely and needed replenishing. The matter, too, of ultimately raising a fund therefrom for the support of normal schools, was considered at this time. By the terms of the law the regular board of school commissioners were to sell the lands, the same as other school lands were sold. The bill was introduced by my

colleague, Senator (afterward Governor) Harvey, who was chairman of the senate committee on swamp and overflowed lands.

To explain one of the reasons that induced the writer to urge the passage of the bill which became mainly our first normal school law, it is proper to state that previous to the year 1858 the income of the University had to be annually appropriated to that institution by the legislature; and that efforts were made, at various times, to have certain denominational institutions in the State recognized as branches of the University, and to give them a share in its income. This idea was at variance with the terms of the grant of the lands from which the fund was derived, as well as those of our State constitution, and any procedure of this kind under a statute would undoubtedly have been permanently enjoined; and yet these applications for a share in the University fund were annually renewed.

The friends of our denominational schools,—having become convinced that the legislature could not constitutionally give them any of the University fund,—at the next session after the passage of the law for the disposition of the swamp lands, conceived the idea of attempting to secure aid from that source, and combined for that object. Accordingly, about March, 1857, President Chapin, of Beloit College; President Savage, of Carroll College, Waukesha; and President Cooke, of Lawrence University, Appleton, came to the capital by agreement, and there gave the writer a bill which they had prepared, requesting him to introduce it in the senate. This they probably did because he was chairman of the committee on education, and also was personally acquainted with two of them. It was entitled "A bill to create and establish a literary fund from the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands." The bill I could not recommend, as it proposed the diversion of State funds to denominational institutions, which procedure I regarded as unwarranted by the constitution. Not wishing to introduce a bill the passage of which I could not recommend, I took it to Senator Barber of Grant county, requesting him to introduce it and have it referred to the committee on education, promising him that I would report the bill with a substitute. Mr. Barber introduced the bill the same day, and had it so referred. It was getting

late in the session, and I realized that if any measure was passed by that legislature, it must be quickly prepared. I took the bill that night to my boarding-house, and spent the night, until four o'clock next morning, in preparing a substitute. The next day I reported the bill to the senate, with a substitute, and it finally passed that body by a vote of ayes, twenty-four; noes, one.

When it reached the assembly a kindred bill, though differing in most of its provisions, was pending in that body. It was introduced by Assemblyman Evans, of Racine, who was chairman of the committee on education; and both bills were favorably reported by that committee. In order to reconcile the two bills, they were finally referred to a special committee who reported a compromise measure, made up mainly of the senate bill, and containing some of the features of the assembly bill. The bill thus modified came back to the senate. The changes made in the assembly were concurred in by the senate, and the measure was passed and became a law on March 7, 1857.

The title of the bill was: "An act for the encouragement of academies and normal schools." This title was given it, in order to conform with the educational provision in the State constitution. The main object in the preparation of the bill was threefold: To stop the raid upon the State school fund, to afford temporary relief to the academies and colleges, on condition that they would organize normal departments or institutes, thus helping to tide them over the hard times and their consequent financial embarrassments; and ultimately to found a regular normal school, or system of schools, which would be supported from the fund derived from the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands. The following are some of the main provisions of the bill as enacted into a law: Section one, which provides the funds for the schools, is as follows: "It shall hereafter be the duty of the commissioners of school and university lands to apportion the income of twenty-five per cent of the gross proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands granted to this State (by an 'act of congress entitled an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, ap-

proved September 28, 1850) to normal institutes and academies, as hereinafter provided."

A part of section nine reads: "Every chartered college or university in this State, in which the usual college course of studies has been established and prosecuted, having corporate property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars above all encumbrances, and every incorporated academy having corporate property to the amount of five thousand dollars, which shall establish and maintain a normal institute in connection therewith, for the education of teachers, shall receive from the income of the fund, as provided in section one of this act."

Section 14 contemplates the establishment of a separate normal school, and reads: "Whenever any town, city, or village in this State shall propose to give a site and suitable building and fixtures for a State normal school free from all encumbrances, said board of regents may consider the same; and if, in their opinion, the interests of education will be advanced thereby, they may, in their discretion, select from such propositions the one most feasible and located in such place as is deemed easiest of access, and apportion to the same annually a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of teachers therein."

By the provisions of section fifteen, tuition in these schools was to be free: "No charge shall be made for tuition to any pupil or scholar in said normal school whose purpose is to fit himself as a teacher of common schools in this State; and the number and qualifications of scholars, and the regulations under which they shall be admitted, shall be determined by the board of regents."

Section two is as follows: "For the purpose of more fully carrying out the provisions of this act, there shall be constituted a board of nine regents, to be called the board of regents of normal schools, no two of whom shall reside in any one county of this State. They shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the approval of the senate. The governor and superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio members of the said board of regents. They shall have a voice, but shall not be allowed to vote on any of the business of the board of re-

gents." It will be noticed that, by this section of law, the governor was authorized to nominate a board of nine persons, who, when confirmed by the senate, became the regents of normal schools, with power to act under the provisions of the law.

Governor Bashford, after the adjournment of the legislature, nominated the first board of regents as follows: Alfred Brunson, Prairie du Chien; Martin P. Kinney, Racine; Edward Cooke, Appleton; Noah H. Virgin, Platteville; J. J. Enos, Watertown; John G. McKindley, Kenosha; Damon Y. Kilgore, Madison; A. C. Spicer, Milton; Samuel A. Bean, Waukesha. Though not confirmed by the senate according to the provisions of the law, the first board were invested with full power to act until their successors should be appointed.

On the invitation of the governor, this board met at the capitol in the city of Madison, July 15, 1857, and organized by the election of M. P. Kinney, president; Edward Cooke, vice-president; and D. Y. Kilgore, secretary. They continued in session about three days, during which time they adopted rules for their government, and appointed the following committees: (1) On rules; (2) on a course of study; (3) to prescribe forms of application; (4) on a distinct normal school. The appointment of this last committee plainly indicates that the first board understood that the law contemplated ultimately an independent normal school system. A majority of them, however, represented the schools to be immediately benefited by the law; and the writer is of opinion that they proposed the amendment in the assembly, to limit to three thousand dollars annually the appropriation for a distinct normal school. This would have tended to perpetuate the income to their several institutions.

No one could at that time foresee what would grow from this beginning. Very important changes have been made in the law, at various times since, greatly improving it, by adapting it to the needs of the State and to the wants of our normal school system. One important advantage of this first law was that it secured a normal school fund at an opportune time, and thus laid a foundation on which to build. It also inaugurated the system of normal education; and it protected a por-

tion of the State school fund from those who, otherwise, might have permanently diverted it. Eight institutions of learning,—Lawrence University, Milton academy, Allen's Grove academy, Beloit high school, Platteville academy, Albion academy, Wau-paca high school, and Delavan high school,—in due time organized normal institutes in accordance with the provisions of the law, and drew some support from the normal fund up to the time that a regular normal school was established, when their income from it ceased. These departments were under the supervision of the normal regents; and though the work they accomplished was comparatively small, it was not without beneficial results. Numerous good teachers received their education therein; and students who could pass the ordeal of an examination by so honest men and so able educators as J. L. Pickard and J. G. McMynn, who were successively the agents of the regents for that work, must have been reasonably well qualified for teachers.

The schools, like other educational institutions in our country, were largely depleted by enlistments in our late civil war, showing that education and patriotism go hand in hand.

By the year 1866, the income of the fund had sufficiently increased for the support of one school, when the trustees of Platteville academy offered that institution to the State free of charge, on condition that the State would accept and endow it, as a normal school. The board of regents accepted it upon these terms, and a State school was opened therein October 9, 1866.

This was the first regular normal school established in the State. The next place to propose a site and building free of charge, on the condition that a normal school should be established there, was the village of Whitewater; a school was accordingly opened there in March, 1868. The third school was opened at Oshkosh, September 12, 1871. The fourth school was dedicated at River Falls, September 2, 1875. The fifth school was opened at Milwaukee, September 14, 1885; the sixth, at Stevens Point, September 17, 1894; and the seventh and last, located at Superior, was opened September 8, 1895. Up to the time of the establishment of the school in Milwaukee (September, 1885), the income of the normal fund supported all the schools, except for a small amount received for tuition in the model schools

maintained in connection therewith, to aid students in the best methods of teaching. The school sites, with the buildings, were all donated by the cities where they are established.

With the establishment of this school in Milwaukee, the legislature made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year for its support. On the establishment of two more schools by the legislature of 1893, a tax of one-twentieth of a mill on a dollar was levied for their support. Since that time, for their better equipment and support, an additional tax has been raised—making the total tax upon the State, for the support of our normal school system, nearly two hundred thousand dollars annually. The yearly income from the sale of normal school lands is about one hundred thousand dollars. As a large amount of the lands from which this fund is derived yet remains to be sold, it will be considerably increased in the future,—possibly, enough to raise the principal to two million dollars.

The normal system of Wisconsin, as reported to the National Educational Association at its last annual meeting (July, 1897, at Milwaukee), "comprises seven well-equipped schools in active operation. These schools have enrolled during the past year, 2,894 adult professional students, with about 1,200 children in the training departments. The only other states which equal or approach this aggregate are New York and Pennsylvania; but Wisconsin's ratio of attendance to population is much greater than theirs. New York has a normal school for each 96,500 pupils enrolled in the common schools; Pennsylvania has one for each 100,000 of pupils in the common schools; while Wisconsin has one for each 60,000 pupils. New York has one professional student in the normal schools for each 1,150 of population; Pennsylvania has one for each 1,695 of population; Wisconsin has one for each 690 of population. Wisconsin may claim to be the normal school state *par excellence*, of all the Union."

It should ever be kept in mind that "the public schools of our country are the people's colleges;" that in them must the great mass of the people be educated, if educated at all; that knowledge and virtue are the foundation principles upon which our republican government rests. It is therefore very impor-

tant that we have in our public schools teachers of good character and general intelligence, in order to insure the welfare of the State; hence the paramount importance of good schools for the education and training of teachers.

While the State of Wisconsin has reason to rejoice in her material resources and progress, and in the success of her academies and colleges,—and especially in the increasing prosperity of her State University, as well as of that kindred educational institution, her State Historical Society,—she may well be also proud of her grand system of normal schools, which are doing so noble a work in training teachers for the better education of her sons and daughters, thus enabling them to become more intelligent and useful citizens.

ICHABOD CODDING.

INTRODUCTION.

BY JOSEPH HENRY CROOKER.

During a residence of ten years in Madison, it was my lot to travel extensively, on various errands over the State of Wisconsin. In these travels, I found myself treading in the footsteps of Ichabod Coddington. It was seldom that I visited a village or city without making the acquaintance of men and women who spoke, with the fervor of intense affection, of this heroic apostle of righteousness. Though twenty years had then passed since his death, and forty years since his first work in this Commonwealth, still, among his numerous friends, I found his memory fresh and his name not only revered, but associated with all things that make for the better life.

The impression which Mr. Coddington made upon people was peculiarly strong, permanent, and ennobling. The enthusiasm which he evoked, the affection which he inspired, the influence which he exerted, were very remarkable. He took hold of people in a masterly manner; I never met in connection with any one else, such evidences of personal devotion. Very touching to me were the displays of deep feeling on the part of his friends, as they showed me old letters and pictures as if the relics of a saint — as indeed they were. It has been my good fortune to converse with many persons who knew him; and, as a rule, I have noted that, before they had talked very long, tears filled their eyes and emotion choked their voices. This, too, I have seen with hard-headed business and professional men, not given to sentimentalism. Mr. Coddington must have been a man of striking personality, to have impressed people so deeply; and I gladly put on record this testimony to the wide

scope and intense character of his personal influence. It was a wide-reaching influence for good, upon large multitudes. Testimony to this interesting fact is also borne by such well-known men as Parker Pillsbury, Charles K. Whipple, Oliver Johnson, and others, in letters to me in reference to Mr. Coddington, with whom they labored, — letters which, unfortunately, I cannot produce here.

Ichabod Coddington deserves more fame than he has received. As will be seen from this interesting memoir, he was a pioneer in the temperance reform, almost a martyr to the cause; he was a powerful preacher of rational Christianity, when dogmatism was very narrow and intolerance was very bitter; but most of all, he was an eloquent, untiring, and courageous advocate of the abolition of slavery, at the very dawn of that great movement. An early associate of Garrison, a co-laborer with Chase, a fellow-worker with Lincoln, it does seem a little strange that his name should have been so soon forgotten. If, like his friend Lovejoy, he had died earlier at the hands of a mob; if his later work had been farther East, nearer the centers of publicity; or if he had lived twenty years longer, his name would probably now be widely known. For Mr. Coddington was in many ways a great man. Many good judges of oratory, who have heard all our noted speakers, have told me that, in persuasiveness, few equaled him and none surpassed him. He had marvelous success in captivating an adverse audience. Many have told me that, as young men, they went with others to break up his meetings and mob him, but became converts long before he closed speaking. The work that he did as temperance advocate, as editor, as apostle of human rights, and as preacher, was large and fruitful.

The following biographical sketch was written in 1880-81, by his widow, Hannah Maria Preston Coddington, who died in 1884. It is an interesting chapter in a most interesting history of a great struggle. Some parts of it are especially thrilling. I am glad that this story of his life is to find a place in the publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The facts of his later years are not given here as fully as they ought to be described. For nearly a score of years before his death,

Mr. Coddington spent a large part of his time in this State; and he contributed mightily to every great and noble interest of this Commonwealth. It was in Baraboo that the last six years of his life were passed, as pastor of the Unitarian church; it is there that his memory is greenest, there that his friends most abound. The Free Congregational Church of that city was erected as a memorial to him. The name of Coddington was once on the lips of applauding multitudes; it was greeted far and wide with great enthusiasm; it was associated with deep moral earnestness in behalf of suffering humanity. His name may well be preserved by the State Historical Society among the honored worthies of Wisconsin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY HANNAH MARIA PRESTON CODDINGTON.

The commission given by the British crown to Sir William Coddington as governor of Rhode Island (dated 1650), also his ancient coat of arms, and a portrait of himself, are now in the state house at Providence, R. I. Ichabod Coddington¹ was his descendant in the eighth generation. He was born September 23, 1810, in Bristol, Ontario county, New York, to which place his parents had removed as pioneers from Massachusetts. He was the fifth child,—having three brothers and one sister, all of whom lived to maturity. His father, Faunce Coddington, a sturdy, noble character, fell victim to a malignant fever, dying July 29, 1810—three months before the birth of this son, whom the mother, in her sore anguish and bereavement, named Ichabod, “for,” said she, “the glory is departed.” Her widowhood of sixty years attested her devotion to the memory of her husband. Her family name was Andrews.

This mother was remarkable not only for her tenderness, but for energy, strong common-sense, intellectual vigor, and originality,—as well as for patriotic love to her country, and pride in

¹ The syllable *ton*, in the family name, was dropped about the year 1700.

its history. She carefully instilled this into the tender minds of her children, by oft-repeated tales of the Revolutionary time and war, when at evening the broken circle gathered round the broad and kindly hearth. Her intelligence and faithfulness also made up to them the deficiency of school advantages. She possessed a fund of wit and humor, a brilliant fancy, and dramatic power, which were all turned to account in the training of her fatherless children. Though poverty narrowed their opportunities on all sides, their minds were developed, and stored with useful knowledge; their sympathies broadened and deepened; self-control, industry, and usefulness, were made habitual; the divine law was reverently taught them as the rule of life; and religion was regarded as living according to that law, rather than as assent to any creed.

Ichabod's early boyhood was marked by uncommon energy and physical activity. He took pride in lifting the heaviest weights, in running the swiftest races, and in all feats of strength and agility. In wrestling with a lad older than himself, his knee was dislocated; and a long confinement followed, in which his love of activity turned heartily to learning. With the help of his mother, he acquired the elements of a good education, and became conversant with many books, with the contents and peculiarities of which he entertained and amused his mates, with a rare charm of manner,—to the delight of his mother, whose joy it was to see, as she did, his opening promise. Responding day by day to her simple, wholesome, and practical teaching, and under the pure influence of a mother's and a sister's love, he seems to have been baptized, even while yet a boy, with the spirit of philanthropy, and to have entered upon his noble career as a reformer.

At the age of seventeen years, seeing the evils of intemperance (though ignorant of the great temperance movement at the East), he drew up a pledge of total abstinence, and won many of his young comrades to its support. His first temperance lecture, given at that time, is still in possession of his family. In its delivery, he evinced the germ of that power in the expression of moral truth, which so distinctly marked his life. Full of enthusiasm, he went into the surrounding country a

young apostle of temperance, and, before he had reached the age of twenty-one years, he had given a hundred temperance lectures. In one of these early lectures, now extant, he took the radical ground that intemperance is a sin against God, and must be seen as such and forsaken, before any permanent or real reform can be effected in the man; also that the liquor traffic—being an efficient cause of ultimate ruin to the mind, body, and soul of those who partake, in sapping the foundation of morals, and endangering the permanence of our institutions—has no real right to the protection of law, the object of which should be the welfare of all. To this very level, popular sentiment in our country is now rapidly rising.

At the age of twenty years, when, by the power of divine truth, spiritual life became to him a conscious reality, its lofty claims were so heartily acknowledged that he made the most self-sacrificing efforts to live them out.—in the smallest matters endeavoring to shun every evil, and limiting himself to the most simple and inexpensive dress and living, that he might “let his light shine.” Soon after this time, Mr. Coddington entered the academy at Canandaigua, New York, to prepare for college; he there gave instruction in the English department, as a means of paying his way. Stephen A. Douglas was his fellow student at that time. Three years later, Mr. Coddington entered Middlebury College, Vermont. It was here that the sad story of the American slave reached his ear, and stirred the deep fountains of his tender and compassionate soul. The country was beginning to shake with excitement on the subject, and he could not hush his manly sympathies and be silent. Accordingly he gained permission during his junior year, from the faculty of the college, to go out for a few weeks and plead the cause of the slave.

This was his initiation into the distinctive work of his life; his earliest consecration to the cause of liberty. He soon found himself engaged in no holiday service. Furious mobs howled on his track; the doors of public halls and churches were closed against him; priests and politicians, saints and sinners, all joined in fraternal sympathy, and vied with each other to silence the young Wilberforce. The faculty of the college took fright, lest its reputation should suffer from the unpopularity of such

a disturber of the peace of slavery, and represented that he was a truant from college duties. Learning, on his return, what had been done to disgrace him, he went to the authorities of the college, and brought them to own the falsehood and to retract the censure. But although restored to regular standing, his wounded spirit forced him to abandon the college where he had been so cruelly and basely treated.

He had entered college with the purpose of becoming a minister of the gospel, and of going as a missionary to foreign lands; but when he saw how the wail of enslaved millions in our own land was received by the churches of Christ,—how men professing to be followers of the merciful Jesus grew pale with rage or fear at the base story of the slave's wrongs,—he, though but a youth, saw that their influence helped to rivet the chains of slavery upon his fellow-men, and he changed his purpose. His work — his life-work — was at his door.

Now he girded himself for the great anti-slavery conflict. With Theodore D. Weld he spent a whole night in prayer for divine help, to make the full consecration of all his powers to the sacred cause, and for guiding wisdom all the way. With this spirit of loyalty to God and love to humanity, he enlisted in the service of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which had just then entered the field.

In a letter to his sister, Mrs. H. S. Mason, dated Middlebury, Vermont, August 22, 1836, he says:

I am engaged to the American Anti-Slavery Society as a public lecturer. I feel that I am engaged in a noble, a holy, enterprise. I really feel, from my heart, unworthy to plead the cause of three millions of my poor down-trodden, imbruted fellow-men. But when the mighty champions of Israel do not dare to go forth to meet this modern more than Goliath, if it please the Almighty, a far less than the boy David will take his sling and stone, and go forth to meet him, in the full assurance that he who inspires his heart will direct it to the monster's head. It is an inspiring subject. It is enough to entalent the talentless, to give spirit to the spiritless. I expect to meet with opposition, perhaps with mob-violence; but is it not good to say to all,

"Arise for the forsaken slave!
Upon your God for courage call,
And in his strength go forth to save."

About this time, 1836, Zebina Eastman (now resident in

Chicago, who was consul to England during the term of President Lincoln) heard Mr. Coddington in Jamaica, on the east side of the Green mountains, in one of his earliest speeches in this cause. He says:

Learning that an anti-slavery lecturer was to speak in the old, antique meeting house, I went. It was filled, crowded. The man who came into the pulpit with the venerable minister, and who filled it that day, was Ichabod Coddington. His picture is distinctly in my mind, though it is forty-five years ago, as he stood there, his face radiant with smiles, humor and vivacity. * * * Young Coddington did his work well. He brought out the "Bible argument" in a clear, logical manner, quoting passage after passage to clinch every argument. I was never so interested in a sermon. The audience was held in perfect control by his chain of evidence and fluent utterance; for even at that early time he manifested that remarkable eloquence and power as an orator which, afterwards, so often stirred the people of the Western prairies. The next week, I met him at Fayetteville, Vt., where with a faithful few he held a convention. Oscar L. Shafter (since chief justice of California, then a law-student and an abolitionist) was there. The president of the convention was the venerable Charles Phelps, uncle of Gen. Phelps. Amos Dresser was there, and told his story of being publicly whipped in Nashville, Tenn., the year before,—because some anti-slavery papers were found in his trunk, and because he had been a student at Lane Seminary, of which Dr. Lyman Beecher was president. Mr. Coddington made the main speech. It was a portraiture of slavery, the sum of all sin and crime—its cruelties, its violation of natural and civil rights, and the responsibility of the North in the matter. He answered the question so often put then, "Why don't you go South and preach?"

In a letter, also to his sister, written two years later, Mr. Coddington says: "It is not only a necessity, but a very great privilege, to defend the principle of natural equal rights, which is fast gaining ground in the North. The principles of abolition are destined to triumph. I don't know how long the Lord will have me labor in this particular vineyard. It may be till every yoke is broken and the oppressed go free."

For five years, he traveled the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, and New York—giving himself with all the ardor of his being to pleading the cause of the dumb, and forewarning the people of coming judgments, if oppression should be persisted in, with a heroism and eloquence that has

never been surpassed. It was in the second year of this service that Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot—a martyr to the freedom of the press. Mr. Codding writes:

I was in Massachusetts, with lecture in hand, when a note was handed me, saying "Lovejoy is murdered by an Alton mob!" My lecture dropped from my hand. I had watched with deep solicitude the proceedings at Alton, and was not wholly unprepared for such news. Yet I have no power now, nor had I then, to portray the effect it produced upon me. I felt the inspiration of my departed brother, the martyr spirit, stirring within me, and I swore eternal fidelity to the cause of human rights; and forgetting my lecture, gave myself to the inspiration of the hour; and vindicated the right of freedom of speech as God-given, and older than human constitutions and human laws, yet in our country secured in both.

With this fresh consecration, he began his work in Massachusetts. On the opening of his first meeting in Brighton, on a Sunday evening, while offering prayer, two strong men seized and dragged him down from the pulpit into the aisle, and were only prevented from delivering him to the mob outside, by two young men of the audience, who had known him in college. They released him, and compelled the intruders to listen to one anti-slavery lecture. In 1838, he went to Maine and had the honor of addressing the legislature of that State for three hours, on the "Texas question." It was one of his great speeches, and resulted in the practical conversion of more than forty of the legislators to the principles he advocated. In Brunswick, Maine, he was mobbed. In Calais, where he advertised to give a course of anti-slavery lectures, the more violent of the opposition called a meeting of the people to warn him out of town; Mr. Codding attended their meeting, demanded the right to be heard on the resolutions against him, met and defeated each one, and so won upon the people by his gallant and manly defense, that he gave the course of lectures to attentive audiences, without molestation.

Mr. Codding established and edited the *Advocate of Freedom*, the first anti-slavery journal in Maine, and laid the foundation of the Liberty party in that State. In 1839, he accepted an invitation to Connecticut. Here he labored three years, with great power and success, winning, as he always did, lifelong friends and admirers. He established the *Christian Free-*

man (afterward called the *Republican*, and edited by William H. Burleigh).

In May, 1843, he came to Illinois to visit his aged mother, whose home was with his sister at Gooding's Grove, Will county. Between this brother and sister there existed, during his whole life, the most affectionate sympathy and confidence with the utmost harmony of views. Their religious experiences had run on almost parallel lines, and the broad applications of the divine law to all human relations, which he now so convincingly taught, met the heartiest response in her whole family of seven sons — one of whom, George H. Mason, gave his life, in the full martyr spirit, to the sacred cause of freedom, in the war. Mr. Coddington had not purposed to remain longer than a few weeks in Illinois. But the great West was spread out before him; his nearest relatives were here; and very soon we find him (June 15, 1843) present at the sixth anniversary meeting of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, which was framed after the martyrdom of Elijah P. Lovejoy. After the adjournment of the meeting, there was held a meeting of the Liberty party for the Fourth Congressional district, which then embraced the whole northern part of the State. The *Western Citizen* of that date says: "While the committee were making up their report, the convention was addressed in a most eloquent and soul-stirring speech from Ichabod Coddington, from Connecticut."

Z. Eastman (editor of the *Western Citizen*, the anti-slavery organ for the northwest at that time), Dr. C. V. Dyer, James H. Collins, L. C. P. Freer, and indeed all who were earnestly in sympathy with the movement for freedom, were unanimous in the effort to have him remain in the West, desiring to add him to the force of lecturers already in the field in Illinois, who were Rev. Chauncey Cook (father of Hon. B. C. Cook), William T. Allen, John Cross, and H. St. Clair. He remained in Chicago, and gave a number of lectures in the old, long, low building of the First Presbyterian Church. He carefully informed himself of the state of parties, of public feeling, and of personal relations to the movement, and was thus enabled to make the most pungent applications of principles, and in a very direct and forcible manner, to the exact conditions; so that he was

credited with remarkable insight. A figure he used, of the state of public men floating on the tide of public opinion (which many who heard him will recall), illustrates his piquant way of touching his subject: "The fish that moves so gracefully and with such dignity in its course, headed *down stream*, the admiration of all beholders, is a *dead* fish! The others, that flutter and splurge, and spatter the water about, are *alive*. It takes a *live* fish to move against the stream." With true psychologic power, he made every auditor see the picture in his mind — and the writer has seen the audience, as one person, look down to see the floating stream, the gracefully moving fish, and the splurging, dashing, *living* one; and the impression made, of the difference between a dead apathy and a living sympathy, was never to be effaced.

Under the head "Mr. Codding," the *Citizen* of July 5, 1843, announced: "This devoted and talented lecturer has been engaged for a few weeks to talk to the people about liberty. He will make them feel it is worth as much now as when Patrick Henry said, 'Give me liberty or give me death;' and that it is as hard to be taxed millions now to support the system of slavery, as in 1776 to pay a few pence on a pound of tea, to support the British monarchy." He commenced at St. Charles, Kane county, on the 11th of July. In a notice of this meeting,—of which the venerable Isaac Preston (whose daughter Mr. Codding subsequently married) was chairman,—it was stated: "The meeting was addressed in a very impressive manner by Mr. Codding, and after making its nominations adjourned until evening, to the Universalist church, where a large audience listened to an effective speech from the same speaker." Here was the beginning of this first canvass of the State. He traveled from county to county, visiting and speaking in all the larger towns.

The *Western Citizen* of July 30 contained the following account of a mass meeting of the people of Lake county:

Mr. Codding spoke for about five hours, in his eloquent and forcible manner. The mass of facts he presented in reference to the encroachments of the slave power and the *cost* of slavery to the free laborers of the North, who have nothing to do with it actually, astonished his hearers, and set

many of them upon a course of reflection and study which will lead them out of the fog cast around them by the chief men and rulers of the nation that had virtually repudiated the first of the rights of man,—personal liberty!

In company with John A. Henderson (the Liberty party candidate for congress, in opposition to "Long" John Wentworth) and Owen Lovejoy, he visited and held meetings in La Salle, Putnam, and Bureau counties. Into the middle and southern parts of the State, where no abolition lecturer had been,—where they were looked upon as traitors to the country, as plotters against the public peace, as outlaws and violators of the criminal code; and ranked with counterfeitters and horse-thieves,—they went. Mr. Coddington was mobbed at Peoria, at McDonough, at Springfield, and at other places, serving in a cause that brought him neither thanks nor dollars, but hatred and scorn instead. It was of such heroes, of that cause and time, that Theodore Parker (whose work for human freedom had never been discounted) said:

They win hard fare and hard toil. They lay up shame and obloquy. Theirs is the most painful of martyrdoms. Racks and faggots soon waft the soul to God; stern messengers, but swift, a boy could bear that passage. But the temptation of a long life of scorn and reproach, and want, and desertion of false friends,—to live blameless, though blamed, cut off from human sympathy,—that is the martyrdom of to-day. In another age, men shall be proud of these Puritans and Pilgrims of this day. Churches shall glory in their names, and celebrate their praise in sermon and in song.

We are permitted to quote from *Personal Reminiscences of Ichabod Coddington*, by Z. Eastman, as follows:

In the spring of 1844, Mr. Coddington made with me the journey (overland, this was before the days of railroads) from Chicago to Cincinnati, to attend the great Liberty convention. It was at this convention that Chief Justice Chase delivered his great speech on the political aspects of the slave question, which had a powerful influence in molding the future action of the party, and in drawing large numbers to its support, and placed Mr. Chase fairly on the line which carried him to success as a politician on the side of the negro. The convention was held in the Millerite "tabernacle" (a building extemporized for the grand crisis then expected by that sect). There were three thousand present,—men and women of sterling stuff, mainly from Indiana and Ohio,—some from Pennsylvania, a few from Kentucky, and even from Virginia.

There were mutterings of mob violence upon this assemblage, and there was a feeling with all — hardly one escaped it — that it was best to be prudent in expression. There was, however, no keeping back the usual topics of discussion among Abolitionists, as to the sinfulness of slavery and the necessity of carrying the question to the ballot-box. A very exciting question then was, as to the duty of addressing the slaves, and advising them how to make their escape, and to take from their masters whatever was necessary to make their escape, whether it be clothing, horse, or boat. The teaching of the Cincinnati Abolition press, and the feeling of most of the Abolitionists, was that the "stealing question," as it was called, had best not be meddled with.

Mr. Codding was not known in Cincinnati, even by name. The cause at the East, where he had lived, had a glory of its own; Ohio had another lustre; and the West, about Chicago, had no reputation at all. For a person like Mr. Codding to hail from Chicago, was like being without credentials. One of the topics which it was generally admitted would not be discussed, was this "right to steal." The Abolitionists of Cincinnati, so near the line, and having so many fugitives from just across the border, had many burdens to bear, and it is not strange they did not desire to take up any other that might grow out of a moral question gotten up at Peterboro by Gerrit Smith. There will be in every assembly of three thousand, at least one or two imprudent and thoughtless persons. There was one such in this Liberty convention in Cincinnati, and this one applied the match to the train. A resolution was introduced bearing upon the right to communicate with the slave upon the plantation. There was some shrinking from the issue, and the introduction of the resolution was deprecated at that particular time. Mr. Codding seized an opportunity to utter a few sentences from his seat in the audience; his voice rang out, clear as a bell. He was called to the platform, amid cries of "Who is he?" The chairman informed the audience that it was Mr. Codding of Illinois.

Mr. Chase was upon the platform, holding the ponderous manuscript of his great address; there also were Samuel Lewis, Edward Smith, John G. Fee, Gamaliel Bailey (editor of the *National Era*), and other prominent men from Kentucky and Virginia. Mr. Codding said: "I have a few words to utter in behalf of a class of people suffering great affliction, in bondage, and subject to all the cruelties and wrongs which all captive people suffer. And we know what the judgment of all humanity is toward such a class, and what our feelings and conscience allow for them when they attempt to escape, — that they avail themselves of every means within their reach even to the taking of property and life. I have a brother captured by the Indians on the Western plains. He is made subject to that barbarous race, half starved, cruelly treated, — his life even, in peril, — and cut off forever from the companionship of his friends and relatives, from father, mother, wife and children. What shall my brother do? And what

shall I do for him? Shall I send him no word of advice or sympathy? Shall he, because he is a captive, be placed beyond my sympathy or aid, or even my voice, if I can by any means reach him? You all say no! 'Speak to your brother if he can hear you; call to him to flee for his life. Tell him that you and all his fellow-kind will not only assist and shelter him when he shall flee to you, but you will even fly to his rescue. Send him a letter or a word in any way that will reach him,—send it by a carrier-pigeon, or by a spy, or a savage of the same tribe that has captured him,—and tell him of the route he should take; what points he should make in his flight, at what fort he may find protection, and where he will find friends waiting to receive him; tell him not to stand upon the order of his going, but to flee at once.' And you say to him, 'Take the rifle of the Indian to defend yourself with. Smite down the first savage who attempts to arrest your flight. Take your captor's pony, and don't stop to ask questions, nor pay for it, even if you are charged with stealing; if your horse drops under you, take the next one you can capture. If you come to a river you must cross, if you can find a boat, take it,—steal it, if you must, to get away. Take anything, do anything to escape from your captivity with the savages. The world justifies you—for liberty is worth more to you than life itself.' Who would not give just such advice as this to a brother in captivity to the Indians? Who is there here who would not give just such advice to any person, brother or not, held a prisoner by the Indians? Who would not glory in aiding such a one to escape if he could, and protecting and feeding and sheltering and defending him from the savages who would recapture him? You know if you did not do it the civilized public would spurn you, and say you were as bad or worse than the savages themselves. Now, are you not bound to do the same to the black man as to any other, white or yellow? You would even protect one Indian fleeing from another,—would you not do this, and give the same advice to a black slave just across the river in Kentucky, as you would to one of your own race a captive on the Western plains? 'In as much as ye have not done it unto one of the least of these'—just over the Ohio river—'ye have not done it unto me.'"

This is but a feeble outline of a speech of fifteen minutes, that he poured out in a torrent of eloquence when he first ascended the platform, without preface, without allusion to the resolution or question in debate. The audience was spellbound. There was throughout the thousands seated on the closely-ranged benches, and standing on every foot of open space, the silence almost as of death. All eyes were fixed upon the speaker, and every mind open and eager to catch every word he uttered. His voice was clear and musical, and could be heard in its lowest tones to the most distant parts of the house; and he spoke with an energy and telling gesture that gave new force to every sentiment. It was a scene of sublime interest. There was after the delivery of that short speech, but one opinion,—

the reverse of the one held when he began,—that, at whatever cost or peril, the black fugitive from slavery should be aided and sheltered, as any other captive fleeing from oppression. This was one of the most magnificent triumphs of oratory I ever listened to.

The late Chief Justice Chase, some years after, speaking to me of Mr. Codding, said: "I have heard Webster, Clay, and most of the great orators of this country, but none of them could equal Codding, and I regard him as the greatest of orators. When I say 'greatest orator,' I wish to qualify the expression. Many may be ranked higher by the usual standards; but by the standard which after all should measure the power of oratory,—that of effect produced upon a large and promiscuous audience,—Codding surpassed any speaker I ever heard." He then alluded to the speech at the great Liberty convention at Cincinnati. He said: "The effect produced, and the transformation of opinion which followed, was far beyond any conception I ever had of the power of oratory. But a part of the result, doubtless, was due to the fact that he was right, and had the reason and the conscience of the people with him." I have given literally Mr. Chase's own words.

We may here add—what Mr. Eastman did not know—that Mr. Chase verified this estimate of Mr. Codding at the time, by offering him a full partnership in his law practice as an advocate, with a guarantee of \$5,000 per annum from the first. No more promising career could have been opened to him, nor one in which his gift of oratory would find a wider range; but in entering it he would in some degree turn away from the appeal of the enslaved, and the goal of his desire. He weighed the values on either side in the "philosopher's scales," and his services were "retained" for all the oppressed. Mr. Codding was engaged by the anti-slavery men of Ohio to speak in all the larger towns. At Dayton (the home of Vallandigham), his speeches caused much commotion, and exhibition of mob supremacy over law. With Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, he canvassed the northern part of Ohio. After his return to Illinois, he again made a lecturing tour of that State. The mob spirit was rife in many places, and he was often under the strain of severe provocation and trial; but he was always master of himself, and consequently of his position. This power of self-mastery, which made him cool amid heat, and calm amid storm, was sublime. It crowned the character of the hero that he was; it made him always invincible, and beautifully illustrated Solo-

mon's estimate of the grandest style of heroic character, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his own spirit, than he that taketh a city." At one time, while lecturing, a shower of eggs was hurled at him. Pausing a few moments, with one eye badly hurt, his face and hair dripping with the slimy missiles, he looked round smiling, and humorously said, "Well, boys, I'm fond of eggs, but really I would like to have them done up in a little different style. Maybe, in the haste of your generosity, you did not think of that." At this the mob shouted, and made no further disturbance while he proceeded with his lecture. On another occasion in Madison county (of which Alton is the chief town), while lecturing, a ruffian leaped upon the platform, seized him by the cravat, and presented a pistol. The miscreant quailed under the fearless bearing and piercing eye of his intended victim, and the pistol dropped from his unnerved hand to the floor.

The subjects discussed in the course of lectures for this second tour of Illinois, we find on a placard advertisement, as follows:

1. Slavery — its nature and crime.
2. The brand it leaves on master and slave.
3. Its relation to the Federal Government.
4. Its control of the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon liberty.
5. It thwarts the great ends of good government, impoverishes soil, prevents invention, degrades labor, corrupts morals, and tends to national insecurity and bankruptcy.
6. A comparison of the prosperity of the slave States with that of the free States, in all the elements that make a prosperous people.
7. The colored race, its capacity and destiny.
8. The struggle between slavery and liberty — natural, necessary, *mortal*; and there can be no release in this war!

His work was never a burden. To preach and talk of the fundamental principles of liberty and their applications, seemed the spontaneous outcome of his simple-hearted affection for truth and his genuine love of doing good, without a selfish thought of reward. Though often exhausted by prolonged speaking, he had the rare faculty of dropping his load of responsibility, and joining in hilarious sports with the boys, or entering into the social enjoyments of the family circle. He

invariably attracted the young people, and in his intercourse they felt the elevation of his tone,—not painfully, as far above them, but from their own plane,—as he showed them the clear-cut path of real life. His supply of reading for the intervals of labor, was also a perennial resource for rest and refreshment. He was one of the earliest readers and admirers, in this country, of Thomas Carlyle, and Emerson's essays were his favorite companions. His colloquial powers were surprising. No one who met him socially could soon forget his frank, cordial greeting, nor the sunny, sparkling stream of his discourse. Any one—in mansion or cabin, whether a philosopher, or unlettered—would soon be spell-bound by his fascinating tongue; and the remembrance of the remarkable stranger would always be pleasant and refreshing, like "the charm of earliest birds."

He lost no time in idle rest, and especially enjoyed the Sunday labor for which he always planned, wherever the day of rest might find him—because through the religious element he might touch a tenderer chord, and produce a deeper conviction of truth. We find the following account of one of these extemporized Sunday meetings held in the grounds of the court-house in Morgan county (we quote from the *Morgan Journal*). After saying how much he had been prejudiced against Mr. Codding's political positions (till on the day before he had heard them from his own lips), the writer says:

Nor could I associate religion with the court-house, where lawyers and politicians make their mercenary speeches—it had never occurred to me that a genuine Christian sermon could be preached in the shadow of this so-called "temple of justice." My prejudice was further deepened on learning that two of the ministers of our village had refused to read a notice of this discourse. But I had not listened five minutes before my prejudice had vanished. The fanning breeze, the overhanging branches, the silent attention of the audience, the deep fervor and devotion of the speaker, seemed to hallow the place as God's own temple of earth, sky, and beautiful foliage, while the very spirit of worship seemed infused in the air. Mr. Codding read a passage from the Scripture, made a few simple explanations of it, and offered prayer. Then, as a text, he read the twentieth verse of the fourth chapter of John's first epistle, "For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" He showed the nature of love to God and to men, and the duty of this love as binding on all his children, and growing out of the

relation of man to God, and of men to each other, as one human family — making the regard and justice shown by one man toward another the test and measure of his love to God, and the “fruits” by which the real Christian is known.

After burning this thought of brotherly love carried into the daily life, into the very souls of his hearers for nearly an hour, by the most forcible reasoning and apt illustration, he closed by showing vividly the contrast between a lifeless profession of religion and a practical obedience to the law of Christ, “All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.” The whole discourse was one of great power and eloquence. One good thing there certainly was, in this day’s worship in God’s great temple, people of all sects, and of none, came together, looked one another in the face, and heard the gospel of Christ, to go home feeling that the sectarian wall was not half so high as before.

In January, 1846, two members of the executive committee of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society — Isaac Preston and R. P. Derickson — issued a call for a convention of the Liberty Party, to be held at St. Charles, Kane county, by letters of invitation, as follows: “Firmly believing that the time has arrived when, by prompt, judicious, and energetic action on our part, an Anti-Slavery member may be returned to Congress from this Congressional district, we earnestly invite you to meet with us, and take such action as in your judgment may be best, etc.” These were written by Miss Julia Preston, and addressed to every known Anti-Slavery man in the district, and to many outside its boundary. It was answered by an almost unanimous attendance at the convention held in March, which was enthusiastic and spirited beyond the hopes of even its projectors. John M. Wilson was its president. James H. Collins was first nominated as representative in Congress, but positively declined. The convention then favored the nomination of Mr. Coddington; but some of his friends strenuously opposed it, believing that, as a candidate, his usefulness as a lecturer would be restricted, — that his vocation was that of an orator, to instruct the people in their moral and political duties. Owen Lovejoy was then most cordially nominated, and was before the people as a candidate, till his election by the Republican party in 1856.

In 1846 Mr. Coddington became a resident of Wisconsin, where he remained nearly three years, serving the cause of human

welfare by presenting the issues of the "irrepressible conflict" between truth and error, liberty and slavery, God and all evil powers; by preaching and lecturing; also establishing the *American Freeman*, of Prairieville (later Waukesha), the first anti-slavery paper in that Territory. In 1848, he was tendered an election as United States senator, but declined, saying "It would interfere with his mission;" and it was largely through his influence that Charles Durkee became the choice of the same legislature in his stead. In 1849, he returned to Illinois and retraversed the State, speaking in every county-seat, and in all the larger towns, to audiences frequently numbering thousands.

The rapid progress of events — the new and bold claim of the South that the constitution guaranteed the right to take slavery into the territories, and the denial of the power of Congress to prohibit it — had brought the whole subject of slavery before Congress and the people. Henceforth the Liberty party became the Free Soil party. The call for "Light, more light," came from all quarters, and every effort was redoubled to respond in due measure to the need. He spoke in every county and in all the larger towns of the State of Iowa. The influence of these tours can only be estimated by the steadily advancing increase of the sentiment and vote for freedom. It may be truly said that he did a great pioneer work in this cause, in Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. Late in 1853, Mr. Coddington returned to Connecticut. We quote the following from the *Hartford Republican*:

New Haven, June 6, 1854. — Mr. Editor: Our city was favored last evening with an address on the Slavery Question, from Mr. Coddington, of Illinois. He spoke in the Representative Hall: the house was crowded, many were unable to find seats. As an orator there are few men who surpass him. In power to thrill and stir an audience, there has been no man with us for a long time who could compare with him. His clarion notes ring in our ears, and will so long as we labor in the cause for which they were uttered. However, the most marked feature in Mr. Coddington's address was not his oratory, but the perfect mastery of the subject which he exhibited. He seemed fit indeed to talk to legislators. He first looked at the subject ethically; then at its growth as an institution in our country, and the purpose of our Fathers respecting it. He then touched upon the secret of the Slave Power; referring it to the arrogance which the system itself produced in the owners, and to the immense pecuniary interests at

stake; and in conclusion dwelt upon the present crisis. Though he touched upon so many phases of the subject he treated none of them meagrely, and I doubt if there was one in the house whom he failed to convince of the truth of every proposition he advocated. Whether all the voting will correspond, is another question. Would that we had more men like Mr. Coddington. Men who speak out boldly because God has given them hearts that cannot be still in the presence of great wrongs! and such men are to bear an important part in the long struggle before us.

In the *Free West* of Chicago, July 20, 1854, we find the following:

MR. CODDING.

This old and favorite advocate of free principles has returned to Illinois. He has spent the winter and spring in Connecticut, where he has aided materially by his eloquence and counsel the success of the Anti-Nebraska Party and the election of Francis Gillette to the United States senate. Connecticut has recently passed a bill for the protection of fugitives from slavery upon her soil, as well as resolutions and acts repudiating the Nebraska Swindle. These were forwarded in their early stages by the efforts of Mr. Coddington, while laboring in New Haven, and addressing on various occasions meetings composed of members of the legislature.

In the fall of this year (1854) he made his great reply to Stephen A. Douglas on the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the extension of slavery, in Joliet, Geneva, and other places, just following the speech to which he replied. It is not possible to summarize the points of this speech (for this would be to reproduce the whole discussion), but it will be well remembered that he exposed, in the light of truth and of facts, the sophistries of Douglas, with characteristic clearness and power; and this was proved by its practical results on the popular vote. Although Douglas was returned to the senate by the flagrant apportionment of the state, the popular majority for Lincoln was 4,065. In 1860, Mr. Coddington published a "Republican manual" for the campaign (Lincoln and Hamlin), which he revised and adapted to the campaign of 1864 (Lincoln and Johnson)—endorsed by J. F. Farnsworth, I. N. Arnold, Owen Lovejoy, J. H. Bryant, and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, as "covering the whole Republican argument." It was widely circulated, and served an important use in the canvass.

During the period of the War of Secession, he was if possi-

ble more alive and active than ever. No man watched with keener solicitude or comprehension its shifting drama, or did more in private life to give it a successful issue. In Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois he addressed the people in all the larger towns, often speaking six successive evenings on the great principles involved in the war, and stimulating the spirit of patriotic heroism. From his speech at Baraboo, on the Fourth of July, 1863, before a vast concourse of people in the open air, we extract a few passages:¹

¹ The full text of this speech is given in the Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic*, July 22, 1863:

Mr. President and fellow citizens:—The circumstances under which we meet to-day are peculiar and very trying. They exclude from our minds all temptations to self adulation and vainglory. We are in no mood to-day to listen with self-complacency to a high-sounding rhetoric, lauding to the skies the old Declaration as an incomparable statement of unmeaning abstractions and “glittering generalities.” No, no! The fiery ordeal through which we are now passing has brought us *en rapport* with the very spirit of Jefferson when he penned it; and that of the Fathers, when they adopted it; and of the Revolutionary army, when they defended it in a baptism of blood. To-day as we hear it read, it seems a note sent forth from the divine harmonies—an inspiration, a political evangel, the very voice of God. Its proclamation was an epoch,—it opened a new career; it was the great era in political history.

The American historian, George Bancroft, a noble and life-long democrat, speaking of this wonderful document, says: “The bill of rights which it [the Declaration] promulgates, is of rights that are older than human constitutions, and spring from the eternal justice that is older than the state. * * * Two political theories divide the world. One founded the commonwealth on reasons of state—the policy of expediency; the other on the immutable principles of morals. The new republic, as it took its place among the powers of the world, proclaimed its faith in the truth and reality and unchangeableness of freedom, virtue, and right. The heart of Jefferson in writing the Declaration, and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity. This assertion of rights was made for the entire world of mankind, and all coming generations, without any exceptions whatever; for the proposition which admits of exceptions cannot be self-evident.” There had been other republics attempted on the ground that some men are equal, that the well-to-do and aristocratic classes are all equal; but never before had the divine word, “*all men are created equal*,” fallen from the lips of a whole people, as the ground on which they assert their own independence, and on which they propose to build a government. But, alas

He lived to see this object of his life-long labor realized. When he departed he left no chattel slave behind him.

The death of Owen Lovejoy, in March, 1864, produced a profound impression upon the whole country. Mr. Coddington was deeply moved by that event. A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, who was present at the funeral service held at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois (the home of Lovejoy), writes to that paper, under the date of August 23, 1875:

Dr. Edward Beecher preached the sermon. But there was a tall, comely, bowed form beside Mr. Beecher in the pulpit, whose silent presence was more than any sermon, and that man was the Rev. Ichabod Coddington. The funeral was in the morning. In the afternoon, the distinguished statesmen and orators from Washington and other parts of the United States eulogized, in rich language, the character of Mr. Lovejoy. But the deep sympathies of the people were not reached till Mr. Coddington spoke. Bowed in sorrow, the dark-hued, black-haired, eagle-eyed Westerner passed up the aisle. There was a hush, and soon the indefinable magne-

for us! we could not hold this sublime position, and in rigid justice make an application of this great idea. * * *

We have had a great educational history and we are now passing the graduating degree,—a fearful ordeal, a baptism of fire and blood. If we stand this test, we shall make liberty “organic and permanent” on this continent, and shall lay the “foundations of many generations, shall be the builders of the old waste places, the restorers of paths to dwell in.” This thought is significant, and calls to mind the truth that the *Union* party, the war party, is the party of 1776, and has evinced the ancient faith; and now that a constitutional way is open and a great necessity is upon us, we propose to make Liberty organic and perpetual. * * * *Our national judgment-day has come!* the grand assize is set. From the four quarters of the globe, men are looking on. From the battlements of heaven, a mighty host, among whom in serried ranks stand our Revolutionary sires, are bending their anxious gaze upon our conflict. The judge of quick and dead, holding aloft in our midst the manacled negro, in a voice that penetrates the utmost bounds of civilization, and reverberates through the eternal ages, cries, “Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.” The genii of Liberty, hovering still on poised wings over our dear native land, are almost ready to exclaim, “*Let us depart.*” But from the loyal heart of this great people, wells up one mighty prayer: “Stay,—oh, stay! ye beautiful representatives of the Divine Love, the Divine Justice, the Divine Humanity; for we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to give to our native land Justice; to plant under these bending heavens one republican government. So help us God! ”

tism of the true orator and great soul concentrated all eyes and all hearts. Increasing wonder lighted the faces of titled speakers, as they now beheld the man who had been known to them only as an Abolitionist. Mr. Coddington was about 50 years of age, was expelled from college in his youth because he would lecture on anti-slavery, was mobbed in both New England and the West; he had stood shoulder to shoulder with his life-long friend through all the dark days of the cause, and now his surcharged, glowing, over-flowing soul was equal to the occasion. The sympathies of the audience were met, when his vivid eloquence culminated in the question, "Will you give the black man his rights?" The quick response was in every soul.

From Mr. Coddington's address at the Owen Lovejoy memorial meeting held at Princeton, June 9, 1864, we quote the following, as equally appropriate as though it had been spoken of himself; it is obviously written out of his own experience. After speaking of different classes of great men,—military, scientific, etc.,—he said:

Owen Lovejoy belonged to the moral heroic type of great men. I have alluded to the unpopular and odious character of the cause espoused. Slaveholders, or their supple tools, were entrenched in nearly all the high or influential places of the government. Slaveholders, or their tools, controlled the great national religious bodies. The slavery spirit pervaded and poisoned our literature, both secular and religious. The American Tract Society, and the great missionary bodies, frowned upon the spirit of anti-slavery, and openly conciliated and petted the slaveholders and their interest. Efforts were made by the Home Missionary societies to starve anti-slavery preachers into submission to the spirit of the church, which was the spirit of concession to slavery. The handful of slaveholders possessed a capital of one billion, two hundred million dollars, in human bodies and human souls. The great staple of the South, cotton, so valuable in itself, had in addition a factitious importance, by filling the place of gold in paying our foreign debts. This linked the importers of foreign goods (who were principally in the free States) to the interests and spirit of the cotton-growers.

The more prominent slaveholders had plenty of money and leisure. They made politics a profession, and did nothing else than study how to govern the nation in the interest of slavery. The wealthy among them imitated the aristocratic classes in Europe in the style and costliness of their costumes and equipages, and became in the hot season of the year, the "lions" at our Northern watering-places, — giving shape and tone to what is called "high life" in the North, leavening all "uppertendom" with their hatred of Abolitionists and contempt for all free negroes. Bound together by one great interest, the three hundred thousand slaveholders

trailed at their triumphant chariot-wheels the two great political parties of the nation (a vast majority of whom were at the North), and poured, through all their leading Northern organs, the debauching influence of their doctrines.

From 1834 to '40, in the freest country under heaven, — whose constitution expressly guaranteed freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of petition, and all of whose State constitutions did the same, — it was highly doubtful whether men would be permitted to express their sentiments if adverse to slavery. Giddings is expelled from Congress, for presenting a set of resolutions that we all now believe, and which were inferable from the decisions of the United States supreme court. A desperate effort is made to expel the venerable and incorruptible John Quincy Adams. Mobs are rife all over our country. Garrison is led through the streets of Boston, with a rope around his neck, to be hung. Large sums of money are offered for the heads of anti-slavery men. Black laws multiply; and to crown all, "the voice of a brother's blood cries from the ground." A darkness that could be felt, seemed fast settling upon our country. The governor of New York — in reply to the official demands of the Southern States, to suppress all discussion of the slavery question at the North — said, in substance, that "if the mob violence with which the anti-slavery men were met, did not cool their ardor and stop the agitation, he should feel called upon to recommend laws to suppress such agitation." The governor of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, said in an official message, about the time of the murder of Lovejoy, that, "in the estimation of eminent jurists, the anti-slavery men were guilty of a high misdemeanor and were indictable at common law." This was previous to any political action on the part of the Abolitionists, and had reference to the discussion of slavery as a great moral evil.

The demon of slavery was omnipresent, influencing every mind, controlling every thing.

The question was forced upon us with terrible significance, "Shall freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of petition, be taken away? Shall the last citadel of republican liberty be surrendered, and her watch-fires be extinguished, on all our hills and in all our Northern vales? Shall the spirit of God — the spirit of love, of liberty, of humanity — be insulted, and we be dumb, the slaves of slaves?" A divinely prepared few said, with the full meaning of the word, "No!"

It was one of those crises when God inspires men in different parts of the world with the same grand principles and the same holy motives. So under his supreme guidance, this little band went forth in the martyr spirit, from conquering to conquest. History will record that God by them saved the country, and the cause of republican liberty throughout the world, from being put back two hundred years. Conspicuous among these was Owen Lovejoy, a young man, assailed on the one hand by friendly re-

monstrance, and on the other by mob violence. Poor, with fines, imprisonments, and more poverty in prospect, he rose to those sublime heights, where all is light, serenity, and harmony; lighted his torch at heaven's own fires; and, Pallas-like, leaped forth with a war-shout, full-grown and armed for the conflict. The great Soul of All flowed into our brother, saying, "Say not, 'I am a child,' for I am with thee; gird up thy loins like a man, and speak all I command thee. Be not afraid of men's faces, for I will make thee a defenced city, a column of steel, and walls of brass. Speak then against the whole land of sinners—against the kings thereof, the princes thereof, its people and its priests. They may fight against thee, but they shall not prevail, for I am with thee."

This quotation is extended beyond our first design, in order to show the moral grandeur of the position they alike chose, in early manhood, in full view and with full comprehension of all it implied. The love of God and of humanity found in each the same spirit of devotion to the cause of the dumb and the oppressed; the same unwavering faith led each to show forth that love with equal courage and constancy, to their life's end.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
'Ere her cause brings fame and profit; and 'tis prosperous to be just.
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit till his lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they once denied.

* Of Mr. Codding's work as a Christian minister, we may say that his stated ministerial labors extended over a period of many years—at Lockport, Joliet, Princeton, Buda, Tiskilwa, and Bloomington, Illinois; in Iowa City, Iowa; at Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Delton, Kilbourn, Reedsburg, and Baraboo, in Wisconsin. It was in this relation of pastor that he drew out most deeply and warmly the affections of the people. Those who knew him best loved him most—loved him as a friend, companion, and teacher. They cherish his words, and his influence upon them, as most salutary and precious.

In his reading of Scripture, the very light of Heaven seemed to beam through and shine upon the Word, so that it came to the mind full of spirit and life; and in prayer he led the assembly to realize the depths of the divine love and the good of a life of obedience to the divine commands. He taught that the test of Christianity is charity, often quoting these words, "By this shall all know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to

another." He gave no place to hardness or bitterness of feeling toward any, though his slanderers and persecutors were not few. He recognized, as of the church and kingdom of the Lord, every heartfelt prayer to God, every kind thought for others, and every faithful step in obedience to his commands, in whomsoever it might be found.

His strong common-sense, his utter sincerity, courage, and faith, with the discipline of his life of struggle with the powers of evil, made him free and fearless in the investigation of truth, and he loved it in all its applications to human life and destiny. Doubtless, this characteristic love of truth and free thought followed him into the domain of theological inquiry, and rendered him somewhat unobservant of ecclesiastical decrees and formulas; but his devout reverence toward God and his Word, his life of faith and prayer, exemplified by disinterested service for the lowly, the friendless, and the oppressed, attest his genuine character. He was fond of philosophical study; was familiar with the representative minds of this century; and although he had scarcely begun a careful reading of Swedenborg, his sermons and religious lectures bore marked traces of the doctrines of the New Church, which will be readily recognized in the following subjects, which we find on a placard advertisement of a course of lectures:

1. Religion without humanity, not the Christian religion.
2. Christian salvation is salvation from sin, not merely from its penalties; or, "What must I do to be saved?" "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments."
3. Heaven and hell not localities, but states of the heart or affections.
4. God erects no barrier between himself and the human soul, in any world.
5. The simple fact of a natural death effects no change in the man's character.
6. The rational argument against the popular view of the resurrection of the body.
7. The rational and Scriptural view of the resurrection of the dead.
8. Miracles — supersensuous, not supernatural exhibitions of the divine power; *above*, not *contrary* to, Nature.
9. The law of God never suspends its penalties, nor the love of God its benedictions.
10. Obedience the safeguard of investigation. "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine."

His opposition to chattel slavery was a natural foundation for his advocacy of mental and spiritual freedom — freedom not to give rein to lust and license, but as an essential condition of spiritual life and growth. His power in presenting this need of the mind, intensified the suspicions of his clerical brethren; for though he had been Congregationally ordained in Waukesha in 1846, he was from the first regarded by them with distrust, as unsound in the faith and untrustworthy as a spiritual teacher and guide. The feeling of many of them was very bitter and denunciatory, and the treatment he received from them — which he felt to be so undeserved and cruel — stung him to the heart; and it may be ranked (though done with more refinement) as arising from the same spirit as that expressed in the Rushville (Schuyler county, Ill.) *Times* of June 27, 1866, as follows:

We are pleased to observe that Ichabod Coddington is dead. He is the same contemptible Abolitionist preacher who, some years ago, trampled the American flag under his feet, and who always used the pulpit as a political rostrum. We are glad he is gone. It is right he should have died, or he would not have been called home. The murderers of civil liberty, the enemies of the white man, the instigators of the late war, are being called from earth. Lincoln, Brough, Henry Winter Davis, Coddington, and a whole list of others equally infamous, are gone, and the country is better off without them.

But his feeling toward them was often expressed by him in the words of the prayer of the martyr Stephen, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge." With true Christian charity, he realized their state and their temptations, and earnestly wrought on in the field set before him, confident in the promise, "Every plant which my Heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up."

In private life, Mr. Coddington was above reproach, eminently courteous, and social. He was a devoted husband, and, as a father, most tender and solicitous for the highest welfare of his children. His frequent and sometimes prolonged absence from home was made up in part by most charming letters to them; and his home correspondence would fill an interesting volume. We quote from a memorial of Mr. Coddington, written by Francis Gillette (of Hartford, Conn.), July, 1866:

Over the character of the stern and inflexible reformer, a child-like simplicity threw a softening grace and beauty. He was but "a child of larger

growth,"—buoyant, ingenuous, sincere, hearty, trustful. He delighted most of all in the society of children,—entered into their sports and jollities with the keenest zest; frolicked, romped, and laughed with them; and was always welcomed to their pastimes as a most loved and genial playmate. Like the sword of Orlando, his trenchant blade, which cleaved giants, became soft as a silken streamer when it touched a child. This charming simplicity and freshness, characterized the man everywhere—on the platform, in the pulpit, and in the social circle. They were the constant outflow of his large, loving heart. Possessing a portly and commanding person; an eye through which the soul flashed its beautiful light: a voice full, rich, and musical: a manner and elocution, spontaneous and pleasing; it was a joy, an exhilaration, to see him rise to the grandeur of his great themes, and listen to his entrancing eloquence.

In his words of highest inspiration, his countenance glowed with a transfiguring radiance. He seemed the impersonation of truth battling falsehood, of justice rebuking wrong, of honor chastising meanness, of liberty frowning upon oppression—of humanity herself invoking heaven and earth to her rescue. He swept the chords of the human heart, with a master-hand; indignation or pity, joy or grief, laughter or tears, alternated at his will. His power lay in links of logic welded together by the fires of the heart. His paramount aim was to convince the understanding, and in form the judgment. He was always entertaining; wit played along his brilliant track, anecdote enlivened the sombre parts of his discourse, and satire now and then emitted its lightning shaft. He thought lightly of money; and of the little that fell into his hands he gave freely. He had no vulgar ambition, choosing rather to be a humble toiler in the master's vineyard, than to bind upon his brow the wreath of fame. He was one of those grand, royal souls, "framed in the prodigality of nature," which bore all over it the stamp of nobility—"a combination and a form indeed, whereon every God did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man."

In May, a few weeks before he was called to depart, in his last conversation with his sister, he said, in referring to his life, labors, and experiences: "Yes, if I could have put my conscience in my pocket, my worldly standing would be quite different. But I would not have it otherwise. I know I have done some good. If I travel by railroad, or attend public gatherings, invariably some stranger comes to me and takes my hand, saying, 'You don't know me, but words of truth from your lips [naming time and place] changed the whole course of my life, and I must express my gratitude.' Yes, it pays. I have sown the seed. It will bring forth fruit."

On the 27th of May, 1866, Mr. Coddington left Bloomington, where he was statedly preaching in the Unitarian church, for Baraboo, Wisconsin, to remove his family to the former place. When he reached home he was very ill; gastric fever followed, which terminated his life on the 17th of June. His last words were in beautiful harmony with his noble life: "God reigns; it is all right; there can be no failure." And soon after, raising his hands with great effort, he laid them on the heads of his four little children, bade his beloved wife "farewell," and, with the coming glory shining in his eyes, he whispered, "All sweet,—all blessed!"

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